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MEMORIAL

HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE

FROM ITS

FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1896

EDITED BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

VOLUME II.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.
H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO., Proprietors.

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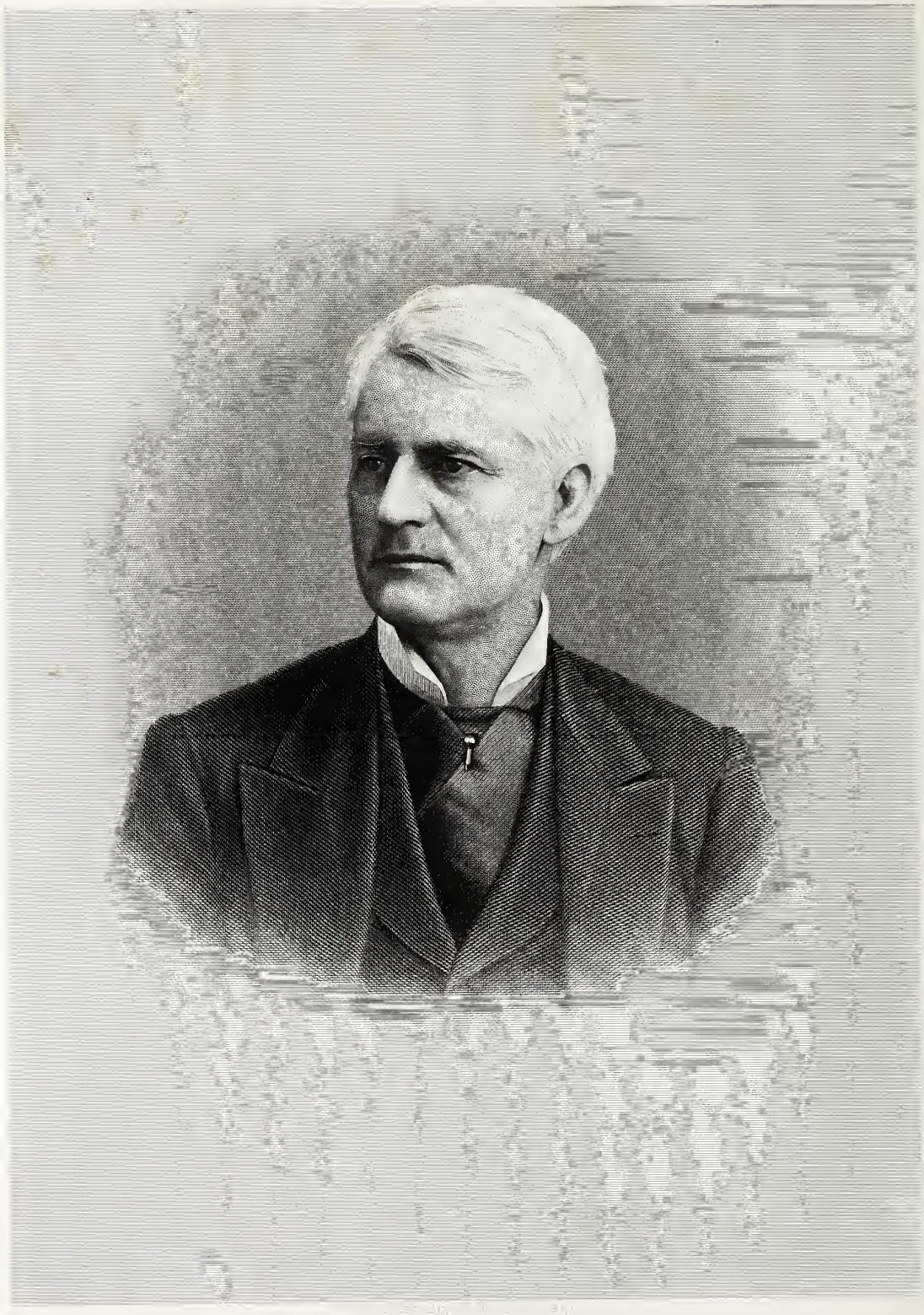


Jno K Goodloe

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR OF LOUISVILLE.

BY REUBEN T. DURRETT, A. M., LL. D.

Poetry of Bench and Bar.

It is not generally conceded that there is much poetry in the austere judges who try to right the wrongs of erring mortals, nor in the wrangling lawyers who take conflicting views of the matters brought before them. And yet it must be acknowledged that there is some poetry connected with both of them when all the judges of a locality are known as "the bench" and all the lawyers as "the bar." The judges we know are called the bench because in ancient times they sat on benches or long wooden stools when they heard causes, but surely nothing less figurative or creative than poetry could make universally known the whole body of learned and refined judges of modern times as the wooden bench on which their ignorant and rough predecessors sat hundreds of years ago. Nor is the figure of speech less poetical which converts the rough wooden railing which originally fenced off the lawyers from the audience into the whole body of lawyers themselves. This poetic flight, however, was not so marvelous in Louisville where the justices of the peace who were the judges in early times literally sat on a wooden bench in a log cabin. There they appeared in their buckskin hunting shirts and breeches with their long flint-lock rifles by their sides and their scalping knives in their belts. All that poetic fancy had to do was to determine whether it would designate them as the bench, the shirt, the breeches, the flint-lock or the scalper. Poetry was polite enough to avoid the other characteristics and designate them as the bench. By the authority of poetry as well as antiquity we may therefore properly call the early justices the bench of Louisville as we call the early lawyers the bar.

The Courts of Virginia.

Louisville was incorporated by an act of the Virginia Legislature in 1780, as a town in Jefferson County, Virginia. The laws of Virginia created the original courts in which our judges sat, and we must therefore look to these courts for the kind of judges that conducted them. The judge could be none other than one suited to the court in which he was to sit, and hence to know the courts is to be informed of the judges.

In the judicial system of Virginia, at the time Louisville came into existence, there were three Supreme Courts, known as the High Court of Chancery, in which three judges sat; the General Court, presided over by five judges, and the Admiralty Court, held by three judges. There was also one Supreme Court called the Court of Appeals, which was composed of all the judges who sat in the other three superior courts.

In 1782 the Legislature of Virginia created another superior court, especially for Kentucky, which was known as the District Court. It was intended to take the place of the High Court of Chancery and the General Court, and thus enable Kentuckians to litigate their causes without the inconvenience of going 600 miles through a wilderness to the capital of the country. It was presided over by three judges and had the jurisdiction of the two Superior Courts it was intended to replace.

None of these Virginia courts, however, ever held a session in Louisville. The Court of Appeals, the High Court of Chancery and the General Court held their sessions at Richmond, the Admiralty Court at Williamsburg and the District Court of Kentucky first at Harrodsburg and afterward at Danville. In-

stead of the learned judges who sat in these five superior courts at Richmond and Williamsburg and Danville, Louisville had a lot of justices of the peace who presided over all of her courts from the first in 1781 to the establishment of Circuit Courts in 1803.

In the Virginia system, however, every county in the State had quarterly courts, county courts and courts held by single justices. These courts were all held by justices of the peace who were abundantly appointed by the Governor. They were not selected for their knowledge of the law, but for their standing in the community. A respectable farmer with broad acres and sleek horses and fat cattle and burly negroes was the favorite material for a justice, but the capitalist, the astute merchant, the skillful mechanic, and the affable landlord also sometimes shared the honor. They were distributed over the country so as to make their single courts convenient for all neighbors at loggerheads. When the subject of litigation did not exceed $4.16, or the offense to be tried was less than felony, the jurisdiction of these justices was original and complete, but if the value was beyond $4.16 or the crime felony, there was an appeal to the County or Quarterly Court.

A County Court consisting of four or more justices was held each month in Louisville, and a Quarterly Court, consisting of three or more justices, was held four times a year. All these justices courts combined furnished a remedy for every wrong that was not too big for their grasp or that was not peculiar to the remedy provided by the District Court at Danville or one of the Superior Courts beyond the mountains. They were nevertheless presided over by persons claiming no knowledge of the law and who consequently made the bench of Louisville a body of justices of the peace instead of judges.

When Kentucky became an independent State she adopted, with but few alterations, the judicial system of Virginia. At the first session of the Legislature in 1792, single Justices Courts, County Courts, Quarterly Courts, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and a Court of Appeals were established. One important change was the allowing of fees to justices of the peace who had previously served for the honor of the office, and another the giving of original jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals in land suits. All the other changes were more of form than substance and reached the same remedies in different ways.

Kentucky Courts.

In 1795 District Courts were established which took original jurisdiction from the Court of Appeals and abolished the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Louisville, however, still seemingly unfortunate in her location, did not secure the District Court. It was held at Bardstown, and Louisville was still left with her courts held by justices of the peace.

In 1802 the District Courts were abolished and Circuit Courts established in their place. Now for the first time it came to the lot of Louisville to begin to have her courts held by judges instead of justices of the peace. The act creating the Circuit Courts made Jefferson County one of the circuits and designated Louisville as the place in which the courts should be held by one judge and two assistants. On the 7th of March, 1803, the first Circuit Court was held in Louisville by Stephen Ormsby, judge, and Henry Churchill assistant. Robert Breckinridge was the other assistant, but he did not appear and take his seat until the following September.

At last Louisville had gotten one real judge to make up her bench. The two assistants, Henry Churchill and Robert Breckinridge, did not pretend to be lawyers, but Stephen Ormsby was a lawyer, and a good one. The next best thing to be done was to get rid of these assistants and have none but lawyers for judges. This was done by the act of 1807, which made Jefferson County a part of the Fifth Judicial District, and Stephen Ormsby sole judge to hold the circuit courts of this county in Louisville. And thus after twenty-six long and weary years of courts held by justices of the peace, Louisville had a single court in which no justice of the peace appeared, but in which one thoroughbred judge sat with the real learning and dignity of the bench.

We must not, however, cherish ill-memories of these old justices of the peace, even if they were not capable of elevating the bench to its proper dignity and learning. They were honest men and true, whose sound judgment seldom led them to a hurtful decision. Some of them, like Colonel John Campbell, were hard men, who, like Shylock, demanded with inexorable pertinacity their pound of flesh, but no scandals have come down to our times concerning them. The records of the County Court show that no less than thirty-six of them sat as judges from 1784 to 1803, when the Circuit Court act went into effect. How many of them sat in the County and Quarterly Courts before 1784 we have no means of ascertaining, as the records have not been preserved. But some are known to have so served, while the

number of those who held single courts in different neighborhoods, both before and after 1784, must have been considerable. The following is a list of those whose presence in the county courts before 1803 have been preserved with the years in which they first appeared in court:

Richard Chenowith 1784
Isaac Cox 1784
George May 1784
William Oldham 1784
Isaac Morrison 1784
Samuel Smyth 1784
George Wilson 1784
Samuel Culbertson 1784
Philip Phillips 1784
George Slaughter 1784
Andrew Hynes 1784
James F. Moore 1784
William Pope 1785
Richard Taylor 1785
David Meriwether 1785
John Campbell 1785
Richard Terrill 1785
Alexander Breckinridge 1785
Robert Breckinridge 1785
Edmund Taylor 1786
Richard Eastin 1786
James Blackwell 1788
Samuel Oldham 1788
John Hughes 1788
Richard J. Waters 1788
James Merriwether.....1789
Cad. Slaughter 1789
Abraham Hite 1790
Marsham Brashears 1791
John Harrison 1791
Martin Daniel 1791
Philip Buckner 1791
John Thruston.....1792
John S. Gwynne 1792
Richard C. Anderson 1793
Henry Churchill 1793
Henry Duncan 1800
John Hunter 1803

It will be seen by the foregoing list that as many as twelve of these justices of the peace sat as judges in 1784. It is not likely that all of them received their appointment from the Governor that year. In fact, it is known that some of them bore commissions dated before 1784. If the records from 1781 to 1784 had not been destroyed in the fire which consumed the first court house in 1787, we might discover some of them making their appearance in court in 1781, 1782 and 1783. When Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln counties were carved out of Kentucky County in 1780 nearly all of the justices who had been appointed for Kentucky County were found to reside in Fayette and Lincoln counties. On the 12th of December, 1780, Colonel John Floyd wrote to the Governor of Virginia that enough justices were not left in Jefferson County to hold a court and recommended the appointment of Colonel George May, William Oldham, James Francis Moore and Richard and William May, the last two of whom, he stated, had long been justices in Kentucky. Richard Chenowith was sheriff of Jefferson County, as shown by his acts in 1781, and this position he could not have held under the old Virginia rule of conferring this office on the oldest magistrate, unless he had been a justice of the peace. There is evidence going to show also that George Slaughter, Isaac Cox, Andrew Hines, William Pope, John Floyd and others were made justices of the peace for Jefferson County as early as 1781.

First Court House.

As soon as the Indians allowed the justices to leave the forts and hold their courts in the sixteen-by-twenty-foot log cabin, with board roof and puncheon floor, which had been completed at a cost of $309.79 in 1785, the justices as well as the lawyers seemed to take both pleasure and pride in their new quarters, humble as they were. On one occasion, when three of the seemingly best fed of the justices were holding a County Court and disposing of cases in their own quiet way, John Rice Jones, who had just gained a case for his client, asked his fellow-attorney, Gabriel J. Johnston, who had just lost one, what could be better than three justices holding court? Johnston promptly replied, "One justice."

Curious Decisions.

Ignorant as these justices were of the law, and dependent entirely upon the lawyers for what they learned during a trial, they, as a matter of course, sometimes blundered and not unfrequently rendered decisions that were amusing. Some of their curious and funny decisions have come down in tradition and are here given, not in a spirit of ridicule, but as a legitimate morsel of the history of courts held by justices of the peace unlearned in the law.

A merchant bought 100 bushels of corn of a farmer and stipulated that it was to remain in his crib until he could ship it by the river. The corn remained with the farmer one year and when the mer-

chant came for it the farmer demanded pay for the care of it so long. The merchant sued the farmer for his 100 bushels, and the justice decided that although the farmer might not be entitled to compensation for keeping the corn under his contract, he was entitled to lawful interest for the care of it one year, and allowed him six bushels as interest.

A land suit having been brought in the name of John Doe against Richard Roe, the justice thought that the use of these fictitious names was intended to make fun of his court. He therefore, when the day of trial came, stated that the name of the plaintiff might be John Doe or anything else so far as he knew or cared, but as for the defendant, he knew him very well, and his name was plain Dick Buck. He dismissed the suit and entered judgment against the plaintiff for costs.

A man who might have been good looking but for an ugly wart on his face was one day sleeping beneath a tree in his yard with the wart fully exposed. A wag who saw it said he had not been able to take an Indian scalp for some time, and that it might be well to scalp that wart. With one stroke of his hunting knife the wart was removed as nicely as if done by a skillful surgeon. The wartless man brought suit for the injury and laid his damage at four pounds. The justice decided that he could not have been damaged four pounds by the removal of a wart only weighing an ounce, but on the contrary, that he was really benefited by having his looks so much improved by the absence of the wart.

A man who had stolen some article of little value was adjudged thirty-nine lashes at the whipping post. The justice who tried him had just gotten his commission and this was his first case. He had heard the justices in passing sentence upon criminals in the Quarterly Court end with "The Lord have mercy on your soul," and he wanted to follow precedent in his learned decision. But like the passenger who, having listened to the leadman sounding for shallows until he thought he had learned the song, and who, in an attempt to sing it, found that he had retained the tune without the words, the squire remembered the tone of the sentence but not the words. He therefore wound up with the words "and the whipping post have mercy on your back."

A fellow notorious for lying was arrested for confessing that he had stolen a pair of geese belonging to a neighboring widow. The justice on hearing that there was no testimony except his own confession dismissed the case, saying that he would not believe the fellow on oath.

A miserly farmer being annoyed by pilferings from his corn crib arranged a rope with a spring so as to catch the next thief that might come. He accidentally, however, got caught in his own trap and was pretty nearly dead when a neighbor happened upon him and cut the rope and saved his life. He sued the neighbor for spoiling his new rope. The justice who tried the case gave judgment for the full amount sued for and said he would give more if he could as a punishment to the defendant for saving a life that ought to have been allowed to perish.

A teacher sued the father for instructing his daughter in French as well as English. The justice who was to try the case dismissed it for want of consideration. He said one language was enough for any woman to know, and teaching her a second was an injury instead of a benefit.

The foregoing anecdotes came of the decisions of single justices holding courts in their neighborhoods, but some curious judgments were also made while several of them sat in the County or Quarterly Courts.

In 1781 Samuel Squires, while being chased around a tree by an Indian, claimed that he lost a land warrant which had been issued to him. His loss was brought before the County Court and another warrant ordered to be issued to him for five hundred acres.

In April, 1781, an election was held for delegates to the Virginia Legislature. Isaac Cox and Willis Greene were elected, and the entire proceedings, including the names of all the voters, were ordered to record in the County Court. The same voluminous record was repeated in 1782, when John May and Squire Boone were elected.

In December, 1781, John McCullum stated to the County Court that he was in the continental service and could not lay his claim before the land commissioners when they sat in 1779. The statement and the proof he produced were ordered to be recorded with the judgment of the court that he was entitled to a pre-emption of 1,000 acres adjoining a log cabin he had begun to build in 1776.

In March, 1782, Daniel Sullivan and John Carr had a rough and tumble fight in which Carr bit off a part of the right ear of Sullivan. The matter was brought before the County Court by Sullivan and the loss of his ear in the fight duly recorded.

In June, 1783, William Oldham went before the County Court and stated that he had been falsely reported as saying that Robert Floyd and the rest of the Floyd family were of the Mustee breed. He

denied having made any such statement about the Floyds, and his statement was spread upon the minute book of the court.

In 1784 Margaret Ganier, a widow, died leaving an only female child. In the delirium which her burning fever caused she made statements which led to the belief that her child was illegitimate. After the burial of the mother the matter was brought before the County Court and the following cruel and inhuman judgment entered of record:

"Ordered that Elinor Ganier, a base born child of Margaret Ganier, aged thirteen years, be bound unto Evan Williams according to law."

And thus we might go on indefinitely citing examples of curious decisions by the justices of the peace who formed the bench of Louisville until the Circuit Court act, which went into effect in 1803, began to replace them by real judges. This act, however, coupled with the judge of the Circuit Court two assistants who made no pretentions to a knowledge of the law. They were simply the old justices of the peace under another name. When the Hon. Stephen Ormsby held the first Circuit Court in Louisville, on the 7th of March, 1803, his two assistants were the only seeming impediments in the way of establishing a bench made up of men learned in the law and worthy of the name. This heavy incubus of two assistants to the judge in the original circuit act was gotten rid of by an amendment in 1807, which removed the assistants and left a single judge to hold the Circuit Court. The dignity and importance of the bench of Louisville had at last been vindicated by the Legislature in the Circuit Court acts, and from this time onward we began to have judges who were an honor to the State.

Noted Jurists.

The following lists will show the judges who sat in the different courts of Louisville with the times of their service from the beginning in 1803 to the constitution of 1850, when they began to be elected by the people:

CIRCUIT COURT.

Stephen Ormsby 1803-1810
Fortunatus Cosby 1810-1816
Alfred Metcalf 1816-1819
John P. Oldham 1819-1826
Henry Pirtle 1826-1832
Thomas T. Crittenden ....1832.....
Thomas Q. Wilson 1832-1833
J. Marshall Hewitt.....1833-1836
John J. Marshall.....1837-1846
William F. Bullock.....1846-1851

CHANCERY COURT.

George M. Bibb.....1835-1844
Samuel S. Nicholas.....1844-1851

CITY COURT.

John Joyes.....1836-1851

In the Circuit Court William F. Bullock was the last of the judges appointed by the Governors and the first to be elected under the Constitution of 1850. In the Chancery Court Samuel S. Nicholas was the last appointment by the Governor and Henry Pirtle the first elected by the people. In the City Court John Joyes was the only judge appointed by the Governor, and at the expiration of his time George W. Johnston was the first elected to succeed him.

None of these judges under the old regime is now living. All of them have long since ceased to sit on the affairs of frail mortals, and gone before that higher tribunal where judgments never err. Some of them left a record for intellect and learning and integrity which must endure forever, and none of them left a name beclouded by dishonorable deeds.

Stephen Ormsby, the first on the list, was commissioned by Governor James Garrard in 1803. He was born in Ireland and educated for the bar in his native land. He came to Louisville in his early manhood and was admitted to the bar in 1786. He was elected to Congress in 1810 and served in that body until 1817. He was a fine lawyer and worthy to be, as he was, the first educated attorney who presided over a court in Louisville. He may justly be said to have been the beginning of the elevated bench of Louisville. He died in 1846.

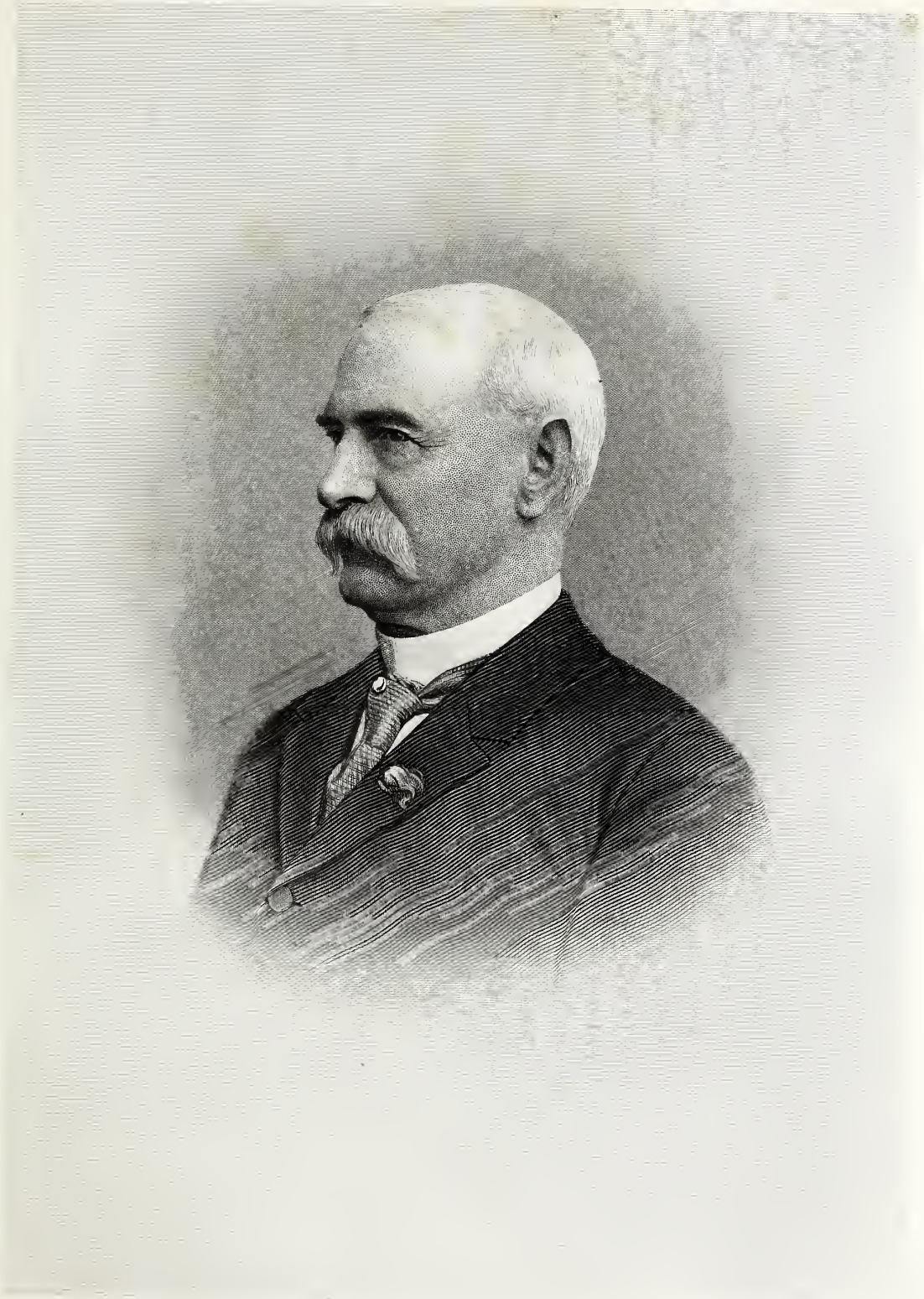
Fortunatus Cosby, by the appointment of Governor Charles Scott, succeeded Judge Ormsby in 1810, and served until 1816. He was a native of Georgia, where he was born in 1766, but was taken to Virginia in childhood. He graduated at William and Mary College, in Virginia, at the age of nineteen, and after spending two years in the study of the law moved to Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice in Louisville in 1797. He was a learned judge and one of the most cultured and accomplished gentlemen of his day. He was a man of fortune, and at one time the largest holder of real estate in Louisville. He purchased of Sarah Beard, the heir of Colonel John Campbell, all that was left of the broad acres on which Louisville was laid out for $10,000. His hospitable house was the one in which many of the distinguished strangers who visited the city were handsomely entertained. He died in 1847.

George M. Bibb, lawyer and statesman, born October 30, 1776, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, was the son of Richard Bibb, an Episcopal clergyman. He was the representative of the old school and adhered until his death to the knee breeches, silk stockings and silver shoe buckles. He was a graduate of Hampden Sidney, and William and Mary Colleges, being at the time of his death the oldest graduate of each. After practicing law a short time in Virginia he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1798, and soon became a prominent lawyer. In 1808 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, and in 1809 chief justice, but resigned in 1810. In 1827 he was again appointed chief justice, but resigned in 1828. Judge Bibb served in the Legislature from Fayette in 1806 and in 1817, and from Logan County in 1810. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, first, in 1811, but resigned in 1814, and, second, in 1829, serving the full term until 1835. From 1835 to 1844 he was chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, but resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler, to March 4, 1845. Thereafter until his death, April 14, 1859, aged eighty-three years, he practiced law and most of the time filled the position corresponding to that of Assistant Attorney-General. He was a great scholar and eminent jurist.

Henry Pirtle, one of the most noted of the distinguished judges and lawyers who have honored the State, was commissioned circuit judge by Governor Joseph Desha, in 1826. He was born in Washington County, Kentucky, November 5, 1798, and died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 28, 1880. He studied law at Bardstown, Kentucky, under the celebrated John Rowan, in whose library were folio editions of Coke on Littleton and other heavy tomes, which were read as if they had been novels or poems by the young aspirant for future fame. He began the practice at Hartford, in Ohio County, Kentucky, but soon found it an uncongenial field for his high aspirations and moved to Louisville, which he wisely thought was to be the great city of Kentucky. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1826, at the age of twenty-eight, he assumed the important duties of circuit judge. He held this office until 1832, and never was there a judge in our State whose decisions were more just and learned. In some of the disputed questions which were brought before him his decisions made the law which has not been changed to this day. In 1832 he published "A Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky," in two volumes, which became a standard work, and so remained until later decisions made a new work to embrace them necessary. In 1840 he was elected State Senator and served in the Legislature until 1843. Again in 1846 he was appointed circuit judge by Governor William Owsley, but resigned before the expiration of the term for which he was commissioned. In 1851, when the Constitution of 1850 went into effect, he was elected chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, and re-elected in 1862. As chancellor he was worthy to fill the chair formerly occupied by Bibb and Nicholas, and, indeed, added to the fame of the profound decisions of these predecessors. In 1846, when the law department of the University of Louisville was organized, he was made one of the professors, and held this position until 1869. Besides being a learned lawyer and profound jurist he was a man of broad literary culture and wrote with a force and elegance of style which showed that he might have been famous in this line if he had chosen it. His sketch of General George Rogers Clark, which serves as an introduction to the "Campaign in the Illinois" of that great military man, published by Robert Clarke & Co., at Cincinnati, in 1869, shows how well he could write when he sat himself down to the task. In the brief space of half a dozen pages he presents General Clark and his great military achievements in better form than others could have done in volumes.

John J. Marshall was commissioned circuit judge by Governor James Clark in 1837, and held the office for nine years. He was a profound lawyer and remarkable for his capacity to follow the testimony of witnesses and the arguments of counsel in the most elaborate cases and sum them up and arrive at his conclusions as soon as the end was reached. This he did with such unerring precision as never to find it necessary to revise the summary he had made or change the conclusion he had reached. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., in August, 1785, and died in Louisville, Ky., in June, 1846. He was a graduate of Princeton College and a fine classical scholar. After studying law with his father, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the historian, he was for several years a member of the Legislature. From 1829 to 1833 he was reporter of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and published seven volumes of reported cases, which are among the best of these valuable works.

William F. Bullock, the last of the circuit judges who held office by the appointment of the Governor,



I am most truly
T. L. Bennett

and the first to be elected by the people under the Constitution of 1850, was commissioned by Governor William Owsley in 1846. After the expiration of the term for which he was appointed he was elected by popular vote in 1851 for a term of six years, but resigned in 1855, and resumed the practice of the law. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, and distinguished while in college and in after life for his rare attainments as a scholar and high gifts as an orator. His address of welcome to Henry Clay in 1824 and his oration at the unveiling of Hart's statue of the great statesman in 1867, showed how nobly he could both write and speak when the occasion required. In 1828 he moved to Louisville at the age of twenty-one, and began the practice of the law, at which he was unusually successful. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1840. While in the Legislature he became the promoter of some of the most important acts ever passed by that body. His name will forever be associated with the establishment of the common school system of the State, and with the Kentucky Blind Asylum at Louisville. In 1849 he was made one of the professors in the law department of the University of Louisville, where he was an exceedingly popular lecturer to the classes on account of his clear and pleasing delivery. On the bench he was popular for his courteous manners and esteemed for his learned and just decisions. He was a judge without fear, and on one occasion when some negroes had been hung in the court house yard, partly on account of a decision he rendered and which the mob construed as favoring the culprits, he walked through the midst of the mob to fill his seat in the court house as if that angry assemblage had been a smiling picnic. He was born in Fayette County January 16, 1807, and died in Louisville, Ky., on the 9th of August, 1889.

The Old-Time Bar.

It might be supposed that a bench made up of ignorant justices of the peace, as that of Louisville was in early times, could hardly be a fair field for the development of a learned bar. The result, however, seems to have been otherwise. The fact that the lawyers had to supply the justices as well as themselves with law seems to have made them masters of the situation from the beginning. There is no recorded period and none within the memory of the living when the bar of Louisville was not comparatively able and distinguished.

When courts were first established in Kentucky it was the habit of the lawyers to leave their own localities and go to the different places at which courts were held. This custom brought at one time or another most of the prominent lawyers of the State to the locality of each important court. Hence we find among the names of lawyers sworn to practice in the courts of Louisville in early times those of Christopher Greenup, George Muter, Walker Daniel, John Todd, etc., none of whom ever resided in Louisville. They came from Harrodsburg and Lexington and Danville and Stanford and Bardstown, and other places, to gather such fees as they could from clients at the falls. The lawyer presented a picturesque appearance as he jogged along bridle paths through the dark forests, with a pair of saddle bags under him containing his books and his briefs, and a rifle on his shoulder to protect him against the Indians. Danger lurked behind the trees and in the valleys and on the hills, but still his faithful horse bore him along while his watchful eye looked out for the savage. He needed fees to supply food and clothing and shrank not from danger or toil to secure them.

The pioneer lawyer had but few books to grace the shelves of his office, which was a rough log cabin covered with boards and floored with puncheons, so that anything like a library would have made a queer appearance in such quarters. Most of the respectable attorneys had Blackstone's Commentaries and Chitty's Pleadings, but beyond these there was no certainty of finding valuable law books in any office. Alexander Scott had a copy of Glanvill's treatise on the customs of England; Thomas Perkins had a copy of Fleta's Commentary on the Laws of England; Benjamin Sebastian had Brooks' Abridgment of Law and Staunford's Pleas of the Crown, and Stephen Ormsby had Coke's Littleton, Bacon's Abridgement, Decisions of the Court of Sessions and Plowden's Commentaries. Out of these and other old volumes with the assistance of the Virginia Statutes and their own fertile heads, they dispensed the law which regulated the conduct of the pioneers and punished them for their offenses. At a later, but still a comparatively early date, Kentuckians began to be the authors of law books of their own—such as Bradford's Laws of Kentucky, 1779; Bradford's General Instructor, 1800; Toulmin's Collection, 1802; Hughes' Reports, 1803, and Toulmin & Blair's Review of the Criminal Law, three volumes, 1804. The publication of the acts of the Kentucky Legislature was begun in 1793.

As a matter of course the forms of pleading found in Chitty were in use here in early times and were

continued until the code of practice became the law under the Constitution of 1850. A number of amusing incidents grew out of these old forms of pleading. Some of the pioneer lawyers seemed to delight in substituting other fictitious names for John Doe and Richard Roe in land suits. We find in their declarations Timothy Seekright versus Peter Wronghead, Aminidab Dreadnought against Jonadab Badtitle, and Abraham Dowrong at the suit of Abram Doright. On one occasion, when Attorney Thomas Perkins brought a suit of ejectment for his client, Peter Martin, in the name of Peter Fearnothing against George Grutin by the name of Feareverything, Grutin informed Martin that this use of his name was offensive and that he would convince him that he at least was falsely named Feareverything. With this Grutin gave Martin a sound drubbing and left him to reflect upon the meaninglessness of names.

A Unique Case.

In 1780, when General Clark led his victorious riflemen against the Indian towns in Ohio, he wanted some whisky to help to keep up the spirits of his volunteers. Eli Cleveland had a keg of the genuine article, but liked it himself and would not sell it. Clark impressed it and used it on his campaign. When a court was established in Louisville in 1781 Cleveland sued Clark for the whisky. Alexander Scott was Cleveland's attorney, and the declaration in trover which he filed was amusing. He stated that Cleveland had a keg of whisky which he lost and that Clark casually found it and appropriated it to his own use, well knowing that it was not his, but belonged to the complainant. When the declaration was filed John May, the clerk, issued a summons against "Brigadear Ginerall George Rogers Clark" with directions that he should be taken and safely kept ready for trial. Benjamin Pope, a deputy under Richard Chenowith, the sheriff, served the writ and told Clark he must give security for his appearance or go to jail. Clark replied that he had taken Cleveland's whisky for the benefit of his soldiers and given him a voucher therefor as had been given in other instances of impressment, that he neither intended to give security for his appearance nor go to jail willingly, but if the sheriff thought he could safely take him to jail he was at liberty to try it. The sheriff did not attempt to take him to jail, but made the following return on the writ: "Executed and no security given." In making such a return the sheriff violated the law, but the flash of Clark's terrible eye when he invited the sheriff to take him to jail if he could was no doubt deemed a sufficient justification for the sheriff's conduct. The case was continued from time to time on the docket and finally dismissed in 1783 by the plaintiff.

There seems never to have been any scarcity of attorneys at the Louisville bar. Only a few were here during the Revolutionary War, but after the peace of 1783 they came in abundance. Old papers yet on file in the County and Quarterly Courts and the minute books of those courts which have been preserved, show the following attorneys at this bar with the dates of their first appearance:

LIST OF LAWYERS FROM 1781 TO 1800.

Alexander Scott	1781
John Todd	1781
Walker Daniel	1783
Christopher Greenup	1784
George Muter	1784
Thomas Perkins	1784
Benjamin Sebastian	1784
Thomas Hall	1785
John Rice Jones	1785
Stephen Ormsby	1786
James Hughes	1788
John P. Smith	1789
William McClung	1789
Gabriel J. Johnston	1789
William Murray	1789
James Overton	1786
Thomas Todd	1788
Buckner Thruston	1788
Francis Taylor	1789
John Rowan	1794
Richard Dickinson	1794
John Pope	1796
James Blain	1796
James Brown	1795
William Johnston	1798
Fortunatus Cosby	1797
Richard Harris	1797
Ninian Edwards	1797
Isaac Robertson	1798
Lyman Harding	1798

Lawyers in Public Life.

Many of the lawyers whose names appear in the foregoing list, besides rising to eminence in their profession, acquired fame in other pursuits of life. John Todd, who was killed by the Indians at the battle of the Blue Licks, in 1782, was too young to have done more than fill well the office of first Governor of the Illinois territory, but he was regarded as a

man of such promise that the opportunity alone was wanted for him to have reached great heights. Walker Daniel, another promising young lawyer, who had already risen to the office of District Attorney, was killed by the Indians in 1784, before he had had years enough to fully develop his powers. Christopher Greenup was elected to Congress in 1792 and became Governor of the State in 1804. George Muter was Chief Judge of the District Court of Kentucky, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Benjamin Sebastian was one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, but resigned his seat to avoid an impeachment for complicity in intrigues with the Spaniards. John Rice Jones went from Kentucky to Indiana, where he rose to fame as a lawyer, a judge and a statesman. James Hughes was the author of the first publication of the reported decisions of the Court of Appeals. William Murray distinguished himself in the debate with John Breckinridge on the celebrated resolutions of 1798 by making the same argument that Daniel Webster afterwards used in his controversy with Hayne on the doctrine of nullification. Buckner Thruston was made United States Senator in 1805, and afterwards a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. John Rowan was a member of the convention which framed the second Constitution of Kentucky; Secretary of State under Governor Greenup in 1804; a member of Congress in 1807; Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in 1819, and United States Senator 1825-31. John Pope was Governor of the Arkansas territory in 1829, United States Senator 1807-1813, and a member of Congress 1837-1843. Ninian Edwards, after filling the offices of Circuit Judge and Judge of the Court of Appeals, and being made Chief Justice of Kentucky in 1808, moved to Illinois and became a United States Senator and Governor of that State. Stephen Ormsby and Fortunatus Cosby, among the most distinguished of the list, have been mentioned in a previous part of this chapter.

When the Hon. Henry Pirtle was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court in 1826, he made out a list of the members of the bar for his own use upon the bench. On rule days it was his habit to call the lawyers by name as they sat before him and have them make their motions in the order called. A list of the members was therefore of help to him, and he had it recorded in the back of the book in which the clerk had arranged the docket. The following is made up from this list of Judge Pirtle, and will show with as much accuracy as is now possible the members engaged in practice at this bar at the close of the first quarter of the present century:

LIST OF LAWYERS IN 1825.

Henry Pirtle,
John W. Semple,
John Rowan,
James D. Breckinridge,
James Ferguson,
Charles M. Thruston,
William Tompkins,
James Guthrie,
Wm. P. Thomasson,
Robert H. Grayson,
Garnett Duncan,
Isaac H. Tyler,
Samuel S. Nicholas,
Lawrence Young,
Atkinson Hill Rowan,
William D. Payne,
Larz Anderson,
Peter W. Grayson,
Worden P. Churchill,
Greenberry A. Gaither,
John F. Anderson,
Samuel Beall,
Patrick H. Pope,
Richard S. Wheatley,
Wm. F. Bullock,
Mortimer P. Bainbridge,
F. G. Alexander,
William H. Martin,
Anderson Miller, Jr.,
Samuel T. Farish,
E. A. Addison.

While this list of 1825 does not present the names of as many lawyers who became famous both in their professions and in other pursuits as does the list of 1800, it yet exhibits some shining examples. John Rowan, Henry Pirtle, Samuel S. Nicholas and William F. Bullock, who were among the most distinguished of them, are mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. James D. Breckinridge, admitted to the bar in 1806, was one of the wealthiest and most accomplished of Louisville's lawyers, and a member of Congress from 1821 to 1823. He died in 1849. Garnett Duncan was admitted to the bar in 1823 and was in Congress from 1847 to 1849. He died in 1875. Chas. M. Thruston was admitted to the bar in 1813. He was born in 1793 and died in 1854. He was several times elected to the State Legislature, and was possessed of rare gifts as an orator. James Guthrie, in some respects the most distinguished member of the Louisville bar, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1792, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1869. In 1821 he came to Louisville and was admitted to the bar. He was for several years in the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky, and in 1850 was president of the convention which made the third State Constitution. In 1853 he was made Secretary of the United States Treasury by President Pierce, and in 1865 was elected to the United States Senate. He was one of the greatest financiers who ever lived in Louisville, and accumulated one of the largest fortunes ever possessed by any man in the State.

The Bar in 1850.

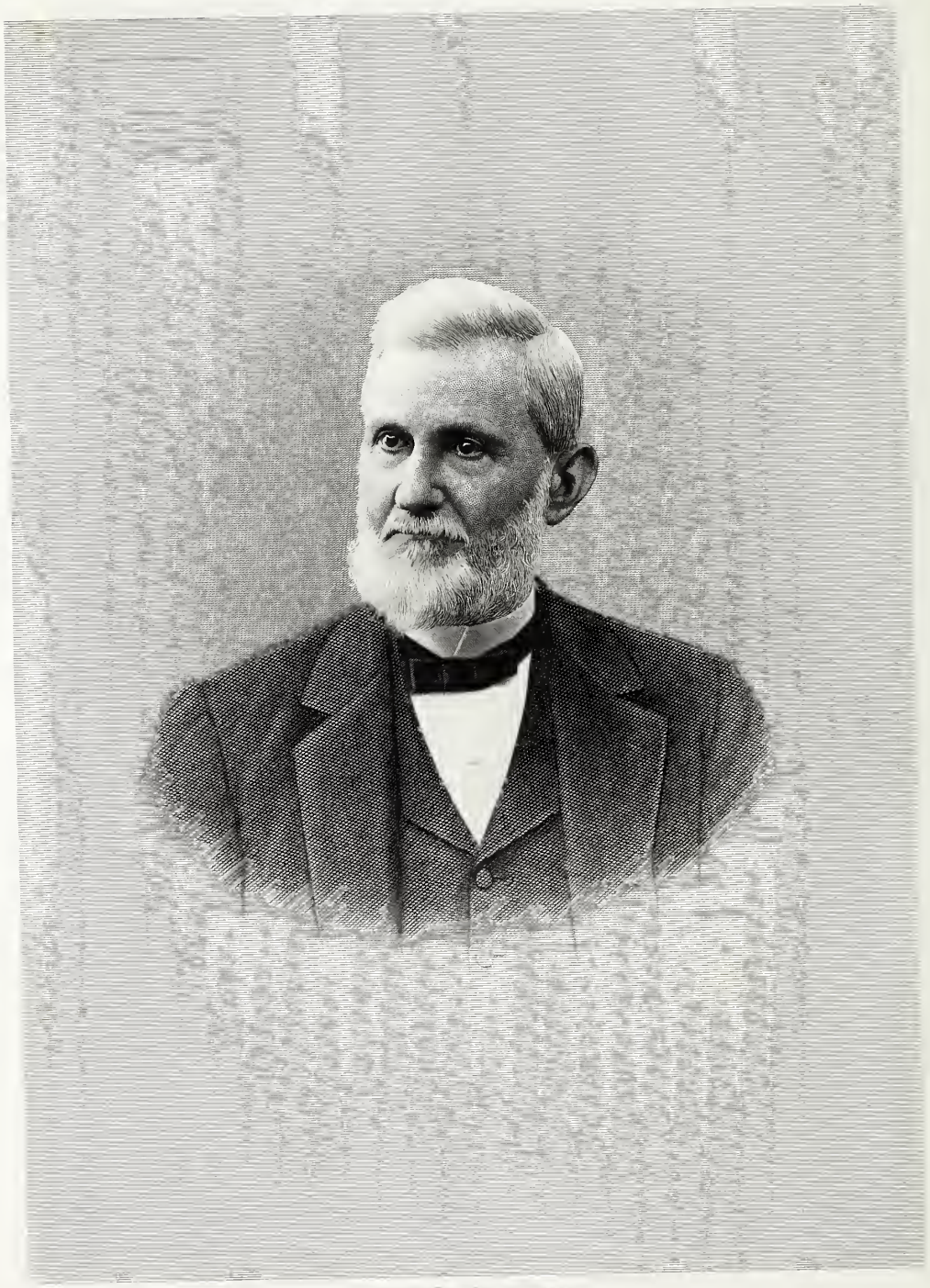
At the close of the next period of twenty-five years we find the Louisville bar much enlarged. But few of the names of those who were on the list of 1825 will be found on that of 1850, and none of those on the list of 1800 will be found in that of 1850. Death and the infirmities of age, and changes of locality, and voluntary retiring from the practice, made numerous blanks in both the old lists; but new lawyers came in to fill up the gaps until the number of practitioners in 1850 exceeded the total of both 1800 and 1825. The following alphabetical list of the members of the bar in 1850 is as full and as accurate as can be made at this date:

Atchison, Samuel A.
Baird, Robert F.
Ballard, Bland.
Ballard, Andrew J.
Barret, John G.
Barret, Wm. F.
Bodley, Wm. S.
Boone, Wm. P.
Brackette, C. H.
Bridges, Matthew.
Bullitt, Joshua F.
Bullock, John O.
Chambers, Geo. W.
Chambers, James P.
Chambers, Leonidas.
Clarke, Chas. J.
Clemmons, J. L.
Clement, Joseph.
Cotton, Chas. B.
Craig, Edwin S.
Crenshaw, L. P.
Dozier, Jas. I.
Duncan, Blanton.
Durrett, R. T.
Elliott, Robt. J.
Evans, James.
Ferguson, Thos. B.
Field, Wm. H.
Fields, William G.
Flusser, Chas. T.
Fontaine, A. B.
Fry, William W.
Furness, J. A. B.
Graves, I. H.
Graves, Edm. A.
Greene, Isaac R.
Guthrie, James.
Haggin, Wm. T.
Harris, Alfred.
Harrison, James.
Harrison, J. O.
Hauser, Wm. A.
Henderson, Isham.
Holloway, W. R.
Hornsby, B. H.
Jacob, John I., Jr.
Jegli, John B.
Johnston, Geo. W.
Johnston, John C.
Jones, J. Wm.
Joyes, Patrick.
Kinkead, J. B.
Lancaster, J. B.
Lilly, Jos. B.
Logan, Caleb W.
Loughborough, P. S.
Mayo, Joseph.
McKinley, A. J.
Meng, Chas. J.
Minor, William.
Morris, Walker.
Murphey, Michael.
Nicholas, S. S.
Page, Gwyn.
Pennebaker, C. D.
Philips, Thos. S.
Pilcher, Wm. S.
Poindexter, P. B.
Pollard, Ben W.
Pope, Hamilton.
Pope, Edmund P.
Preston, William.
Reasor, Wm. H., Jr.
Ripley, Charles.
Ronald, F. S. J.
Rousseau, R. H.
Rousseau, L. H.
Shaver, Leonard.
Sisson, Silas.
Smith, Saml. B.
Smith, Thos. M.
Smith, Ballard.
Smith, Hamilton.
Southard, J. D.
Spear, D. D.
Speed, James.
Taylor, Chas. T.
Tevis, Robert F.
Thomasson, Wm. P.
Thomasson, Chas. L.
Thruston, Chas. M.
Tyler, Robert.
Tyler, John W.
Vance, Abner F.
Whiteley, L. A.
Wilson, D. W.
Williams, Sherrod.
Wolfe, Nathaniel.
Wood, Henry C.
Wood, Wm. C.
Worthington, E. S.

Only nine of the lawyers whose names appear in the foregoing list are known to be now living. These are Joshua F. Bullitt, James P. Chambers, J. L. Clemmons, Robert J. Elliott, Isaac R. Greene, William A. Hauser, Patrick Joyes, Blanton Duncan and the writer. The great majority of ninety-two have died or moved away, or retired from practice. Of the nine who yet linger, Isaac R. Greene is the oldest, and, indeed, is the only nonagenarian of the bar. He was born in New York in 1801, and came to Louisville in 1829. In early years he was noted for extraordinary strength, and on one occasion lifted a full barrel of whisky from the pavement and carried it across the street. He is now but the shadow of his prime of life, but still there is considerable vitality in him, and it is to be hoped that he may yet measure out his cycle of one hundred years.

In addition to James Guthrie, Samuel S. Nicholas and Chas. M. Thruston, elsewhere mentioned, this list supplies the names of a dozen of Louisville's most distinguished lawyers. Bland Ballard, William S. Bodley, Joshua F. Bullitt, Wm. H. Field, Joseph B. Lancaster, Caleb Logan, Preston S. Loughborough, William Preston, Charles Ripley, L. H. Rousseau, James Speed and Nathaniel Wolfe were men far above the average in intellectual endowments and legal learning. Each one of them would have stood in the first rank of any bar in the land. Only one of them, the Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, is still living. He is full of years and honors, having been Chief Justice of Kentucky, and the author of several law books of standard authority.

A continuance of the plan of this chapter would next embrace the lawyers and judges of 1875. It was not intended, however, to extend the narrative beyond the year 1850.



W. P. D. Bush

CHAPTER II.

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STATE COURTS.

BY CHARLES B. SEYMOUR.

The courts sitting in Louisville (except the courts of the United States) are Courts of the State of Kentucky. Any historical sketch of the Courts of Louisville, therefore, involves a sketch of the growth and the development of the judicial power in the State at large.

The judicial decisions of this State have been especially important in matters of constitutional law; while the circumstances under which the State was first settled have resulted in the growth of some peculiarity in commercial law which deserves especial notice.

The City of Louisville, like all other cities among us, is a municipal corporation, created by the State of Kentucky, and existing solely by the will of the State of Kentucky. It does not sustain to the State the same relation that the State sustains to the Federal Government. As has been said by the Supreme Court of the United States, this is an indestructible Union of indestructible States.* Every citizen of Kentucky owes allegiance to two powers—the State of Kentucky and the Federal Government—and those powers come into contact with the citizens in the administration of the law in and through the courts.

These courts act directly upon the parties to the litigation, so that the Federal Courts act through their own officers and not through officers or agencies provided by the State.

The Federal Courts, however, are courts of special and limited jurisdiction—they take cognizance of cases involving certain subject matters, and of cases between certain classes of parties. A specimen of the first class of cases is crimes against the United States; a specimen of the second class of cases is found in suits between citizens of different States. As the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts is limited in this way, they do not so continually come in contact with the mass of the people; and so far as this sketch is concerned, it will be necessary, in regard to the Federal Courts, to notice only their course and influence in regard to questions arising out of the great civil war and its consequences.

The State Courts, however, are the courts in which the great bulk of the judicial business in the State is transacted. Not only is it true that, in State Courts, are tried the great mass of suits between citizens of this State, as also suits between citizens of different States, in which less than a certain amount is in controversy, but the State Courts attend to matters of marriage and divorce, to probate business, to the granting of administration, and to matters generally concerning domestic relations.

The extent of the judicial power is regulated by the Constitution of the State, and by statutes adopted pursuant thereto.

The system of laws in force in Kentucky came to us from England through Virginia. It included the common law of England, and also certain English statutes enacted before the fourth year of King James I, that is, in the year 1607. In the interval between 1607 and 1792, great legal and commercial changes had taken place in England; so that the differences between the civilization of Virginia and of England had become well marked. The distinction between common law and equity, as systems of administering justice, was well established and was transmitted to Kentucky through Virginia. As a rule, however, in Kentucky common law and equity have been administered by the same tribunals. The Circuit Courts are courts of general original jurisdiction, both at law and in equity, besides having appellate jurisdiction from courts of inferior original jurisdiction.

*Texas vs. White, 7 Wall., 400.

The growth of Louisville into a great city rendered it necessary to have special courts carved out from the general jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts. The first of these was the Louisville Chancery Court, established in 1835. To it was transferred the equitable jurisdiction of the Jefferson Circuit Court, almost entirely. The Louisville Chancery Court continued to exist until ended by the fourth Constitution, in January, 1893. The establishment of a separate local tribunal having general equitable jurisdiction was looked on by some citizens of the State with disfavor; and in the third Constitution of the State it was provided that said court should continue subject to repeal by the General Assembly, and its jurisdiction to modification.

Chancery Court.

The following persons, successively, were chancellors of said court: George M. Bibb, S. S. Nicholas, Henry Pirtle, C. W. Logan, Henry Pirtle, Thomas B. Cochran, H. W. Bruce, Alex. P. Humphrey, and Isaac W. Edwards.

During the existence of this court the third Constitution was adopted, and under it judges were elected, instead of being appointed, except that temporary appointments might be made to fill a vacancy. Judges Bibb, Nicholas and Pirtle were appointed under the second Constitution; the others mentioned, as also Judge Pirtle, were elected under the third Constitution, except Judge Humphrey, who, by appointment, filled out the unexpired term on the resignation of Judge Bruce.

Jefferson County was, during the greater part of the history of the State, one county of a judicial district composed of more counties than one; but in 1840 it became the Fifth Judicial District, John J. Marshall being the Judge of the Circuit Court for that district. Afterwards W. F. Bullock became Circuit Judge. After the adoption of the third Constitution, Jefferson County again became one of a number of counties comprising a judicial district; the judges of that circuit were successively W. F. Bullock, P. B. Muir, G. W. Johnston, H. W. Bruce and W. L. Jackson, Sr. During Judge Jackson's third term of office, Jefferson County was again made into a judicial district; Judge Jackson was judge of same until his death. R. C. Davis, by appointment, succeeded him, until the election of W. L. Jackson, Jr., who remained judge of that court until it was superseded by the court ordained by the fourth Constitution. As above stated, the erection of the Louisville Chancery Court carved out of the jurisdiction of Jefferson County its equitable portion, leaving to it criminal and common law civil business. In pursuance of this policy, the establishment of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas took away almost all the common law civil business, leaving the Jefferson Circuit Court chiefly a court for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors. Civil jurisdiction was conferred upon it, and it sometimes tried causes and questions transferred to it from the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. It seemed, however, wise policy to the lawmakers, in view of the great growth of Louisville, to have one court of almost exclusively criminal jurisdiction in the city. This policy has become imbedded in the fourth Constitution, as will be noticed later.

Circuit Court.

The Jefferson Court of Common Pleas was established in 1865, and took jurisdiction of the civil common law business of the Jefferson Circuit Court. At first this court, like the Louisville Chancery Court, had terms, but it became clearly desirable that each of said courts should have continuous sessions, and it was so enacted by statute. The successive judges of this court were P. B. Muir, H. J. Stites and Emmett Field. Jurisdiction of appeals from justices' courts was, for a time, given to this tribunal; afterwards it was given to the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.

Court of Common Pleas.

Thus far the General Assembly had proceeded on the plan of carving out of the jurisdiction of the Jefferson Circuit Court jurisdictions of special statutory courts, but in 1872 a new departure was taken. A statute was enacted providing for the election of a judge, to be called the Vice Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, who should hear and determine such cases and questions as should be assigned to him by the Chancellor and by the Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. By various statutes the judicial office was so modified that it developed into a court styled the Louisville Law and Equity Court, and actions were instituted in the same, just as in the other civil courts of the rank of Circuit Court. The four courts had but two clerks' offices; the clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court attended to the business of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas and to the common law business of the Louisville Law and Equity Court, while the clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court attended to the equity business of the Law and Equity Court. The successive judges of this court were James Harlan, F. T. Fox, A. T. Pope, John G. Simrall, W. O.

Law and Equity Court.

Oscar Turner

Harris and Sterling B. Toney. Judge Fox was appointed to fill an unexpired term, and did not run before the people. Under the third Constitution a vacancy in the office of Circuit Judge was filled by appointment by the Governor, where less than one year remained for the balance of the term; but where more than one year remained the Governor appointed to fill the vacancy until the holding of a special election. Upon the resignation of Judge Simrall, the Governor appointed Judge Harris, but did not order a special election. At the next State election Judge Toney ran before the people for the office, and no one ran against him. He sued for possession of the office and judgment was rendered in the lower court dismissing his petition. This judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.* It was decided that the law providing for filling vacancies in the Circuit judgeship applied to judgeships of this statutory court, and in consequence it resulted, first, that the Governor could not appoint to fill the vacancy until the end of the term, where more than one year of the term remained; second, that in such event the vacancy must be filled at a special election, and that the Governor's appointee held until his successor should be elected and qualified. Hence the votes cast at the general election before the expiration of the term for which Judge Simrall was elected were void. Judge Harris then resigned the office, a special election was held under a proclamation from the Governor, and Judge Toney ran against Judge W. O. Harris at the special election ordered by the Governor and was elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Judge Simrall.

Judge Simrall had been appointed upon the resignation of Judge Pope, and although more than a year of the term remained, he held till the end of the term, as the question was not in any way raised. He was then elected for a term of six years, and his resignation during that term brought about the events above stated.

At the expiration of the term for which he was elected at the special election mentioned, Judge Toney was again elected.

An important consequence of the development of the three statutory courts above mentioned was that the Legislature had power to fix the remuneration of the judges at a greater sum than the salaries of Circuit Judges in other parts of the State. By the third Constitution, Article 4, Section 25, it was provided that "the judges of the Circuit Courts shall, at "stated times, receive for their services an adequate "compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall be "equal and uniform throughout the State, and which "shall not be diminished during the time for which "they are elected."

In consequence of the changes in the purchasing power of money occasioned by the civil war, and in consequence of the increase of expenses of living in the City of Louisville, it became desirable to increase the compensation of the judges here. As the Constitution did not restrict the Legislature in the matter of increasing the compensation of judges of statutory courts, a statute was enacted providing that the City of Louisville might pay one thousand dollars per annum to the judges of these statutory courts. After Judge Simrall's resignation on account of the insufficiency of the compensation, the amount so to be paid by the City of Louisville to each judge was increased to two thousand dollars per annum. After Jefferson County became a separate judicial district, the City of Louisville was, by statute, authorized to make the payment to the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court. The constitutionality of this statute was never brought into question in the courts, and the compensation has continued up to the present time. The fourth Constitution modified the provision as to compensation of Circuit Judges by providing that "the same shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, so far as the same shall be paid out of the State treasury." The additional modifying clause was not in the draft of the Constitution submitted to the people, but the same was added after the Convention reassembled. The Court of Appeals, however, held, in Miller vs. Johnson, 92 Ky., 589, that the entire Constitution, as finally adopted by the Constitutional Convention, had been acquiesced in by the people and had become the organic law of the people.

An act providing for the continuance of the additional compensation was vetoed by the Governor, his Excellency, Hon. John Young Brown, on the ground, among others, that the provision for additional compensation by the city was not authorized by the Constitution. Afterwards, however, a statute to that effect was adopted in the act for the government of cities of the first class.

Another special court existing under the third Constitution was the Jefferson County Court, created by the act of 1854. At a very early date in Kentucky the county courts were important tribunals, having cognizance of a great variety of subjects.

Jefferson County Court.

*Toney vs. Harris, 85 Ky., 453.

The act of 1854 created the court mentioned, conferring upon it a definite statutory jurisdiction, and making its six terms practically a continuous session by providing that each term should begin on a Monday and should end on the Saturday preceding the beginning of the next term.

The office of Associate Judge of the County Court, provided for by the third Constitution, was repealed by the Revised Statutes, under authority given by that Constitution. The successive judges of the Jefferson County Court, under the act of 1854, were E. Garland, Andrew Monroe and W. B. Hoke, the latter serving by successive re-elections twenty-eight years. At the election held under the present Constitution in 1894, C. G. Richie was elected Judge of the Jefferson County Court.

It would protract this article too far to go into details as to the successive modifications of jurisdiction of the Jefferson County Court or the provisions for a Levy Court, composed of the County Judge and certain justices, to see to the county levy. It is proper, however, to call attention to the arrangement between the City of Louisville and the County of Jefferson, by which five-sixths of certain administrative expenses should be paid by the City of Louisville, and the other one-sixth out of the county levy. So far reaching was this contract that it applied even to the compensation of special judges of the County Court, who for each day's service received from the City of Louisville $4.17, and from the county levy eighty-three cents.

The City Court of Louisville was created by the act of 1837, and succeeded the Mayor's Court. It is a court of varied jurisdiction, embracing the punishment of certain classes of misdemeanors, the holding to surety for the peace or for good behavior, and the punishment for breach of ordinances of the city. Under this latter head, of course, some important revenue matters come into its jurisdiction. Failure to pay license on occupations may, under the provisions of the statutes, be punished by fine; or, rather, the fine is said to be imposed for the offense of carrying on the business without paying license therefor. In addition to the jurisdiction mentioned, this court is an examining court in criminal matters to be tried before the Jefferson Circuit Court. The jurisdiction of the City Court of Louisville was, from time to time, modified by statute.

City Court of Louisville.

Among the successive judges of the court were John Joyes, G. W. Johnston, E. S. Craig, J. Hop. Price, J. R. Dupuy and R. H. Thompson.

The courts under the fourth Constitution, which took effect in September, 1891, conform to the general system of courts throughout the State, as it was the aim of that instrument to produce as nearly as possible a uniformity in the tribunals of the State. It will not be necessary, therefore, to notice further details as to courts inferior to the Circuit Court.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

But the Circuit Court is, under Section 137 of the Constitution, differently organized from other Circuit Courts in this State. This section reads as follows:

"Each county having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or over shall constitute a district, which shall be entitled to four judges. Additional judges for said district may, from time to time, be authorized by the General Assembly, but not to exceed one judge for each increase of forty thousand of population in said county, to be ascertained by the last enumeration. Each of the judges in such a district shall hold a separate court, except when a general term may be held for the purpose of making rules of court, or as may be required by law; provided, no general term shall have power to review any order, decision or proceeding of any branch of the court in said district made in separate term. There shall be one clerk for such district, who shall be known as the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Criminal cases shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of some one branch of said court, and all other litigation in said district, of which the Circuit Court may have jurisdiction, shall be distributed as equally as may be between the other branches thereof, in accordance with the rules of the court made in general term, or as may be prescribed by law."

This section has not been fully construed by the courts. It has, however, been decided by the Court of Appeals that the criminal division of the Jefferson Circuit Court has no jurisdiction of civil matters, although the judge of that division may hear and determine questions and cases pending in another division, upon the request of the judge of such other division entered upon the order book of his division.*

The act concerning Circuit Courts having four judges provides that there shall be a chancery division, a common pleas division, a law and equity division, and a criminal division. It was evidently the intention of the framers of the statute to pre-

*Mengel vs. Jackson, 94 Ky., 472.

serve the old arrangement of the courts so far as could practically be done. The judges elected to these respective divisions are I. W. Edwards, Emmett Field, Sterling B. Toney, and W. L. Jackson, Jr.,* the same persons who, when the fourth Constitution went into effect, were the judges of the several courts corresponding to these divisions. The present statute provides that when any judge fails to attend, a judge of another division may attend and hold the court. It also provides for the hearing and determining by the judge of any division of any cause or question pending in another division at the request of the judge of the division in which it is pending, for the transfer of cases from one division to another, under certain circumstances.

Development of Courts.

It is not within the scope of this article to present the personnel of bench or bar, but the development of the courts involves some statement of matters of practice of constitutional law and of commercial law. It is plain that practice is widely different now from practice in the old days, when there was but one county in a circuit, or many counties having but one Circuit Court, which sat in terms. Now we have four circuit judges, three of whom sit continuously. The share of this State in the development of constitutional law is of high importance, while the growth of commercial law has, necessarily, been great, from the early period when merchandise was floated to us down the Ohio or brought by horses across the mountains, to the present day when scores of railroad trains enter the city daily. In regard to these several matters, this article proposes to sketch the growth of legal practice and doctrine in the courts of this State so far as it affects Louisville as the greatest commercial city of the State. Some of the matters referred to came up from other counties, but all considerably affect this city. It is not within the province of the writer to express an opinion as to the policy or impolicy of any of the changes mentioned in it. The function of the historian is largely that of a witness, who sees, and tells what he has seen.

Division of Cases.

The division of cases among the courts according to subject matter was a natural outcome of the different machinery provided for the business of the different departments of the law. Equity is a peculiar system, whose development can be understood only from a historical standpoint. It is the singular instance of the adaptation of a system of laws to an advancing civilization by the establishment of a tribunal alongside of the ordinary tribunals dealing largely with the same subject matters as the ordinary tribunals, but according to rules of its own, and operating chiefly upon persons. Even when it enjoins proceedings in common law tribunals, it proceeds upon the idea that the proceedings in the common law courts are valid, not void. The jury is no essential part of the chancery system, but it has always been regarded as an essential constituent of the common law system. The chancery courts deal largely with complicated matters of account, with which a jury could hardly be expected to cope; sometimes the settlement of a business running over many years must be made. A commissioner to state accounts is an essential feature of a chancery court.

In like manner, criminal law has a peculiar feature—the grand jury which indicts offenders. And, indeed, while assimilated to the forms of civil proceedings, criminal proceedings differ from them widely in substance.

Thus three courts were easily formed; but when it became necessary to add the fourth, there seemed no easy and natural division of the subject matter to assign to it. Criminal cases went to the Circuit Court, equity cases to the Chancery Court, and civil common law cases to the Common Pleas Court. The fourth judge was, therefore, originally an associate judge of the two last courts, who heard and determined cases and questions assigned to him by the presiding judges of these courts. But when the Vice Chancellor's Court, or the Law and Equity Court was erected into a separate tribunal, in which suits could be brought, it became necessary to provide some mode of distributing cases among the courts. It was provided that every third case at law and every third case in equity should be assigned to the chancellor.* In consequence, plaintiffs speedily began to select their judges. A plaintiff would hold back his petition until the turn came of the judge before whom he wished to try. Sometimes as much as a day would elapse without a suit being filed, as parties were waiting for some case to be filed which would enable them to file the next case before the other judge. Sometimes a transcript for the purpose of obtaining an execution on a justice's judgment would be filed so as to stop the gap, and in at least one case the gap was stopped by the bringing of a fictitious suit.†

*Judge Jackson died December 29th, 1895, and L. H. Noble, Esq., was appointed judge.

*Act of April 13th, 1880.
†Doe vs. Roe, No. 35745.

It was seriously urged that either the State should return to the policy of referring to the fourth judge only such cases as should be assigned to him by the presiding judge of one of the courts, or that a special division of subject matter should be assigned him. The idea of one court becoming a Divorce and Orphan's Court was suggested, but it did not meet with favor. It was natural that upon many questions, especially questions as to which no appeal could go to the Court of Appeals, there should be differences of opinion between the judges, and for a long time differences in the rulings of the local courts, as to the law of exemptions and as to the law of divorce, were especially marked.

The present statute provides for an equal division, from time to time, by lot, of common law cases between the Common Pleas division and the Law and Equity division; and for a division by lot of equity cases in the proportion of four-sixths to the Chancery division, one-sixth to the Common Pleas division, and one-sixth to the Law and Equity division.

An interesting case has recently been decided in reference to the distribution. By the statute, orders in any case before distribution may be made by any of the three judges. The case of Sullivan against Columbian Insurance Company had been assigned to the Chancery division. The judge of that court fell ill, and W. R. Abbott was elected to hold the court for the occasion. Being counsel for a claimant in the case named, he could not preside in it, but he transferred the case to the Common Pleas division. A mandamus action was then filed by one of the parties against the clerk, and was tried by the Law and Equity division, resulting in a judgment that the clerk, by lot, assign said principal case to a division. The lot resulted in an assignment to the Law and Equity division. Proceedings in prohibition were thereupon brought in the Court of Appeals; that tribunal held the judgment in the mandamus case void and permitted the Common Pleas division to proceed with the case.* This decision seems to settle the point that neither of the divisions can, by collateral proceedings, take away a case from another of the divisions.

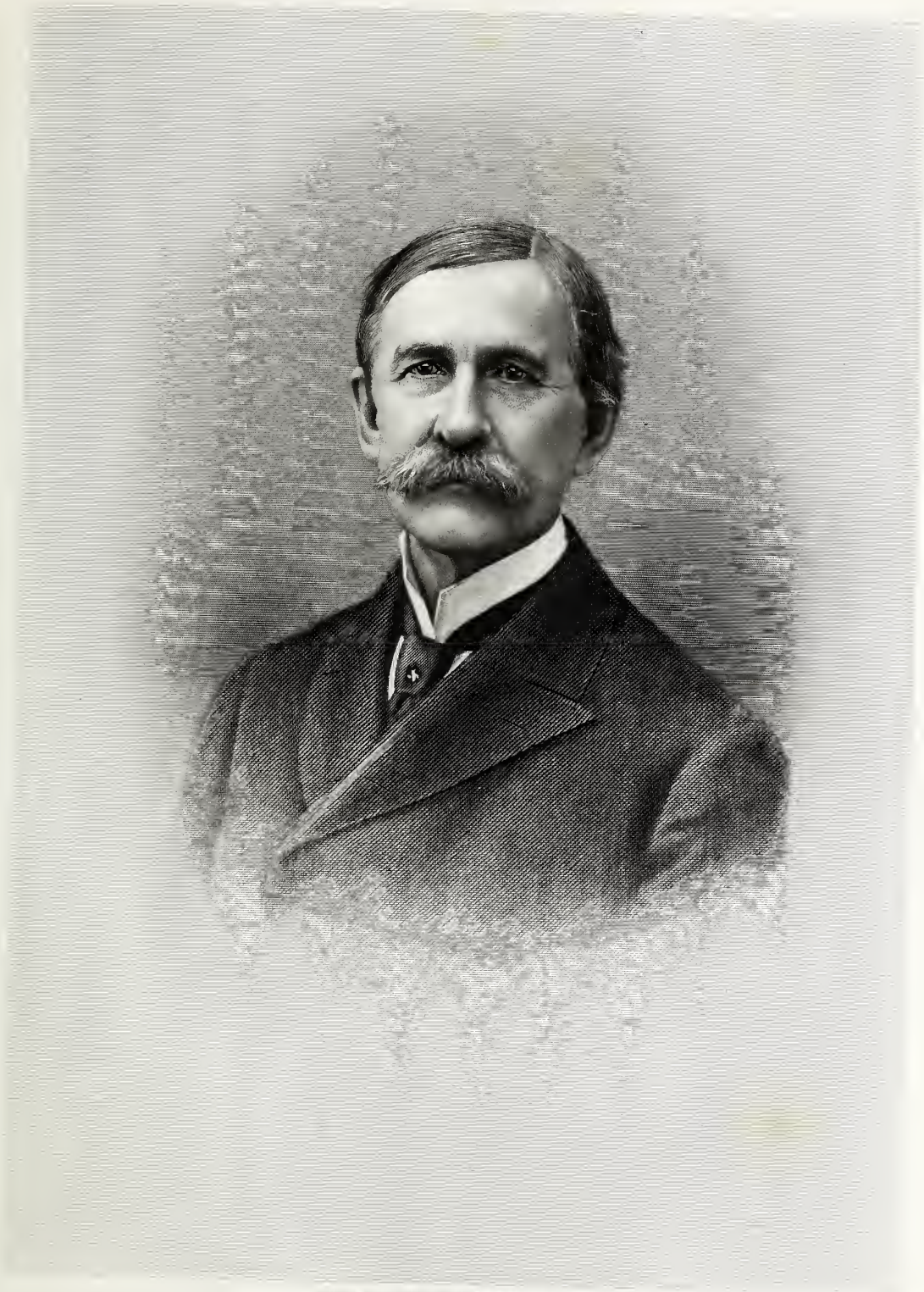
Another interesting case on the subject of distribution of cases is now pending before the Court of Appeals. An action had been assigned for trial to the Chancery division; after such assignment, the Law and Equity division proceeded to make orders in the action and rendered a final judgment. It was claimed that the defendants had not objected soon enough to the exercise of jurisdiction. The matter is now pending on appeal, and the point involved is whether the taking of jurisdiction was error.* These two cases will go far to remove the uncertainties of the statute in reference to distribution of cases.

Another important question arose in the Louisville Chancery Court in regard to sales. It has been the rule, in England, not to regard the purchaser at judicial sales as anything but a preferred bidder, until confirmation; the commissioner was and is regarded as a mere agent of the court to receive bids and report them to the court. It was customary to open the biddings on the offer with good surety of a considerable advance (usually ten per cent was enough).† This practice has been decided by the Court of Appeals not to be law in this State. Another change introduced by statute is the requiring of a deposit from the accepted bidder, to make sure that he will give bond as required by the judgment. Cases have happened in which a fictitious bid has been made at a judicial sale, and the deposit put up and forfeited, the defendant remaining in possession until a new sale could be made. Sale bonds bear interest from the day of sale, but the purchaser is entitled to rents only from the confirmation, as a rule; hence sales made at the beginning of the summer recess impose on the bidder the burden of paying interest for a period for which he gets no rent.

The three civil divisions of the Jefferson Circuit Court are, by law, in continuous session, but by an old custom, now sanctioned by rule of court, cases are not assigned for any day in the summer recess, which lasts about three months—from early in July to early in October. One day in the week has long been set apart as a motion day, for the making of motions, the returning of decisions, and the calling of cases for pleadings and the like. When the number of circuit courts had increased to three, it was felt quite burdensome that one-half of the week should be motion days. Accordingly, it was arranged that one day in each week should be made a motion day, and that the three courts should sit in the same room at the same time on that day. This arrangement has been found to be advantageous, and the joint session, as it is called, will probably

*Hindman vs. Toney, in 1895.

*Schmidt vs. Mitchell, 15 Ky. Law Reporter, 768.
†Stump vs. Martin, 9 Bush., 285.



be a permanent feature in the practice of the courts.

The bulk of judicial business, if judged by the number of suits filed in the Circuit Court, does not seem to have increased as rapidly as might have been expected. The number of cases filed during the year beginning July 1, 1865:

In the Jefferson Common Pleas Court was... 1,060
And in the Louisville Chancery Court was... 747

Making a total of..... 1,807

The number of cases filed in the Jefferson Circuit Court during the year ending July 1, 1895, was 2,935. It may be that the character of litigation makes the number of suits filed not an adequate standard. But, besides this, changes in the life of the people have diminished litigation in certain directions. The abolition of slavery did away with a large class of business; all suits growing out of warranty on the sale of negroes, whether warranty of title or of health, have long since been disposed of. The bankrupt law changed the business habits of the people. There had been two previous bankrupt laws, but each of them continued in force less than three years, and was enacted because of some special emergency; whereas the bankrupt law of 1867 continued in force about eleven years, and many persons expected it to become a permanent feature of the legal system of the country. Under these circumstances, the credits given were much shorter than had previously been the case, and more accurate, detailed and extensive reports of the financial condition of persons seeking credit have come to be made.

Certain classes of actions for personal injuries have come into prominence. It was a maxim of the common law, "actus personalis moritur cum persona," and it was recognized that no civil action lay for an injury resulting in death. By statute, this rule was modified; causes of action were established by statute for certain classes of injuries resulting in death, and it was finally enacted that damages might be recovered where the life is lost by the willful neglect of any person. This statute was construed, however, not to confer a right of action unless the deceased left a widow or a child. The fourth Constitution, Section 241, has, however, done away with this exception. The growth of suits of this class is largely due to the great extension of railroads. Certain other modifications in the practice and business of the courts are so closely connected with matters of constitutional law as to demand some notice of that department of law before mentioning them. Before saying anything about constitutional law, it may be well to call attention to the early and rapid growth of enlightened notions about law in Kentucky. At a time when this State was sparsely settled, it numbered among its inhabitants men who had thought closely on legal principles. The selling of property on credit under execution, instead of for cash, and the allowing of a replevin bond on a judgment or execution, together with the giving to these bonds the effect of judgments, are all the outgrowth of conditions existing in the western part of Virginia, when Kentucky was a portion of same, and are explained in the Virginia statutes. The reform in pleading in Kentucky antedates by far the rules of Hilary term, while the statute making bonds, bills and notes for money assignable so as to vest the legal rights of action in the assignee, and doing away with the conclusive effect of a seal, shows the intelligence and wisdom of our early lawmakers.

The law's delay seems to be increasing as the years go by. The changes wrought by the Civil Code of 1877 tend to delay. As late as 1868, it sometimes happened that an appellant, who was willing to supersede a judgment, and so to risk a judgment for ten per cent damages, would appeal to the Court of Appeals, and before the fieri facias expired would replevy it for three months, expecting to get a decision of the appeal at any rate before the return day of the fieri facias on the replevin bond, thus expecting a decision of the appeal within seven months from the date of the judgment. No one now expects, unless, for public reasons, the appeal is advanced, to obtain a judgment of reversal within a year from the praying of the appeal to the Court of Appeals. It is also doubtful whether, in contested common law cases in our Circuit Court, the delay is not usually as great as in the Circuit Courts having terms.

The growth in power and influence of the courts and judges has been notable. The increase in compensation is one of the most interesting features. When the Louisville Chancery Court was created, in 1835, the salary of the chancellor was fixed at $1,500; the salary and compensation of each of the four Circuit judges is now $5,000. The increase from $3,400, which was the compensation fixed in 1880, to the present amount, indicates the appreciation by the public of the importance of the office. The fourth Constitution provides that the compensation of no officer, except the Governor, shall ex-

ceed $5,000 per annum. Hence it will be seen that the compensation of our Circuit judges has reached the limit provided by that instrument.

It was long imagined that the elections of judges among us would remain free from the influences and methods which have pervaded other elections, but with the growth of the city that impression disappeared. The chief elements, however, in the growth of the power and influence of the courts and the judges have been closely connected with the development of constitutional law.

Constitutional Law.

To the average Englishman constitutional law, in the American sense, is a puzzle. It is said that an Englishman once studied the Constitution of the United States for two days, in the hope of finding the clause that made the Supreme Court the guardian of the Constitution, but he studied in vain. The fact is that there is nothing mysterious about the process by which our courts declare an act unconstitutional and void; the process is familiar to the English courts in acting as to the by-laws of corporations, municipal or private. Wherever there is limited legislative authority, the courts must pass on the question whether any attempted action transcends the limit. But the people of Great Britain have never been willing to put any limit on the legislative authority of Parliament. An act of Parliament cannot be questioned in the courts, because Parliament is supreme, and with the British people legislation and sovereignty are one.

Certain historical events made it easy for the people of this country to conceive of an extraordinary legislature, which did not act continuously, but at indefinite intervals. The fact that the Colonies had their own local legislatures, while the Parliament of Great Britain exercised sovereignty power over them whenever it chose, prepared the way for a system of government in which the ordinary legislature should sit frequently, while a body of extraordinary legislative powers, consisting of conventions or of the electors voting at the polls, or of both, might come into action on needful occasions. The fact that the Colonies were really in the nature of municipal corporations having charters, prepared the way for the acceptance of the idea of a written Constitution for a State, while the union of all the States under one Federal Government, with powers prescribed in the instrument creating it, was a natural result of the same historical process.

The great difference between the British and American system is that the British believe that the security of liberty against those who execute the laws requires an ordinary legislature politically omnipotent, which can hold in check those who execute the laws; while among Americans there has grown up a distrust of those who make the laws, and many of our people believe that the security of liberty against the abuse of legislative power requires the establishment of tribunals which, in the administration of civil and criminal justice, can check the wrong-doing of the law-makers. In other words, the British expect the legislature to prevent possible oppression by the judges, and the Americans expect the judges to prevent oppression by the legislature in certain classes of cases, and for these cases they have provided by written constitutions. Power of this kind is like the snow-ball, which grows by rolling.

Various attempts have been made to put checks on the power of the judges by changing the mode of their selection, and the tenure of office of the judges, and by parceling out jurisdiction and power among different courts. It remains, however, that the most startling feature in our political history is the vastly augmented power of the judges.

It should be remembered that the division of power into three departments—legislative, executive and judicial—is not an ancient division. It used to be thought that to make laws and to execute them embraced the entire function of the State, so far as laws are concerned. This division into two departments, legislative and executive, is set out in Blackstone's Commentaries. The execution of the law was confided to the king, who not only was the head of administrative law, but was also the enforcer, through his judges, of law in the courts. The judges were approved by the king during pleasure. But the oppressions practiced under the Stuarts resulted in a change of tenure; the judges in England are now appointed during good behavior; the consequence is that they have become responsible to Parliament alone, and not to the crown. It would hardly occur to an Englishman that courts could be efficacious to prevent injuries by Parliament. In this State, as well as in this country at large, the question of the extent of the control of the Legislature over the judiciary has been always a matter of importance, for it has all along been recognized in this country that the departments are three, legislative, executive and judicial.

The Federal Constitution has given to the legislative department great control over the courts by providing for one Supreme Court, and such inferior

courts as Congress may, from time to time, establish. While Congress cannot legislate a judge out of office, it can abolish any Federal Court except the Supreme Court; and even as to that court, as the number of its judges is not fixed, Congress may, at will, increase the number so as to obtain a change in the ruling on some particular question. It is not of course necessary that this power be exercised; the mere possession of it is enough to give Congress a control. In the famous legal tender cases the Supreme Court, by a majority of one, had held a certain Federal statute unconstitutional.* Congress provided for the addition of two judges of the Supreme Court, and the next time the question arose the statute was declared constitutional by a majority of one, the two new judges holding that it was constitutional.†

The first Constitution of Kentucky followed very closely the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in this matter. Later changes have shifted the center of gravity of our political system. It is not within the scope of this article to intimate or suggest that the center of gravity has or has not been shifted too far; nor, in referring to any decision, is it the purpose of the writer to suggest that such decision is or is not erroneous. The historian who shall write a century from now can tell the world whether or not the shifting of the center of gravity has been beneficial. Meanwhile the great mass of the people of this commonwealth entertain no doubt that the change has been a wise one. As has been stated, the constitutional changes affect, of course, the courts of Louisville, and many of the cases to be cited came up from Louisville. At the risk of some tedium to readers who are not lawyers it is proposed to cite a number of cases illustrative of the changes referred to.

Some one has said that most of the new State Constitution rests on two great theological doctrines —original sin and total depravity. It evinces a large distrust of men in general, legislators and voters included. But to make the remark perfectly accurate, there must be excepted from the sweeping application of these two doctrines one class of men —the judges; for the enforcement of restraints upon the rest of mankind is committed to the courts. It is reported that while the last Constitutional Convention was in session at Frankfort a distinguished citizen remarked in a private conversation that it made very little difference what those gentlemen should do, as the courts would have the right to say what the new Constitution meant, and the Court of Appeals would see that it was so construed as to do no harm. The fact that such a story became current shows the shifting growth of popular sentiment as to the power of the courts.

The early legislatures of Kentucky did not hesitate to exercise the power given them over the courts by the Constitution. Before Kentucky became a State her principal courts were the Supreme Court for the District of Kentucky and the County Courts. Under the first Constitution the Legislature established justices' courts, county courts and courts of quarter sessions. It also established a court of oyer and terminer for criminal cases. In 1795 district courts were established, but in 1802 the Legislature abolished the district court system and established circuit courts. The circuit courts, however, remained mere statutory courts until the third Constitution took effect, when the circuit courts were made constitutional courts. But as the Legislature had express power to change and alter the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, and as special legislation in the matter was not forbidden, the Legislature still possessed great power of control over the circuit courts. Occasionally statutory courts would be created in particular counties, with jurisdiction carved out of that of the circuit courts.

While the last Constitutional Convention was in session a meeting of the bar of Louisville was held to discuss the best scheme for local courts. It continued for three afternoons, and by a small majority requested the convention to continue in force in Jefferson County the system of statutory courts then existing. The discussion took a wide range, and it became plain that many influential and prominent members of the local bar preferred for this city a system of courts, the jurisdiction of which should be free from any control by special or local legislation. The convention finally adopted Section 137, which is quoted supra in full, and also by Section 59 forbade the Legislature to pass any special or local law to regulate the jurisdiction of courts. Section 59, prohibiting special legislation, is exceedingly broad and detailed. After enumerating twenty-eight classes of subjects, as to which no local or special law can be enacted, it adds: "In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted."

Two decisions of the Jefferson Circuit Court illus-

*Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wall., 603.
†Knox vs. Lee, 12 Wall., 451.

trate in an interesting way the effect of this section upon the powers of the courts. By Kentucky Statutes, Section 1321, a penalty is imposed on all persons working on Sunday, except certain classes named therein, as ferrymen. It was held that the exception of these classes makes the statute a special one, and that a general law could have been made applicable, and that, therefore, the entire section is void.* On the other hand, it is provided by Section 408 that whenever the commissioner needs, for the proper conduct of his office, a deputy, and he and his deputies are constantly employed in the discharge of their duties, the court may allow him for reports and other services rendered under order of court such fees as the court may prescribe by rule or otherwise. It was held that this section is in force and applicable to allowances for making sales under judgments of courts.† Section 59, which forbids the enacting of any special law to regulate the compensation of officers of courts of justice, was held not to apply to this section. The effect of Section 59 is to devolve on the courts in every case the duty of determining, 1, whether a particular act is a special act; 2, if so, whether it comes within any of the twenty-eight classes of cases specified; 3, if not, whether a general law could have been made applicable.

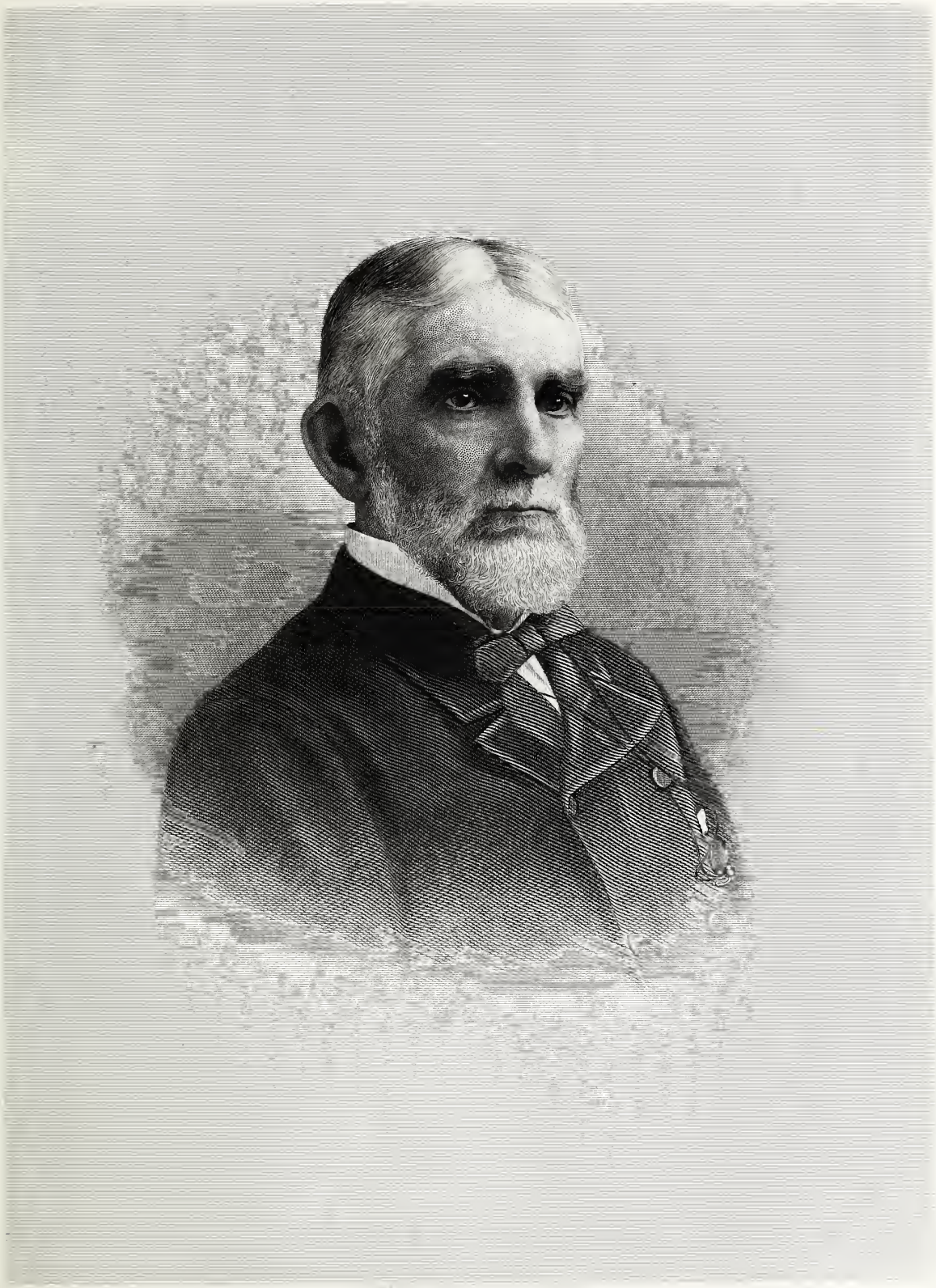
Increase of Judicial Power.

One of the main motives for the adoption of the fourth Constitution was to check local and special legislation. The session acts had grown exceedingly bulky by reason of the passage of local and special legislation. In the debate between J. M. Atherton and B. H. Young, pending the popular vote on the adoption of the Constitution in 1891, as to the propriety of voting for the proposed Constitution, the most telling feature was the production of a small volume of acts of a State which had forbidden special legislation, followed by bringing the Statutes of Kentucky on the platform in a wheelbarrow. Of course the more numerous the constitutional inhibitions against legislative action which are made judicial questions, the more is the power of the judiciary increased. It has been held by the Court of Appeals that where certain required modes of procedure in the passage of laws were not observed, the courts may decide on certain statutes of the record that the bills never were enacted into laws,‡ but it has not yet been decided, under the fourth Constitution, whether where the non-observance of these modes of procedure is put in issue by affirmance and denial, the courts can look into the journals, notwithstanding the signatures of the Governor and the presiding officers of the two houses to the statute. It is supposed by some that the Constitution of 1851, by requiring judges to be elected for a term instead of being appointed during good behavior, has materially strengthened the judges; for, as a rule, elective officers have more political power than other officers. The Queen of England is vastly less powerful than the President of the United States. In theory she has an absolute veto, while his veto is quite limited; but for nearly two centuries the British veto has not been used. The President, however, is the choice of millions of voters, though nominally they vote for electors only. So the British House of Lords is a much less influential body than the Senate of the United States, and for a similar reason. Indeed, the House of Lords is far less influential than the House of Commons, although the members of the latter body are elected for not exceeding seven years, and the duration of any Parliament may be ended at any moment by the sovereign. However this may be, certain it is that no circuit judge in Louisville, within some thirty years, if once elected at the polls, has ever failed of re-election while of five appointees within the past twenty years to fill vacancies, only one was afterward elected, two declined to run for the office and two others were defeated at the polls by men who had never held judicial office by appointment or by election at the polls.

The influence of the judges was no doubt largely increased by the events which followed the killing of Judge Elliott of the Court of Appeals by Thomas Buford in 1879. Before it was ascertained by a judicial investigation that Buford, at the time of the killing, was insane and irresponsible, a meeting of the Louisville bar was held to take action in the matter, and at that meeting remarks were made ascribing to judges, as such, a participation in the "divinity that doth hedge a king," etc. These remarks could not fail to impress the people with the dignity and importance of the office, uttered as they were by men of influence and importance.

The doctrine of the immunity of judges from liability to suit for judicial action has been growing in favor. In England there seems to be an absolute immunity so far as the ordinary courts are concerned, but of course the power of impeachment there is not limited by any constitutional provisions,

*Commonwealth vs. Seelbach, May, 1895.
†Germania Trust Co. vs. Brady, No. 45629.
‡Norman vs. Board of Managers, 93 Ky., 537.



Hattleton Cooke

nor is there any bound to the powers of Parliament to punish. Whether the absolute immunity from liability exists in favor of circuit judges in Kentucky seems not to have been decided as yet by our Court of Appeals. Two cases have arisen in Louisville in which the question was argued. Cornelison being imprisoned under sentence of a court, applied to one of the judges of Jefferson County for a writ of habeas corpus. He had previously sued out a writ of habeas corpus before that judge, as well as like writs before other judges in reference to the same imprisonment. On the second application the judge refused to issue the writ. Cornelison then brought suit against the judge for five hundred dollars, under Section 401 of the Criminal Code, which provides that "if any officer authorized to grant the writ shall, when legally applied to, refuse to issue it, he shall forfeit and pay to the person in whose behalf it was applied for five hundred dollars." The petition was dismissed, and on appeal the Superior Court affirmed the judgment, and held that the application failed to show probable cause to believe that Cornelison was detained without lawful authority. The argument, however, took a much wider range, and, in its opinion, the court says: "We shall look to the rule so firmly founded in the common law that no judge is amenable to a civil suit for his judicial decisions."*

Some years before that time, a suit for divorce between L. R. Kean and wife, an affidavit was filed by the wife to swear the chancellor off the bench. Thereupon, without notice to L. R. Kean of the filing or of the proposed election, a member of the bar was elected to try the case. Kean objected to this proceeding, and filed an affidavit against him, but the special judge continued to assert jurisdiction over the case. Kean then, in open court on motion day, moved the clerk to hold an election for special judge, under the statute; the clerk refused to hold it. Afterward the special judge entered an order (after rule served) adjudging that Kean be imprisoned thirty hours for words spoken outside the court house, which the judge construed to impart a threat. After the termination of the imprisonment Kean brought suit for damages, alleging that the order was without jurisdiction and was malicious. A demurrer was sustained to the petition.† The effect of a demurrer is to admit, for the purposes of the demurrer, all the well pleaded averments of the pleading demurred to, so that it seemed likely that the question of the immunity of judges would be squarely passed on by the Court of Appeals.

By the statute in force when the third Constitution was adopted a circuit judge could not imprison for a contempt more than twenty-four hours, except upon a verdict of a jury; by the general statutes the limit was fixed at thirty hours. It was contended that this change was in violation of the clause providing for the inviolability of the right of trial by jury. Pending the appeal, however, Kean died; the appeal abated, and the questions involved have never yet been decided by the Court of Appeals.

The judges, however, have always been liable to removal by the Governor on address of two-thirds of each House of the Legislature. It is believed that this power has been exercised but once. An officer of the Federal Army threatened, in 1864, to put to death a judge of the Court of Appeals; he withdrew to Canada, and, on address, he was removed from office. Under the present Constitution no session of the Legislature can last longer than sixty days; nor can any called session consider any subject not embraced in the Governor's proclamation. Under the rules of procedure prescribed by the new Constitution, a very small and determined minority could readily postpone any proceedings for impeachment or address beyond the end of the regular session.

Some notice should be taken in this connection of the famous old court and new court controversy which shook the State to the center, although by no means local to Louisville. The relief legislation of 1820 provided for a replevying of judgments and executions for two years, unless the plaintiff would indorse his willingness to receive notes of a certain bank in satisfaction. This act was adjudged unconstitutional in 1823 in two cases.* Great political agitation ensued. The relief party could not command the necessary majority to address the judge out of office; it is believed that the party had one adherent too few in the Senate. Under these circumstances a bill was passed to reorganize the Court of Appeals. New judges were appointed and their decisions are reported in 2 T. B. Monroe's Reports. Afterward an act was passed declaring the repealing act unconstitutional. The cases in 2 T. B. Monroe are not regarded as legal decisions of this State, nor are they cited in any later decisions of the Court of Appeals. The two cases mentioned are

Old and New Court Controversy.

*Cornelison vs. Toney, 12 Ky. Law Reporter, 746.
†Kean vs. Woolley, No. 24332, J. C. C. P.

*Blair vs. Williams, 4 Litt, 34; Lapsley vs. Brashear, ibid, 47.

of great importance; it is believed that they are the first cases in which a court of last resort held an act unconstitutional under the provision against impairing the obligation of contracts. But the greatest value of the events cited is the demonstration they afford of the difficulty of the procedure of address, and of the independence, by the courts, of the Legislature under any ordinary circumstances.

Another illustration of the growth of the influence of the judges is found in the present marked preference for equity proceedings, and in the changes of the jury system. Under the present Constitution three-fourths of a jury may find a verdict in a civil case. This vastly weakens the influence of any one juror, and results in unanimity quite frequently, as jurors who dissent from a verdict do not always care to let their dissent be known by a refusal to sign, when the refusal would not in any way affect the result.

Many interesting matters of constitutional law must be passed by unnoticed in this article, as its scope is confined to the development of the courts. Notice, however, must be taken of those matters which have affected that development.

Contempt.

Power to punish for contempt is essential to the maintenance of the courts, and the development in this respect is well worthy of study. In 1808 the Circuit Court of Jefferson county imprisoned G. J. Johnston, an attorney, six hours for a contempt; from this judgment he presented a writ of error, which the court quashed, holding that each court should have exclusive jurisdiction to judge of contempts to its authority, but the court said, in its opinion: "Where is the security of the citizen against the arbitrary oppression of the judge by a willful infraction of the law? It is answered that the citizen finds security in his own correct demeanor, in the great lenity and unwillingness, which has generally been remarked in courts, to resort to this exercise of their powers; but above all, in that responsibility which the judge owes to the assembled representation of the country for any corrupt or willful and arbitrary abuse of his powers."*

In 1793, the second year of the commonwealth, the Legislature passed an act reciting that it is "contrary to these principles that any man or body of men should have or exercise in any case an unlimited arbitrary power to fine and imprison for offenses against him or themselves, in any capacity whatever." By this act the power to punish without a jury was limited; a civil action was given against any judge offending against the act, and it was provided that on the trial by jury the truth of the matter might be given in evidence by the defendant. The provision for a civil action against the judge has been omitted from later revisions.

By the act of 1829 the judges and courts were forbidden to punish by process of contempt persons who shall, by words or writing, animadvert on or examine into the proceedings of such court or judge, by words spoken or writing published, not in the presence of such court or judge, nor on the public grounds, nor in the court house, during the sitting of the court.* In one case a person so animadverting has been punished by a fine, and there seems a tendency on the part of the courts to hold that the Legislature has no power to limit the courts in matters of contempt.†

In 1874 counsel in a case from Jefferson County filed in the Court of Appeals a petition for rehearing, which the court thought disrespectful; upon a rule issued to show cause why his authority to practice as an attorney of said court should not be revoked and he be otherwise punished for contempt, these statutes were cited. The court imposed a fine of thirty dollars, but said: "The right of self-preservation is an inherent right in the courts. It is not derived from the Legislature and cannot be made to depend upon legislative will. The power of the legislative department to interfere with the manner in which the judicial department shall protect itself against insults and indignities is denied by the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and doubted by the Supreme Court of the United States. It remains an open question in this State, and we intend, in this case, so to leave it."‡

Probably the most interesting case of imprisonment for contempt in Louisville was that of the imprisonment of the City Council in 1855. Mandamus was taken to compel the City Council to grant a tavern license; they refused to obey the judgment, and several of them were sent to prison for the contempt. Afterward the judgment was superseded, and the defendants were released. It is reported that, at the time of the judgment, there were two

*Johnston vs. Commonwealth, 1 Bibb, 598.

*The act of 1829 is believed to have been occasioned by the imprisonment of the proprietor of a Frankfort newspaper for contempt in publishing an article relating to a criminal prosecution in the Jefferson Circuit Court disrespectful to the court.

†W. A. Kleissendorff, May 2, 1891; see No. 31,794½.

‡Re. R. W. Woolley, 11 Bush, 95.

claimants of the office of mayor. An Englishman passing through the city remarked that Louisville was the liveliest city he had visited, as it had two mayors and all its council were in jail. The judgment in the mandamus case was reversed, and it was held that mandamus is not an appropriate remedy to control the exercise of discretionary power.*

The writ of habeas corpus is the great personal liberty writ, and as it is not issued among us by courts, but by judges—as the decision against the prisoner is not a bar to the hearing of another writ in reference to the same imprisonment, as the decision on a habeas corpus is not reviewable by an appeal, and as the prisoner cannot lawfully be re-arrested for the same cause after a discharge on habeas corpus—the writ serves as some check on an abuse of the power of contempt. The only inquiry is whether the commitment is valid; a decision adverse to the validity of the commitment releases the prisoner irreversibly.

When, in 1853, the Jefferson Circuit Court made an order imprisoning J. C. Alexander for contempt, until further order of court, he was released on habeas corpus by Judge Henry Pirtle, who, in an elaborate opinion, held that the power to punish for contempt has its limits.† The same rule has since that time been laid down and adhered to. It has also been held that the Court of Appeals has jurisdiction of appeals from orders punishing for constructive contempts—as for disobedience of orders of court—although it has no jurisdiction of appeals in cases of direct contempt.

Another interesting matter in the development of our courts has reference to the swearing off of judges.

Swearing Off Judges.

The Constitution directed the Legislature to provide for the holding of circuit courts where the judge failed to attend or, if in attendance, could not properly preside, but did not set out what facts would make it improper for the judge to preside. Interest in the result of the suit, or near kinship to one of the parties, was always held to disqualify a judge. In Turney vs. Commonwealth, 2 Met., 630, it was held that personal hostility to a defendant in a prosecution made it improper for the judge to preside, and that the hostility might be made to appear by the affidavit of the defendant. The General Statutes, in persuance of this policy, provided that a party might file with the clerk his affidavit that the judge would not afford him a fair and impartial trial, and therefore a special judge should be elected, if the parties could not agree upon a special judge. The Kean divorce case, above referred to, brought this provision prominently before the public.

In process of time the right to file the affidavit against the presiding judge was greatly abused. Persons seeking delay by way of continuance would file the statutory affidavit, and the mode in which the right was exercised presented a serious obstruction to the administering of justice. In the Kean divorce case the special judge claimed that special judges were not within the statute; afterward, however, he resigned, and the divorce case was tried by a special judge acceptable to both parties.

The statute was generally regarded as binding, and in 1884 the Legislature passed a special act providing for Jefferson County by which, when a judge was absent, a special judge should be elected; but when a judge could not properly preside the action should be transferred to another court in the same county; and further provided that cases in which the statutory affidavit was filed should be deemed cases in which the judge could not properly preside. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get the Legislature to repeal this provision. A meeting of the bar was then called, at which three of the judges presided, and this provision was fully discussed. Two of the judges expressed an opinion that it was unconstitutional, and one of them, in a case pending before him, rendered a decision to that effect.* The range of argument at that meeting was interesting, as indicating the development above referred to. While of course the power of the Legislature to make laws—rules of civil conduct—was insisted upon; and it was further urged that the provision for filing an affidavit is only a rule, and that the Court of Appeals had in a recent case said that the provision must be complied with, for so the law is written, and had caused these emphatic words to be printed in the report in italic letters;† yet the main scope of the argument turned on questions of policy. On the one hand, there were urged the delays resulting from carrying out the provision, the lessening of the dignity of the courts and the judges, and the like. On the other hand, it was urged that the possession of the power to swear off the judge will render its present exercise unnecessary; that when a strong man armed keepeth his house, his goods are in peace; that the taking away of this defensive

*Kean vs. Louisville, 18 B. Mon., 9.
†Re. J. C. Alexander, 2 Am. Law Register, 44.

*Sherley vs. Sherley; No. 2968, V. C.
†Byram vs. Holliday, 7 Ky. Law Reporter, 740.

weapon tends to produce strife, not peace; that the filing in the clerk's office avoids any irritation of the judge; and that the possession of the right to swear off the judge not only prevents any person from presuming to attempt unfairly to influence the judges, but also makes it clear to the public that nothing of the sort can be done.

Shortly afterward the Court of Appeals sustained the constitutionality of the provision,* but held that the affidavit must be promptly filed, and must set out the grounds for the affiant's belief and that the circuit judge in the first instance must pass on the sufficiency of these grounds. In a response to a petition for rehearing, the court seems to rest its decision largely upon the policy of the law.

An interesting case came up from Jefferson County, in which an affidavit was filed against the judge before whom the action was pending. The plaintiff then set his case before the other common law court, but it refused to hear the case. A mandamus was then prayed before the Court of Appeals against that judge to compel him to try the case. It was refused on the ground that the affidavit was insufficient, but it resulted in a ruling that the circuit judge could not pass on the truth of the matters alleged against him, but only on the sufficiency of the affidavit.† On the return of the case plaintiff, it is said, prepared an affidavit which was never filed. The judge before whom the case was pending declined to try the case, but refused to transfer it, and ordered the election of a special judge, holding that the Legislature had no power to provide for a transfer. Under the direction of the special judge, however, the case was finally transferred and was tried by the court to which the transfer was made.

In the case of Powers vs. Reynolds‡ the affidavit had been filed against Judge Simrall and had been passed on by him, and by him the case had been transferred, and it was tried by Judge Stites. Meanwhile Judge Simrall resigned his office. No pretense of bias on the part of Judge Stites existed, but the Court of Appeals reversed, because of the transfer, and held that a transfer to a co-ordinate court in the same county, if the affidavit is insufficient, is a prejudice to a substantial right.

It is believed that no later case has substantially modified any of these rulings, although in one case, not from Louisville, the Court of Appeals has passed on the insufficiency of the affidavit,* and it is said that the question of the insufficiency of another affidavit is involved in a case from Louisville now under submission in that court.†

*German Insurance Company vs. Landram; 7 Ky. Law Reporter, 740.

†Vance vs. Field; 88 Ky., 433.

‡Powers vs. Reynolds; 11 Ky. Law Reporter, 460.

Special Judges.

The election of special judges has given rise to some interesting features in the development of the local courts. Sickness of a judge or absence from the county or State, as well as disqualification to try a particular case, resulted in the election of special judges. It became apparent at least that it was highly expedient to provide for a different procedure in the different classes of cases. Accordingly, by the act of 1884 above referred to, an election of a special judge was required, if the regular judge was absent, but a transfer to another court, in the event of the disqualification of the regular judge to try the case. It was held by one of the judges that the provision for a transfer was unconstitutional, as the power of the Legislature was confined to the providing for the holding of circuit courts. Accordingly, in a case or two, special judges were chosen in that court, but as they held the provision constitutional, they directed the clerk to transfer the cases.‡ The views of the special judges were approved by the Court of Appeals.§ There seems very little probability of a like question arising under the present statute.

Appellate Power.

An interesting feature of several of the cases is the recognition of the power of the Court of Appeals over the proceedings in circuit courts. The Fourth Constitution gives express power to the Court of Appeals to issue such writs as are necessary to give it a general control over inferior jurisdictions, and this power has been frequently exercised in matters arising in this county. Some of the cases already cited are cases of prohibition against circuit judges.

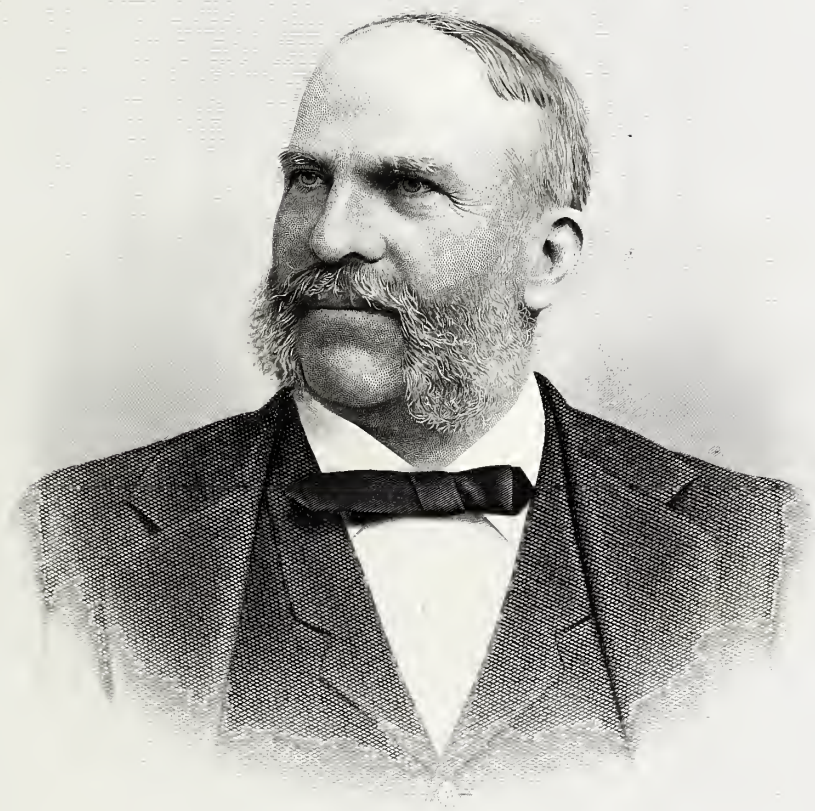
From the foundation of the State, however, the Court of Appeals has claimed the right to issue writs of mandamus to the circuit judges in and of appellate jurisdiction. The writ of mandamus, as issued by the Circuit Court, is much narrower in Kentucky than in England. It can only be used against executive and ministerial officers—not against any corporation, except, perhaps, a municipal corporation.

*Massie vs. Commonwealth; 16 Ky. Law Reporter, 790.

†Schmidt vs. Mitchell; 15 Ky. Law Reporter, 768.

‡Johnson vs. Thompson; No. 3564.

§Royal Insurance Company vs. Rufer; 11 Ky. Law Reporter, 728.



Yours truly

Thomas W. Bullock

Mandatory injunctions have largely supplied the vacancy left by the narrowing of the scope of a mandamus, and the recent legislation on injunctions is thoroughly relevant here. It had been held that where a preliminary injunction is held in force until the trial, and is then dissolved by final order, a supersedeas, which the appellant might sue out in the clerk's office by giving bond, would keep the injunction in force until the determination of the appeal.* Should an injunction be dissolved before final hearing the plaintiff might apply to a judge of the Court of Appeals for reinstatement, and if reinstated, it would remain in force until final hearing. The act of 1894, however, provides that the Circuit Court, at the time that the appeal is taken, may make an order suspending, modifying or continuing the injunction during the appeal upon such terms as it may impose. This order may be revised by the Court of Appeals, or in vacation, by a judge thereof, on application within twenty days.† The same act, by amending Section 296 of the Code, provides that where an injunction has been granted or continued by interlocutory order the party enjoined may apply to a judge of the Court of Appeals for a dissolution or modification. The constitutionality of this section has been seriously questioned, and has never been passed on by the Court of Appeals, but as several of the judges of that court have acted under it by dissolving or modifying injunctions, it is probable it will be held constitutional. The power it gives to a single judge of the Court of Appeals, coupled with the fact that it authorizes the party enjoined to select the judge to be applied to, is noteworthy. One of the most interesting cases arising under it grew out of the canvass of 1894 for judge of the Court of Appeals from Jefferson County. Under the present law that county is an Appellate Court district. Joseph T. O'Neal and Sterling B. Toney sought the Democratic nomination at a primary election. Rules were adopted, providing for the preservation of ballots in certain cases and for a certain time, but shortly before the election these rules were modified. O'Neal brought suit against the committee and Judge Toney and other candidates, seeking an injunction against the destruction of the ballots and in other respects. Judge Field, on a hearing, granted the preliminary injunction, but Hon. Isaac M. Quigley, a judge of the Court of Appeals, modified it so as not to forbid the destruction of the ballots. The case, of course, went no further. The primary was held and the ballots were destroyed.

The present law, which thus authorizes a single judge of the Court of Appeals, by interlocutory order, to permit, pending the suit, the destruction of papers, the preservation of which is the main purpose of the suit, greatly modifies the power of the Circuit Court, as previously existing.

Probably the most momentous change ever made in the Kentucky code of practice was made by the revision of 1877. By the previous code, Section 876, it was provided that an appeal should be granted as matter of right either by the court rendering the judgment on motion made during the term, or by the clerk of the Court of Appeals, on application. But the code of 1877 modified this section by inserting the word "thereafter" before the words "by the clerk," thus taking away from the clerk the power to grant an appeal during the term, and putting it into the power of the circuit judge by refusing an appeal to prevent a superseding of his judgment until it could be carried into execution. As sixty days corresponds to a term in Jefferson County in civil cases, the immense addition to the power of the judges will be seen. Under this section it has been held that the mere asking for an appeal is not a granting of the appeal, that the clerk of the Court of Appeals cannot grant an appeal during the term at which the judgment was rendered, and that a supersedeas, issued on such an appeal, is void, and disregard of same by the circuit judge will not be punished as a contempt.* It has, however, been held that the Court of Appeals may compel the circuit judge to grant the appeal, and in several cases that court has so ordered.

The limitation of the revisory jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals by the amount in controversy greatly increases the power of the circuit judges. In order to diminish the volume of business going up to the Court of Appeals, the Legislature has fixed a sum below which that court shall have no jurisdiction. It would, of course, cost the defendant more than the amount of a very small judgment to prosecute an appeal. It sometimes happens, however, that important public questions are involved in cases in which the judgment is so small as not to be appealable. In such cases the judgment of the circuit judge is final, and important social results depend on the opinion of the circuit judge. Thus

*Smith vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 83 Ky., 104.

†Amendment to Section 747, Civil Code.

*Schmidt vs. Mitchell; 15 Ky. Law Reporter, 768.

the judgment in the Sunday law case, and in the case involving commissioners' fees above cited, are not appealable; and indeed matters of taxed costs rarely amount to a sufficient sum to give the Court of Appeals jurisdiction. The observance of Sunday in different counties of the State will depend upon the respective opinions of the different circuit judges. A conviction for practicing medicine illegally under the statutes, against empiricism, if for a first offense, results in a fine too small to give the Court of Appeals jurisdiction; so that the law against irregular practitioners of medicine will be held constitutional or unconstitutional according to the opinion of the circuit judges. Numerous other illustrations might be made, but those cited will give some idea of the extent to which, in many social matters, the opinion of the circuit judge is a finality, and regulates the community. This lack of uniformity in the State has induced some persons seriously to suggest that the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals ought not to be made to depend upon the amount in controversy in any case in which the validity or the construction of a statute is involved; the suggestion has not met with favor. Even an amendment of this kind would not produce complete uniformity. A grand jury, for instance, will hardly indite contrary to the judge's charge; hence certain questions will never arise, if the circuit judge believes the law to have a particular construction; as, for instance, as to whether Section 1677, Kentucky Statutes, forbids the playing of progressive euchre for a prize.

An interesting case, in which the Appellate Court took jurisdiction, is Godshaw vs. Roberts.* Formerly the Louisville Chancery Court had jurisdiction to adjudge persons to be lunatics. As that court had no jury commissioners and no regular panel, a jury in every case had to be summoned for the occasion. It was contended by the trustee of the jury fund that all the members of all such juries were bystanders, and that, therefore, they were not entitled to be paid unless they served more than one day. The chancellor, however, thought that men specially summoned could not be regarded as bystanders, and ordered payment made. An appeal was prayed, and it was earnestly contended that the Appellate Court had no jurisdiction of the appeal, same being from an order for the payment of money where the amount in controversy was less than one hundred dollars; but the court held that these words did not refer to an order against a trustee of the jury fund to pay public money to jurors. It took jurisdiction and reversed the judgment.*

An important limitation on the power of the State courts has been found in the judicial power of the United States.

Limitation of State Courts.

Not only does an appeal lie from the highest court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States, in certain States, of a case in which a Federal question is involved, but suits can be brought in the first instance in the Federal courts, where the amount is sufficient to give jurisdiction, if the plaintiffs are citizens of different States from the defendants; and in certain classes of cases the cause may be removed from the State court to the Federal court for trial.

Among the Presbyterian churches in this country there are two great bodies, one known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the other as the Presbyterian Church in the United States; in common parlance, they are called the Northern and the Southern Presbyterian Church. Litigation sprang up as to who were the officers of the Walnut Presbyterian Church, and the Court of Appeals decided the question.† But some members of that congregation were citizens of Indiana, and they brought suit in the Federal Court seeking for relief that the trustees hold for the benefit of the congregation in connection with the Northern church. It was held that this question was not precluded by the judgment of the State court, and final judgment was rendered by the Federal court.‡

It is not within the scope of this article to review the church litigation that followed the war; this case is simply cited as illustrating the development of the courts.

The bankruptcy act of 1867 powerfully affected the State courts. As an adjudication in bankruptcy dissolved all attachments on mesne process in the State courts sued out within four months before the bankruptcy proceedings, and as the making of an insolvent assignment was itself an act of bankruptcy, and as the bankruptcy courts, in the great mass of cases, had charge of matters that, under the act in regard to preferences, commonly known as the act of 1856, would have fallen into the circuit courts, the effect of the bankrupt law on the development of the State courts during its existence will at once be understood.

The most noticeable influence of the Federal

*Godshaw vs. Roberts; 2 Ky. Law Reporter, 215.

*Godshaw vs. Roberts; 2 Ky. Law Reporter, 215.
†Watson vs. Avery; 2 Bush, 332; 3 Bush, 635.
‡Watson vs. Jones; 13 Wall., 679.

courts upon the State courts arose out of the relations existing between the Caucasian and the African races. Kentucky was a slave State until the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, and negroes and mulattoes were under disabilities after that time. Among other things, they could not testify in cases to which white persons were parties. The Federal Circuit Court was of opinion, under this state of things, that it had jurisdiction to punish crimes committed by whites in Kentucky in the forcible injury of negroes. The Supreme Court of the United States finally held this view erroneous.* Meanwhile the State had, by legislation, removed the disability referred to.

The statutory exclusion of negroes from being members of grand juries or petit juries resulted in a claim by the Federal Circuit Court that the cases of negroes under indictment for crime could under the removal statutes be removed into the Federal Court for trial; and when once removed the accused had a right to be discharged, as the indictment against him was not found by a legally empaneled grand jury.† The serious effect of this ruling will be at once appreciated, for it made it impossible to punish any negro or mulatto for any offense, no matter how grave, that must be prosecuted by indictment. The Legislature had refused to strike the word "white" out of the statute. Under these circumstances the Jefferson Circuit Court, and on appeal the Court of Appeals, held that the effect of the Federal legislation had been to repeal the disability.‡ Upon these rulings being made the Federal courts ceased to take jurisdiction of removals on that ground. Since that time all shadow of disability on the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude has been removed by State legislation.

As appeals from the State courts to the United States Supreme Court do not lie unless the decision is adverse to the right claimed under Federal law, and as the decisions of the State Court may be favorable to that right, the Federal courts have not largely affected the action of this State, under the clauses in reference to obligation of contracts and interstate commerce. Interesting cases under these clauses have been decided and some are now pending.

*Blyew vs. United States; 13 Wall., 581.
†Spring of 1880.
‡Commonwealth vs. Johnson; 78 Ky., 509.

Distribution of Powers.

The distribution of powers among the three departments of government has already been alluded to, and mention has been made that the judiciary is an outgrowth of the executive. It should also be remarked that matters of status are often very near the border between judicial and legislative functions. Thus where married women are under disability to contract, a statute giving a particular woman power to trade as a single woman is an exercise of legislative power, for it is a rule of action applicable to all persons that they may buy from or sell to that particular person. But it is also allowable for a statute to make provision that, upon a certain state of facts, courts may confer that power upon such married women as apply for it, and the action of the court is an exercise of judicial power. The Third Constitution, Article 2, Section 32, forbade certain special legislation of this character, to-wit: the granting of divorces and the authorizing of the sales of estates of persons under disabilities, also the changing of names.

The growth of divorce litigation is among the most marked features of local history, while the questions arising upon judicial sales of estates of persons under disability have been of very great importance. Our courts have steadily held that chancery courts have no inherent power to sell real estate of infants; and the question whether, in such cases, a particular sale was void or voidable has often been highly important, while the rulings as to sales of separate estates of married women built up quite an important branch of the law. The technicalities required in proceedings under Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes have produced great uncertainty as to the security of titles. The effect of that statute has hardly passed completely away.

The power of appointment to office has been said to be essentially executive,* but as courts have generally had power to appoint their own officers, there have occasionally risen questions as to the appointing power by the courts or the judges. Indeed, it was hardly to be expected that a sharp line could be drawn between executive and judicial functions in the appointment to office. The appointment of a collector of back taxes by a judge of the Jefferson County Court under a statute was sustained, and was held to be the act of the judge, not of the court.†

The County Court has, from the very foundation of the State, exercised functions which are largely

*Taylor vs. Commonwealth; 3 J. J. M., 401.
†Hoke vs. Field; 10 Bush, 144.

executive and administrative. The judge of that court has, under existing statutes, the power of appointing some officers—for instance, an inspector of oils—whose duties seem to have little to do with the courts. An act authorizing the chancellor to appoint police commissioners was held unconstitutional on the ground that the Constitution required officers for cities to be elected for a term.*

The most recent cases as to the exercise of appointing powers by the judges relates to the office of official indexer of public records. By Section 908, Kentucky Statutes, it was provided that in counties having over 75,000 inhabitants, the judges of the circuit and county courts should, in January, 1895, and every three years thereafter, appoint an indexer. Judge Hoke's term as county judge expired on the first Monday in January, 1895; between New Year's Day and the first Monday an attempt was made to hold an election for this office. County Judge Hoke, Circuit Judge Sterling B. Toney and Hon. John L. Dodd, who, on account of Judge Edwards' absence, had been elected to hold court in the Chancery division, voted for Mr. Roberts. A later election was attempted to be held after the first Monday in January. Circuit Judges Field and Jackson and County Judge Richie voted for Mr. Paul Cain. In either case three votes were cast, being of course a majority of five. The Court of Appeals held that a member of the bar elected to hold the court for the occasion does not possess the power of appointment which is given by the statute to the judges; it further held that, under Section 107 of the Constitution, which authorizes the Legislature to provide for the election or appointment of county officers, it may confer the appointing power upon judges.† This disposes of two questions of peculiar public interest.

Chancery Commissioner.

The most interesting case in Jefferson County in reference to exercise of executive powers by the courts grew out of the office of commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court. Under the statute then in force, the chancellor was to appoint a commissioner for his term. Chancellor Thomas B. Cochran, in 1868, appointed Thomas P. Smith commissioner, but, in 1870, entered an order removing him and appointing Robert Cochran commissioner. Smith asked an appeal, and the chancellor refused to grant it. At that time the word "thereafter" had not been inserted in the section relating to the power of the clerk of the Court of Appeals to grant appeals, so an appeal was prayed at Frankfort. Smith also brought suit for the office before the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, which dismissed the petition, holding that it had no jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals reversed both judgments, and held that the order of the court removing Smith was a judicial order from which an appeal lay, and that the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas had jurisdiction of the suit for possession of the office. It further held that the statute in force was binding on the chancellor.* Afterwards, the Legislature passed an act providing for the separation of the office of commissioner and receiver. Under this act, Chancellor Cochran appointed Robert Cochran commissioner, and his action was sustained by the Court of Appeals.† The later history of this office is not uninteresting. It was claimed by some persons that the patronage given to the chancellor by the power to appoint a commissioner and a receiver was an undue addition to the powers of the office, and that these offices ought to be within the gift of the four judges jointly. When the new Constitution took effect, a committee, consisting of four Circuit judges, a judge of the Federal Court, and ten members of the bar, was appointed to draft needful acts for the organization of the court. A sub-committee reported a draft of some acts in which, from fear of encroaching upon Section 59 of the Constitution, in regard to special legislation, all questions of compensation to officers were avoided. The bill, however, was so modified as to provide rules for compensation differing in some respects from the general rules in the State. The bill so modified passed both Houses, and was vetoed by the Governor. A new bill was then drawn so as to meet his objections, and was passed and has become a law. In this act nothing seems to be provided as to the office of receiver, but the judges have made appointment of a receiver, as well as of commissioner, and both offices are in active operation. From the time of the creation of the office of receiver, the compensation for his services has come from the interest allowed by the bank in which the deposit is made on the balance in its hands from time to time.

Commercial Law.

In matters relating to commercial law, the development of the courts, as might have been expected, has been notable. The Legislature of Virginia, in May, 1776, declared that the common law

*Speed & Worthington vs. Crawford; 3 Met., 207.
†Roberts vs. Cain; in 1895.

*Smith vs. Cochran; 7 Bush, 147, 154, 540.
†Smith vs. Cochran; 8 Bush, 108.

of England, and all acts of Parliament prior to the fourth year of James the First, of a general nature and not local to the Kingdom of England, were made the rule of decision, except so far as modified by legislative action of the colony. A large part of the mercantile law of Great Britain, by statute and by adjudication, grew up after 1607, the fourth year of James the First. In consequence it is the case that, in Kentucky, promissory notes taken before maturity for value by a purchaser without notice of a defense or set-off are subject to defenses, and even set-offs; while, by the general commercial law, a purchaser even of an overdue note does not take subject to set-offs, having no connection with the transaction in which the note was given. This is but one instance, though a striking one, of peculiarities of Kentucky commercial law.

The growth of great cities has necessarily developed that branch of the law. The ordinary process for collection of debts used to be to get judgment and either issue a fieri facias to subject property, or a capias ad satisfaciendum to seize the debtor's person. Except in a few classes of cases, the capias has now been disused. The insolvent debtor's oath is a means of discharge of the person of the debtor. In the Alexander case, hereinbefore cited, the prisoner attempted to procure his discharge by taking the insolvent debtor's oath, but the court held that as the non-payment of the money in that case was a contempt, he could not be so discharged. It will be noticed that the proceedings for the collection of debts were by each creditor against his debtor. The courts of this State were for a long time not inclined to greatly favor assignments for the benefits of creditors, although equity delighteth in equality.

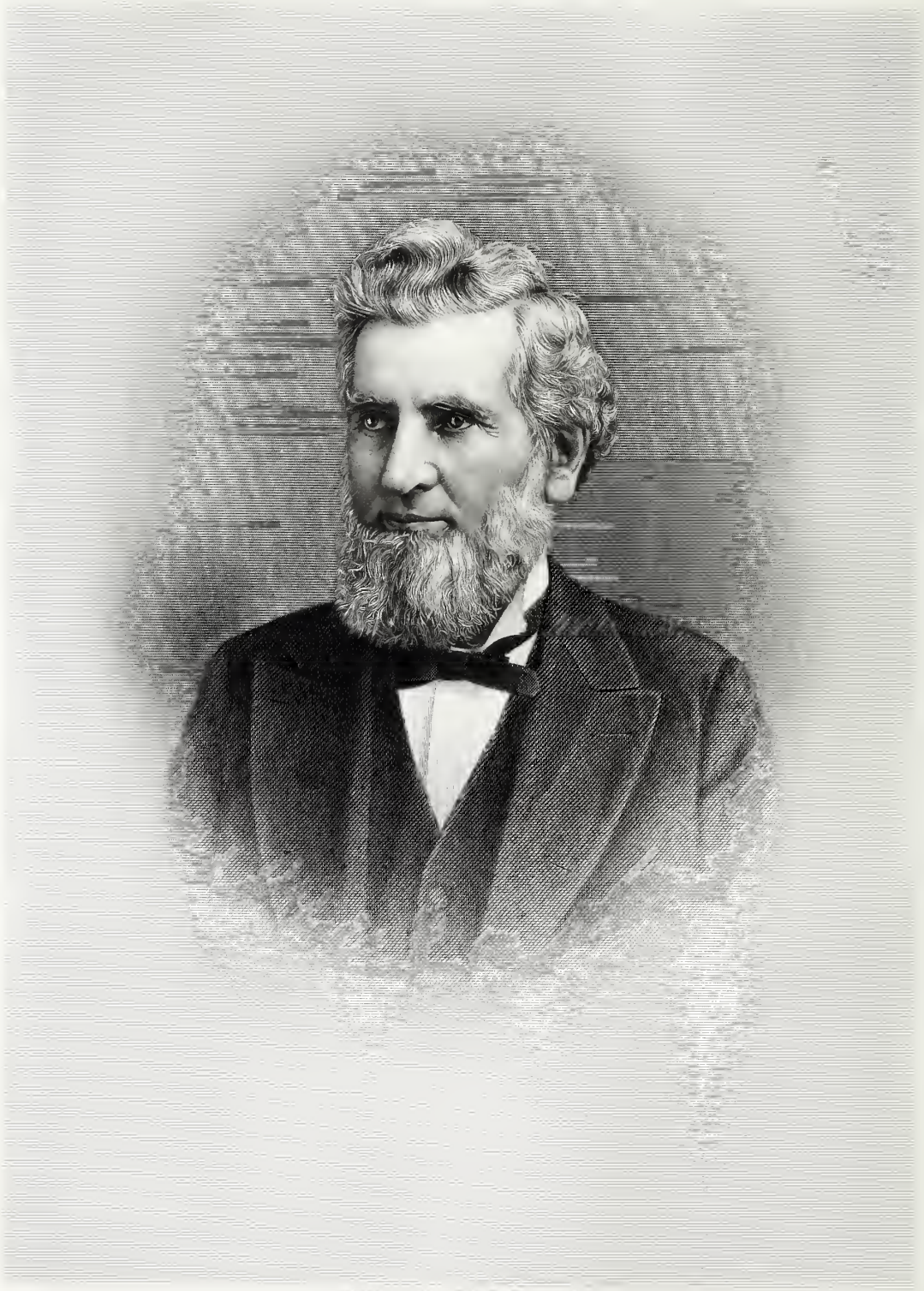
There grew up in Kentucky, by statute, a system of attachments, new grounds of attachment being created by statute from time to time; and as attachments are satisfied in the order in which they are delivered to the attaching officer, this remedy became a favorite one, as it promoted diligence, and a creditor will usually desire to make his own debt in full, no matter what his theoretical views as to the wisdom of having an insolvent's assets equally distributed among his creditors. The courts held that if an assignment for the benefit of creditors be made with fraudulent intent on the part of the debtor, it is void, no matter how fair its provisions, nor how ignorant the assignee is of the designed fraud, and that it furnishes a ground for attachment. In such a case the attaching creditor would get a priority. This has now been changed by statute, and no assignment for the benefit of creditors is now void, because of fraudulent intent, unless the grantor is solvent in fact.

As already noticed, the last bankruptcy act familiarized our people with the idea of equality of distribution among creditors. The idea was not altogether novel, for in 1856 a statute was enacted providing that any act done by a debtor in contemplation of insolvency, with the design to prefer a creditor, should operate as an assignment for the benefit of creditors. This statute proved far-reaching. Its most serious defect was its inability to reach preferences made to creditors outside the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. It is believed that recent changes in the statute have deprived it of much of its efficiency. Many interesting questions have arisen under this statute, and quite a system of law has been evolved in this connection. It has been held, for instance, that a creditor suing under the act may bring one suit attaching numerous preferences. The point has not been passed on formally by the Court of Appeals.

In suing under the act of 1856, although prosecuted by one for the benefit of all, the plaintiff might dismiss his suit before others appeared. This gave creditors opportunity to secure preferences by bringing suits of this kind and maintaining them until the six months allowed to sue in had passed, so that no other creditor could sue; and then the plaintiff might compromise with attaching creditors or with the debtor. Unquestionably, in many cases, attachments have been made the vehicle of obtaining preferences by consent of the debtor. The present statute vests in every assignee, for the benefit of the creditors, the right to sue for property fraudulently or preferentially disposed of. How far this will affect this mode of obtaining preferences is a question for the future.

It is not to be supposed, because the narrative of the above is calm and passionless, that the happening of the events themselves was always calm or passionless. Some of the most momentous changes were wrought very quietly. The change in the Code of Practice, which took away the power of the clerk of the Court of Appeals to grant an appeal during the term at which the judgment is rendered, was made so quietly that most of the bar did not know of the change for years, and occasionally where the judge of the lower court would refuse an appeal one was prayed from the clerk of the Court of Appeals during the term, and the supersedeas issued by him was regarded by the officers of the courts.

But other changes have not been so quiet. During the interval between Judge Cochran's refusal of an appeal in the commissioner's matter and the granting of an appeal above, the commissioner's office was kept closed and locked. During several of the contests mentioned above public meetings were held; intense feeling at times prevailed. Even the church litigation mentioned was not conducted at all times in the unruffled temper in which two friends usually sit down to discuss a problem in the higher mathematics. The reader of this article, if he wishes to have a life-like view of the matters narrated, is at liberty to imagine according to his own discretion the gusts of human passion which have accompanied the changes above mentioned. The change in the center of gravity of our political system above referred to is abundantly shown as a matter of popular sentiment and feeling. The alterations proposed by the late Constitutional Convention were the subject of much popular discussion, but the overwhelming mass of articles in the newspapers on the subject during its session related to the courts. The experiment of thrusting greater powers on the courts is about fairly in operation. Even matters of a purely administrative character are now conducted in a judicial form. The extension of the boundaries of the city is made under the form of a suit at law and a judgment, and in one case the judgment has been reversed, because the court allowed the wrong party to make the last speech to the jury. The making of the experiment is matter of history; the people have great confidence in the wisdom of it. The results of the experiment are to be found in the book of the future —a sealed scroll—and no man is able to loose the seals thereof nor to read what is written therein. It is safe to say that when that scroll shall be unrolled matters of interest and importance will be found therein relating to the development of the courts of Louisville during the twentieth century.



Jno. W. Dawson

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES COURTS IN KENTUCKY.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS SPEED.

The first Congress of the United States, after the adoption of the constitution, was held in the City of New York, beginning March 4, 1789, and continuing to September 29, 1789. On the 24th of September, 1789, an act was passed, known as the Judiciary Act, to establish the courts of the United States. In this act it was provided that there shall be a court, to consist of the State of Virginia, except that part called Kentucky, to be called the Virginia District, and a court was established of the remaining part of Virginia, to be called the Kentucky District. Thirteen districts were made, one of them being the Kentucky District. Kentucky was not a Territory, but a part of Virginia. It was at that time seeking to be established as a State, and its population and general progress were such that Congress provided it with a separate United States court, called the District Court of Kentucky, while as yet it was a part of Virginia. The court was to be held at Harrodsburg. Two days after the passage of the act, to-wit, September 26, 1789, President Washington appointed Hon. Harry Innes judge of the District Court of Kentucky. Judge Innes was born in Virginia, 1752, and removed to Kentucky in the pioneer days. In 1782 he was appointed judge of the District of Kentucky by the State of Virginia. His prominence as a lawyer and judge made it fitting that he should have been selected by Washington for the office of United States district judge. He held the position until he was removed by death, 1816. He was succeeded by Hon. Robert Trimble, who was appointed by President Madison January 31, 1817. Judge Trimble was born in Virginia. He removed to Kentucky, and began to practice law at Paris in 1803. In 1808 he was judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. In 1813 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Kentucky, and in 1817 became judge of the court, as stated. In 1826 Judge Trimble was appointed on the Supreme Bench of the United States by President John Quincy Adams.

District Court.

October 20, 1826, Hon. John Boyle was appointed to succeed Judge Trimble as United States district judge for Kentucky. He was confirmed February 12, 1827. Judge Boyle was born in Virginia in 1774, and removed to Kentucky in 1789. In 1809 he was appointed Governor of Illinois Territory by President Madison, but declined the appointment, and went on the bench of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. From the time of his appointment as district judge, in 1826, he held the office until his death, in 1834. On the 8th of March, 1834, Hon. Thomas B. Monroe was appointed judge. He was born in Virginia, 1791, and was a near relation of President Monroe. He removed from Virginia to Kentucky, 1821, and became reporter for the Court of Appeals. From 1833 to 1834 he was district attorney of the United States for Kentucky. He held the office of judge from 1834 to 1861, when he joined the southern movement and went south. In his place Hon. Bland Ballard was appointed Judge October 16, 1861, by President Lincoln, and was confirmed January 22, 1862. Judge Ballard was born in 1819. He was a lawyer of unusual ability, and became distinguished as judge of the United States Court during the Civil War and through the years immediately succeeding, when a very great increase of business came to the court by reason of the questions growing out of the war, and especially the internal revenue law and bankruptcy law. Judge Ballard held the office until his death, June 29, 1879.

September 6, 1879, Hon. William H. Hays was appointed judge by President Hayes, and was confirmed December 10, 1879. Judge Hays held office only a few months. He died March, 1880. He lived at Springfield, Ky., was highly esteemed as a lawyer and citizen, and had served during the Civil War as a colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry.

April 16, 1880, Hon. John W. Barr was appointed judge by President Hayes, and is the present incumbent of the office.

At the time Judge Innes was appointed, 1789, the court was organized and held at Harrodsburg, Ky., December 15, 1789. It continued there until September 16, 1794, when it was removed to Frankfort by act of Congress of date June 9, 1794 (1st Statutes at Large, page 397). On the 3d day of March, 1797 (1st Statutes at Large, page 518), Congress enacted that the court should be held on the second Monday in March, third Monday in June, and third Monday in November of each year. June 15, 1860 (12th Statutes at Large, 36) it was enacted that the Circuit and District Courts should be held at Louisville, on the fourth Monday in April and September, and that a clerk's office should be kept there. Sessions of the court were also to be held at Covington on the second Mondays in January and September; also court to be held at Paducah at such time as the district judge should appoint. A clerk's office was to be kept at Covington and Paducah.

By the act of July 1, 1879 (21st Statutes at Large, page 45), the courts of Kentucky are to be held as follows:

At Covington—Second Monday in May, first Monday in December.

At Louisville—Third Monday in February, first Monday in October.

At Frankfort—First Monday in January, second Monday in June.

At Paducah—First Monday in April, third Monday in November.

On the 8th of October, 1888 (25th Statutes at Large, 389), the court at Owensboro was established. It was then enacted that the Counties of Daviess, Henderson, Union, Christian, Todd, Hopkins, Webster, McLean, Muhlenburg, Logan, Butler, Grayson, Ohio, Hancock, and Breckinridge shall constitute the Owensboro District.

Courts to be held there on the fourth Monday in January and the first Monday in June of each year.

By the Judiciary Act of 1789 the District Court of Kentucky was given Circuit Court jurisdiction.

Circuit Court.

February 13, 1801, an act was passed for the more convenient organization of the Court of the United States. By this act the States were divided into circuits, and in the division the Sixth Circuit consisted of the districts of East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky. For the Sixth Circuit a judge was to be appointed, called a circuit judge. By this act the place of holding the United States Court in Kentucky was Bardstown, on the 15th days of May and November. Pursuant to this act, William McClung was appointed Circuit Judge February 24, 1801. On the 8th of March, 1802, the act was repealed, and Judge McClung never sat as judge.

By act of Congress February 24, 1807 (2d Statute at Large, 420), Circuit Court jurisdiction was taken from the District Court, and the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio were made to constitute the Seventh Circuit. July 15, 1862 (12th Statutes at Large, 576), Congress enacted that Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas should constitute the Sixth Circuit. By act of July 23, 1866, (Statutes at Large, 14, p. 209), the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee constitute the Sixth Circuit.

The justices assigned to the circuit including Kentucky have been as follows: Thomas Todd, 1808; Robert Trimble, 1826; John McLean, 1829; John Catron, 1837; Noah H. Swayne, 1862; Stanley Mathews, 1880; David J. Brewer, 1890; Henry B. Brown, 1893; Howell E. Jackson, 1894; John M. Harlan, 1896.

April 10, 1869, Congress enacted that for each circuit there should be appointed a circuit judge, with the same power and jurisdiction as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. Under this act the first judge appointed was H. H. Emmons, of Michigan, by President Grant. To succeed Judge Emmons, President Hayes appointed John Baxter, of Tennessee, December 13, 1877. Succeeding Judge Baxter was Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, appointed April 12, 1886, by President Cleveland. Succeeding Judge Jackson (who was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Harrison), Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, was appointed circuit judge by President Cleveland.

On the 3d day of March, 1891, Congress passed a law creating the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The act provided for the

Court of Appeals.

appointment of an additional circuit judge; and the chief justice and associate justice of the circuit, and the circuit and district judges within the circuit, are competent to sit as judges of this court. On the 17th day of March William H. Taft, of Ohio, was commissioned the additional circuit judge for the Sixth Circuit, and is now the presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The following list of those who have held the

principal court offices since the establishment of United States Courts in Kentucky will be of interest in this connection:

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

George Nicholas, appointed September 26, 1789.
James Brown, appointed March 31, 1790.
William Murry, appointed February 26, 1791.
George Nicholas, appointed February 19, 1793.
John Breckinridge, appointed (recess) November 11, 1793.
John Breckinridge, confirmed January 28, 1794.
William McClung, appointed June 2, 1794.
William Clark, appointed (recess) September 24, 1796.
William Clark, confirmed December 22, 1796.
Joseph Hamilton Davies, appointed December 12, 1800.
George M. Bibb, appointed (recess) March 14, 1807.
George M. Bibb, confirmed November 18, 1807.
Robert Wickliffe, appointed March 21, 1808.
George M. Bibb, appointed (recess) August 23, 1819.
George M. Bibb, confirmed January 5, 1820.
George M. Bibb, confirmed January 20, 1824.
John J. Crittenden, appointed February 8, 1827.
John Speed Smith, appointed (recess) May 23, 1829.
John Speed Smith, confirmed March 18, 1830.
Thomas B. Monroe, appointed (recess) September 29, 1830.
Thomas B. Monroe, confirmed February 8, 1831.
Lewis Sanders, Jr., appointed March 29, 1834.
Lewis Sanders, appointed March 13, 1838.
P. S. Loughborough, appointed (recess) October 5, 1838.
P. S. Loughborough, confirmed February 2, 1839.
P. S. Loughborough, confirmed February 2, 1843.
P. S. Loughborough, confirmed January 13, 1847.
William H. Caperton, appointed May 9, 1850.
C. G. Rogers, appointed (recess) April 19, 1853.
C. G. Rogers, confirmed March 14, 1854.
C. G. Rogers, confirmed March 24, 1858.
Edward Bullock, appointed January 7, 1861.
James Harlan, appointed (recess) April 30, 1861.
James Harlan, confirmed July 22, 1861.
Thomas E. Bramlette, appointed February 27, 1863.
Joshua Tevis, appointed (recess) May 8, 1863.
Joshua Tevis, confirmed January 20, 1864.
B. H. Bristow, appointed May 4, 1866.
Gabriel C. Wharton, appointed January 24, 1870.
Gabriel C. Wharton, appointed January 8, 1874.
H. F. Finley, appointed August 15, 1876.
John E. Hamilton, not confirmed.
Gabriel C. Wharton, appointed (recess) May 22, 1877.
Gabriel C. Wharton, confirmed November 30, 1877.
George M. Thomas, appointed May 19, 1881.
John C. Wickliffe, appointed (recess) May 23, 1885.
John C. Wickliffe, confirmed January 20, 1886.
George W. Jolly, confirmed (recess) August 5, 1889.
George W. Jolly, confirmed January 27, 1890.
William M. Smith, appointed January 23, 1894.

MARSHALS.

Samuel McDowell, Jr., appointed September 26, 1789.
Samuel McDowell, Jr., appointed (recess) September 26, 1793.
Samuel McDowell, Jr., confirmed January 28, 1794.
Samuel McDowell, Jr., confirmed January 28, 1798.
Joseph Crocketts, appointed (recess) June 26, 1801.
Joseph Crocketts, confirmed January 26, 1802.
Joseph Crocketts, confirmed December 17, 1805.
Joseph Crocketts, confirmed December 21, 1809.
Robert Crockett, appointed (recess) June 18, 1811.
Robert Crockett, confirmed November 26, 1811.
John T. Mason (appointed) (recess) June 30, 1817.
John T. Mason, confirmed December 16, 1817.
John T. Mason, confirmed January 9, 1822.
Chapman Coleman, appointed January 6, 1823.
Chapman Coleman, appointed January 12, 1827.
John M. McCalla, appointed (recess) May 23, 1829.
John M. McCalla, confirmed March 18, 1830.
John M. McCalla, confirmed March 11, 1834.
John M. McCalla, confirmed March 18, 1838.
William B. Blackburn, Jr., appointed July 10, 1841.
John Lane, appointed (recess) October 15, 1844.
John Lane, confirmed January 15, 1845.
John Lane, confirmed January 26, 1848.
James S. Speed, appointed April 25, 1850.
Thomas J. Young, appointed (recess) April 19, 1853.
Thomas J. Young, confirmed March 14, 1854.

Thomas R. Dehoney, appointed March 30, 1858.

Alexander H. Sneed, appointed (recess) April 30, 1861.

Alexander H. Sneed, confirmed, July 22, 1861.

Henry C. McDowell, appointed (recess) October 16, 1862.

Henry C. McDowell, appointed March 15, 1863.

William A. Meriwether, confirmed February 3, 1864.

Eli H. Murray, appointed April 5, 1869.

Eli H. Murray, appointed March 10, 1873.

Thomas E. Burns, appointed (recess) September 13, 1876.

Weden O'Neal, appointed (recess) November 3, 1876.

Weden O'Neal, confirmed February 27, 1877.

Robert H. Crittenden, appointed (recess) June 25, 1877.

Robert H. Crittenden, confirmed November 12, 1877.

A. J. Auxier, appointed April 6, 1882.

Andrew J. Gross, appointed (recess) April 6, 1885.

Andrew J. Gross, confirmed January 27, 1886.

Drury J. Burchett, appointed April 2, 1889.

James Blackburn, appointed April 3, 1893.

CLERKS.

The clerks of the United States Courts in Kentucky have been as follows:

1. Thomas Todd, appointed December 15, 1789. He was clerk at Harrodsburg. He resigned December 18, 1792, and afterward was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2. James G. Hunter, appointed December 18, 1792. He was clerk while the court was at Harrodsburg, and also at Frankfort. He resigned March 15, 1796.

3. Thomas Tunstall, appointed March 15, 1796. He continued to be clerk until December 9, 1807.

4. John H. Hanna, appointed December 9, 1807. He held the office until May 26, 1851, a period of forty-four years, when he resigned.

5. John Adair Monroe, appointed May 26, 1851. He held the office until November 6, 1861.

6. A. J. Ballard, appointed January 11, 1862, in place of J. A. Monroe.

7. W. A. Meriwether was appointed clerk in place of A. J. Ballard, June 6, 1870.

8. On the 20th of December, 1875, Sam B. Crail was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court, and Austin Ballard clerk of the District Court at Louisville.

9. On the 30th of January, 1883, Austin Ballard resigned, and Sam B. Crail was then appointed district clerk in his place. Sam B. Crail was clerk of both courts until July 9, 1892.

10. Thomas Speed was appointed clerk of the Circuit and District Courts at Louisville, July 9, 1892. He is the present incumbent of the office.

In this office the present very efficient deputy, Henry F. Cassin, began under Clerk Meriwether, in 1872, and has been ever since continuously in the office.

James Harlan, Jr., was appointed clerk at Frankfort, May 30, 1862, and held office until 1865. The office was then administered by the clerk at Louisville until the appointment of a separate clerk in 1878.

Thomas B. Ford was appointed clerk at Frankfort in the year 1878, and resigned January 19, 1891.

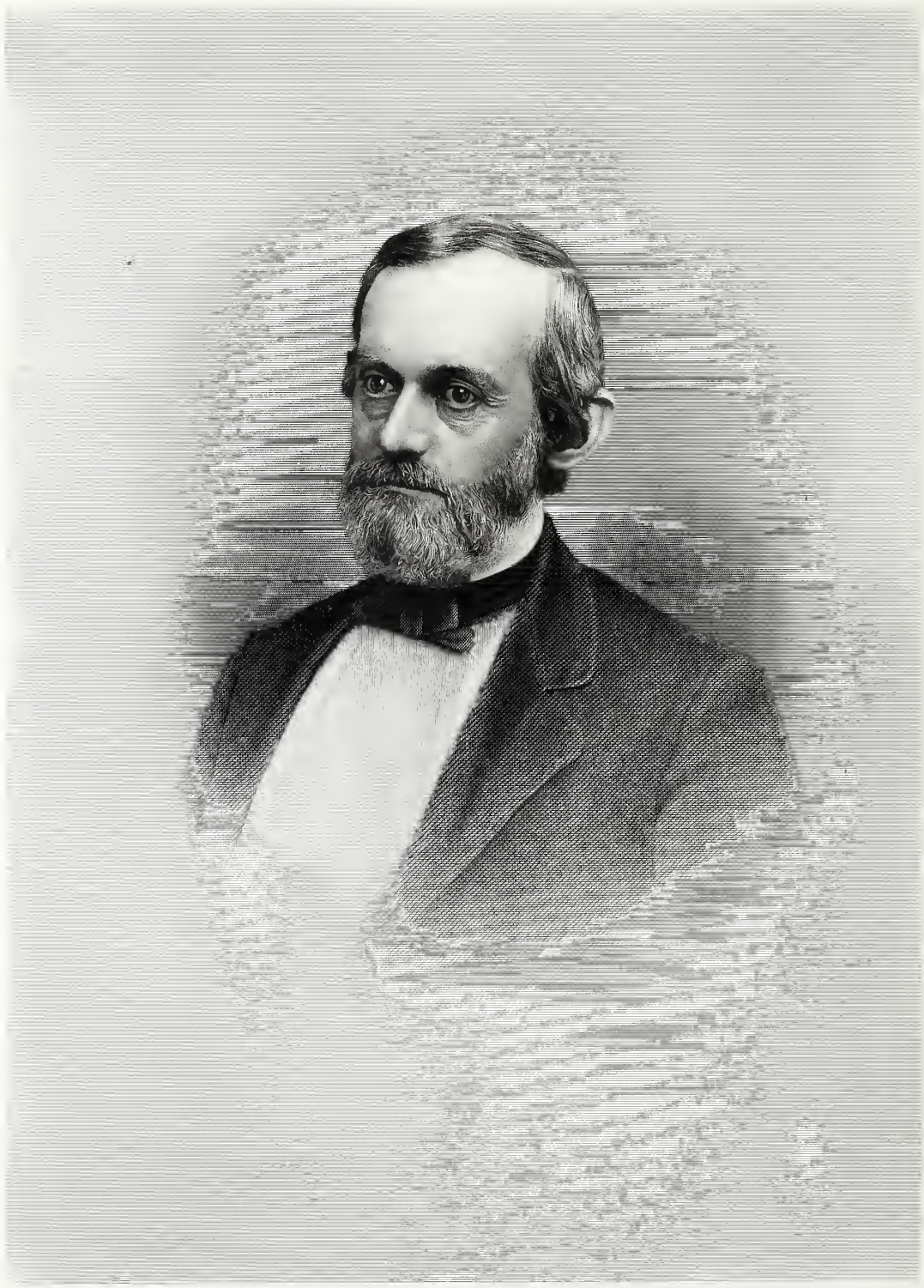
He was succeeded by W. J. Chinn, Jr., appointed January 19, 1891, who now holds the office.

The first clerk at Covington was Napoleon B. Stephens. He was succeeded by James M. Blackburn, appointed April 22, 1869.

On December 6, 1872, Henry Bostwick was appointed, and he held the office until July 10, 1882, when Joseph C. Finnell was appointed, who is clerk at this time.

J. R. Puryear was appointed clerk at Paducah, January 12, 1869, and has held the office continuously until this time.

The clerk's office at Owensboro is filled by a deputy, appointed by the clerk at Louisville. The deputy at Owensboro is Edward M. Bell.



W. B. Caldwell

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CHAPTER IV.

MEDICINE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

BY JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, M. D.

No author can do full credit, be he ever so wise and well informed, to the medical history of Louisville. Men who have devoted their lives to the relief of the sick and distressed have themselves gone the "silent way" and left no history to tell of their good deeds and sacrifices. They were content to work for the relief of humanity, and cared not for monuments of brass and stone, or to be praised of men for their good deeds. Be it said, however, to the credit of this fair city that she has had her full quota of such men. The names of Henry Miller, the two Yandells, Theodore S. Bell, Llewllyn Powell, Samuel D. Gross, E. D. Foreé, David Cummins, Richard Cowling, John E. Crowe, R. C. Hewitt, Luke P. Blackburn, the two Palmers, Rogers, Bayless and a host of others, make a galaxy of dead heroes that will ever be remembered by the rich and poor alike. Their goods deeds are not recorded, and if they were the recitation would fill volumes the size of this.

Turning from the past to the present, it can be truthfully said that in no city in this Union can there be found a medical fraternity more able, intelligent, dignified, or more advanced and scientific than the medical profession of Louisville. One noticeable feature that exists to-day in contradistinction of the past, is that a few decades ago the medical work in this city was comparatively monopolized by a few men, whereas to-day scores of physicians do a good and lucrative practice. Be it said to the honor and credit of the medical profession of Louisville that no physician has grown rich in this world's goods by the proceeds of practice. Men in the past have made, and men now are making, the accumulation of money secondary to philanthropy. Considered as a whole, the medical profession of Louisville to-day takes rank with that of any city, it may be said, either in this country or Europe. In this history no effort shall be made to praise men or detract from their just merits. It shall be the purpose of the author to deal only in facts, and if he fails at any time to be accurate it will be due to want of information, or rather to misinformation, and not to any intentional oversight or intention.

Medical Education.

For half a century Louisville has been recognized as a medical center of learning. From the establishing of her first medical college till to-day, she has justly claimed to be in the front rank in medical teaching. The fame of her medical schools has not only drawn students from every State in the Union, but has extended to the Territories and across the water. Not only have men been graduated here who have proven to be physicians and surgeons of renown, but teachers of great ability have been furnished other States and colleges. The East, with its ability and, it might be said, its self-impressed superiority in learning, has often called men to distinguished chairs in their medical institutions from the medical colleges of Louisville, to-wit, Gross, Flint, Parvin, Holland and others. These have added luster to the East and given much credit to the South. Time was when it was thought necessary for the medical student to go East, or cross the ocean for a thorough medical education; no such impression obtains to-day. Louisville, with a full number of medical colleges, with elegant and commodious buildings, chairs filled by competent and distinguished teachers, laboratories and clinical advantages equal to the best, affords the student opportunities that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Medical colleges are conducted at present very differently from the plan pursued a score of years ago. The curriculum is much more comprehensive, and the task eminently more tedious and difficult. In the past, didactic teaching was the rule; in the present this character of instruction is supplanted by that of the clinic and the laboratory. In a word, surgery, and to a great degree medicine, has been

revolutionized by the learned research of distinguished scientists. The germ theory of disease is proven and accepted, and to meet the requirements of teaching modern medicine the schools have been put to much trouble and expense. Laboratories and hospitals have had to be erected, and competent teachers employed. In many cities large sums of money have been expended in the erection of suitable buildings for laboratory purposes. State boards of health, Examining boards, etc., have, and are now, requiring a proficiency in these branches, and to practice medicine in the several States this must be attested by an examination. Louisville has by no means "brought up the rear" in this advanced work, but has been a leader.

The medical faculties of the different medical colleges have erected at great individual cost elegant college buildings, and filled them with complete laboratories in every department. Medical men from different sections are surprised at the rapid strides made by the colleges of this city, and especially so when told that an endowment for any medical college here is unknown. The watchword in medical teaching circles of this city is "higher medical education," and every effort is being put forward to accomplish it.

There are in Louisville six medical schools, four regular (allopathic), one homeopathic, and one for colored students. Each faculty is well organized, and occupies a suitable building, several of which would do credit to any city in this country. Each pays attention to clinical teaching through the dispensary system, and one college has erected a hospital adjoining its building. On an average, as many as twelve hundred students assemble in this city annually to attend medical lectures. Each and all of the colleges will embrace the four years' term required by the American Medical College Association. Under the old regime, a term of two years admitted the student to the right of application for a diploma. The requirement for two years more to be added had the effect of depleting the income of colleges to a great degree. But it was a move for a higher medical education and every college in Louisville accepted it. It has been the means of reducing in number the classes, but the faculties believe in the innovation.

One of the oldest and most honored institutions of medical teaching in the South or West is the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

A number of distinguished teachers have been called from its ranks to Eastern colleges. Its alumni can be found in every State of the Union. The history of the school is an interesting one. When the Transylvania University (which was organized in 1817, and was located in Lexington) dissolved, three of its faculty who came to Louisville immediately set about to found a school with a medical and law department attached. Mr. James Guthrie, a distinguished citizen of Louisville, was much interested in the project. The City Council was asked to endow the medical department.

In response a square of ground was given and $50,000 appropriated for the purpose of fitting the building. Dr. Charles Caldwell, Dr J. E. Cooke, and Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., three professors who had left Transylvania University, were given the chairs respectively of "Institutes of Medicine," "Theory and Practice," and "Chemistry." Dr. Henry Miller was assigned the chair of "Obstetrics," while Dr. Yandell filled the chairs of "Materia Medica" and "Chemistry." The first course of lectures was delivered in a building which occupied the site of the present structure. On the 22d of February, 1838, the corner stone of the university was laid by the Ancient Order of Masons. When this school was founded, it was the fourth medical school west of the Alleghenies. From the beginning it was a success, and ranks to-day as one of the leading colleges of the country. At the time that it had its birth, but little attention was given by colleges to clinical teaching, but the University even at that day recogcess, and ranks to-day as one of the leading colleges grew in prosperity. The opportunity was afforded in 1859 for enlarged facilities for clinical instruction in this year. The Eastern Dispensary was established by Drs. T. P. Satterwhite and John Goodman for the purpose of affording medical students an opportunity for prosecuting their studies in a thorough and systematic manner and witnessing the examination and treatment of all varieties of medical and surgical diseases, and to those sufficiently advanced cases were entrusted to their individual care. This Dispensary furnished the clinical instruction for the University of Louisville once a week. Hacks conveyed the patients to and from the college. The records show many capital operations were performed through this source. In 1863, Drs. Satterwhite and Goodman entered into a contract with the trustees of the University and built a dispensary upon the college grounds. The name of the dispensary was then changed to the University Dispensary. There was then formed a corps of teachers to conduct a spring and summer course in the interest of

the college. The teachers in this school directed the studies of their pupils and submitted them to daily examinations, accompanied by explanatory lectures, dissections, etc. By this arrangement the University students were furnished a daily clinic through their entire course, this being the only dispensary for many years. The number of patients treated was very large. There was held for the first time during Henry Miller's professorship a gyneological clinic once a week. This Dispensary in the last few years has been greatly enlarged and has been a great factor in the success of the college. All the major operations are done before the class, and many cared for at the college building. The present faculty consists of the following:

FACULTY.

J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

D. W. Yandell, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

W. O. Roberts, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

J. A. Ouchterlony, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

H. A. Cottell, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Histology and Clinical Diseases of the Nervous System.

Turner Anderson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Wm. Bailey, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Public Hygiene.

H. M. Goodman, M. D., Demonstrator of Physiology, Bacteriology, and Pathological Histology; Assistant to the Professor of Medical Chemistry.

J. M. Ray, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

R. B. Gilbert, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Diseases of Children.

I. N. Bloom, M. D., professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.

D. T. Smith, B. A., M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

John L. Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Microscopical Technology and Normal Histology.

Thomas L. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings.

William O. Bailey, M. D., and Crittenden Joyes, M. D., Clinical Assistants in Ophthalmology, etc.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Thomas S. Bullock, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Charles G. Lucas, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and to the Hospital Medical Clinic.

John L. Howard, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Clinical Diseases of the Nervous System.

J. T. Windell, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Curator of the Museum.

Cuthbert Thompson, M. B., C. M. (Edin. Univ.), Assistant to the Professors of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Gavin Fulton, M. D., Assistant in Chemistry, Bacteriology and Pathology.

John K. Freeman, M. D., Assistant to the Demonstrator of Microscopical Technology and Normal Histology.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

This school has a most interesting history, as it is the lineal descendant of the Medical Department of Transylvania University of Lexington, which, as has been said in the notice of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, was founded in 1817. The author is specially fortunate in having in his possession the first recorded notes of this school in the handwriting of its distinguished dean, Dr. J. B. Flint. From these notes the facts herein stated are taken. "The first systematic proceedings for the establishment of a second medical school in Louisville took place in 1847, when a petition from twelve of the most active practitioners in the city was addressed to the General Assembly, requesting them to incorporate a board of trustees for the organization and management, to be called The Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery. The gentlemen who signed the first petition were Drs. C. and L. Rogers, Ewing, Talbot, Powell, Winlock, Bell, Flint, Thornberry, Thayer, and Morton, and they urged upon the Legislature the enactment of the charter, from consideration of public policy generally, as well as from its tendency to promote the cause of medical education. The bill failed to pass both houses after its third trial.

During the vacation between the legislative sessions of 1848-49 and 1849-50 the trustees of the Masonic College at La Grange, Ky., had determined to apply to the General Assembly for university pow-

ers, and a proposition was made by the friends of the new medical school project and the president of the Masonic College to have the proposed amendments to their charter so framed as to allow them to establish a medical department in the city of Louisville. This measure also failed in the Senate. After considerable delay an act was passed giving university privileges. The friends of the new school accordingly determined to organize under the auspices of the Masonic University. In the meantime, things had come to pass in Lexington which greatly facilitated the new enterprise. The classes in the Transylvania School of Medicine had been diminishing for several years, notwithstanding the administration of an able faculty. The inland position of that city, the deficiency of hospital advantages, etc., made it impossible for the respected old school to contend with those in larger cities. The trustees and faculty came to the conclusion that it would be best to abandon the winter course and substitute a spring and summer course. This arrangement left the gentlemen of that faculty at liberty to make any new arrangements for the winter months that might seem expedient. The gentlemen of Louisville who were engaged in the enterprise were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of securing the co-operation of colleagues so well calculated, in all respects, to give reputation and render substantial services to the new school. Accordingly an association was formed, consisting of Drs. Annan, Peter, Bush, and Dudley, of Lexington, and Drs. Bullitt, Powell, and Flint, of Louisville, to which the eminent Professor Dudley, Sr., permitted his name to be prefixed as Emeritus, for the purpose of establishing the proposed new medical school in Louisville, under the auspices of the "Masonic University of Kentucky." Soon after, it was agreed to change the name to that of The Kentucky School of Medicine, and it was understood that the Masonic University would foster this scheme as one of her departments. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees of La Grange, the following appointments were duly made and recorded, to constitute the faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine:

B. W. Dudley, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Samuel Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

Joshua B. Flint, M. D., Professor Principles and Practice of Surgery.

James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Llewellyn Powell, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy.

Henry M. Bullitt, M. D.. Professor of Materia Medica and Physiology.

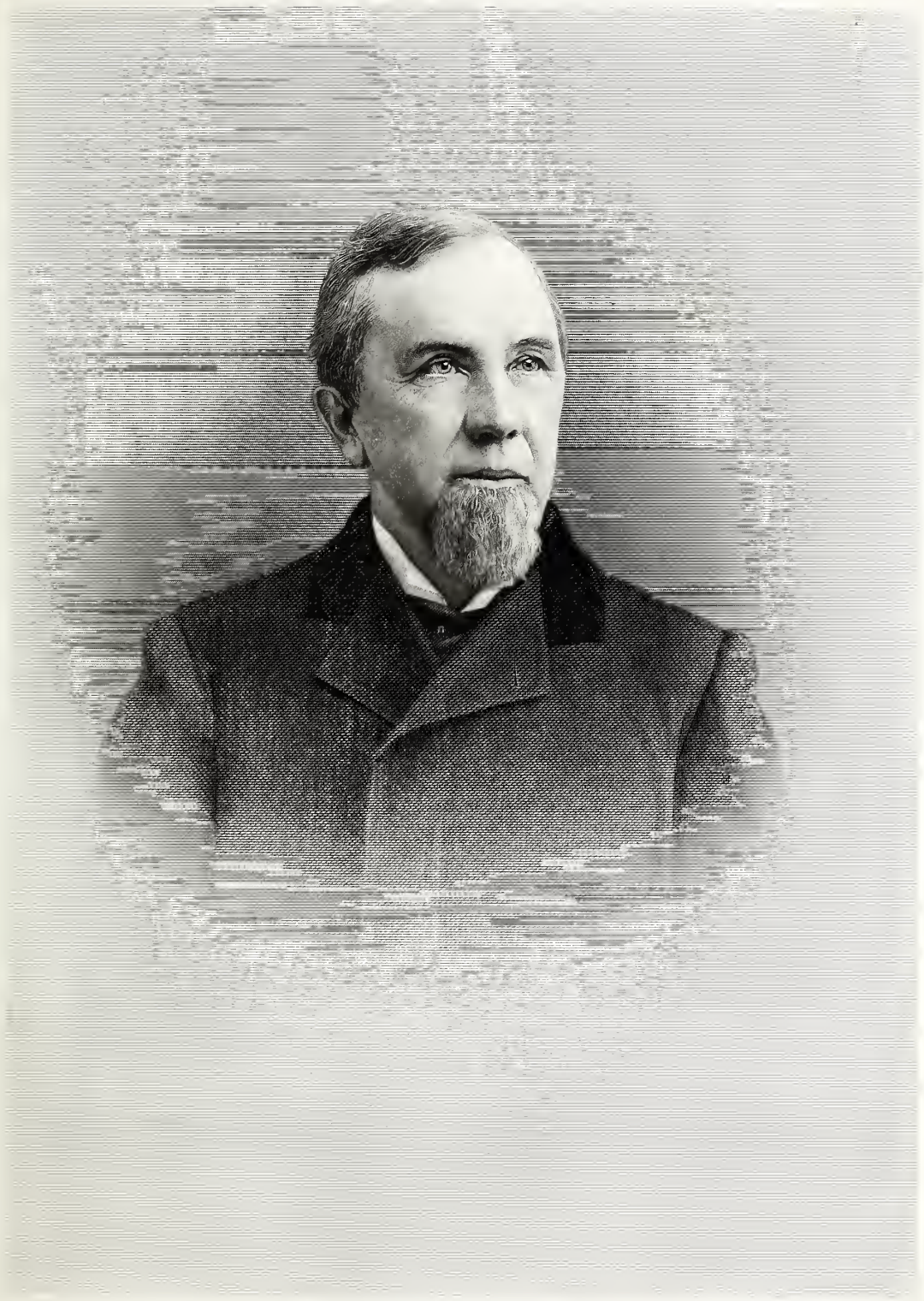
Dr. Bullitt was appointed dean, and Drs. Thornberry and Bartlett demonstrators of Anatomy, and the first prospectus of the school was issued in 1850. A large building at the southwest corner of Green and Fifth streets was purchased by two individuals, and fitted up as a college building and leased to the faculty. In this the school was held for many years. In 1867 an affiliation was had with the Medical Department of the University, which lasted but a short time. Ever since its organization by the distinguished men that composed the first faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine, this institution has grown in favor. Its alumni are scattered all over the states and territories. It is the pioneer spring and summer graduating school. Its prosperity is attested by the very large classes that assemble each year. Its building is an ornament and a source of pride to the city and a credit to the founders and faculty. Two years ago it was agreed, inasmuch as clinical teaching was the essential feature of a progressive school, that a hospital should be erected in connection with the college building. This was done at a cost of $50,000, which was paid by the professors, without the aid of any donation. The hospital was designed with the view of giving students practical hospital work, and for better utilizing the abundant clinical material from the extensive dispensary which is in the building. The wards are large, well ventilated and heated, and the private rooms are as elegant as are those in private houses. The hospital is lighted with electricity and gas, and heated by steam and natural gas. Its faculty is composed of men eminent as teachers, and every specialty is taught in the school. It has maintained the dignity handed down by old Transylvania University, of which it is the lineal descendant. The following compose the present faculty:

BOARD OF REGENTS.

James P. Helm, President; John H. Leathers, Secretary; Henry C. Walbeck; George W. Ronald, M. D.; William H. Wathen, M. D., LL. D.; Joseph B. Marvin, B. S., M. D.; Joseph M. Mathews, M. D.

FACULTY.

Samuel E. Woody, A. M., M. D., Dean; Professor of Chemistry, Public Hygiene, and Diseases of



Preston B. Scott.

Children, and Director in the Laboratory of Chemistry.

William H. Wathen, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Abdominal Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics.

Martin F. Coomes, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Laryngology.

Clinton W. Kelly, M. D., C. M., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Medicine.

Henry Orendorf, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Lecturer on Venereal and Skin Diseases.

Joseph M. Mathews, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum.

James M. Holloway, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Joseph B. Marvin, B. S., M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

William L. Rodman, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Carl Weidner, M. D., Associate Professor of Practice of Medicine and Director in the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology.

Louis Frank, M. D., Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Director in the Laboratory of Bacteriology.

Thomas C. Evans, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Laryngology.

William E. Grant, M. D., Director in the Laboratory of Anatomy.

Jesse T. Dunn, M. D., Director in the Laboratory of Surgery.

Henry E. Tuley, A. B., M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine and Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.

Henry H. Koehler, A. B., M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine and in the Laboratory of Bacteriology.

Florence Brandeis, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine.

Waller O. Green, M. D., Assistant in Diseases of the Rectum.

Albert Muench, M. D., Ph. G., Assistant in Materia Medica, Dermatology, and Venereal Diseases.

J. Emmet Wimp, M. D., Assistant in Chemistry.

A. Harris Kelly, B. A., M. D., Assistant in Anatomy and in the Laboratory of Anatomy.

William V. Laws, M. D., Assistant in Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Samuel W. Holloway, M. D., Assistant in Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

D. Emmett Proctor, M. D., Assistant in Ophthalmology and Laryngology.

Oscar E. Block, A. M., M. D., Assistant in Diseases of Children.

James Welch Guest, M. D., Assistant in Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.

William P. Banta, M. D., Assistant in Laboratory of Surgery.

Gavin Fulton, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Physiology.

STAFF OF KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE HOSPITAL.

James M. Holloway, A. M., M. D., Clinical Surgery.

William L. Rodman, A. M., M. D., Clinical Surgery.

Joseph B. Marvin, B. S., M. D., Clinical Medicine.

Carl Weidner, M. D., Clinical Medicine.

Henry Orendorf, M. D., Genito-Urinary and Skin Diseases.

Joseph M. Mathews, M. D., Diseases of the Rectum.

Martin F. Coomes, A. M., M. D., Ophthalmology and Laryngology.

Thomas C. Evans, M. D., Ophthalmology and Laryngology.

Samuel E. Woody, A. M., M. D., Diseases of Children.

William H. Wathen, M. D., LL. D., Gynecology.

Louis Frank, M. D., Obstetrics.

Hospital College of Medicine.

In 1873, the Board of Curators of the Central University, located at Richmond, Kentucky, decided to establish a medical department at Louisville. Dr. George W. Bayless was selected to designate a sufficient number of colleagues for the organization of a faculty. Before he could perform the duty assigned to him, he was stricken by death. The chancellor, Robert L. Breck, D. D., then undertook the task, and Central University commissioned the following gentlemen as professors in the medical department: Erasmus D. Foree, Frank C. Wilson, John T. Williams, William Bailey, William H. Bolling, Dudley S. Reynolds, John J. Speed, James M. Holloway, and John A. Larrabee. On the first day of June, 1874, the old Westminster Church on Chestnut Street was acquired by Central University and was christened "The Hospital College of Medicine, Medical Department of Central University of Kentucky." Plans were prepared to adapt the property for use as a medical college. In October, 1874, the

school began the first session. The first class of the Hospital College was graduated in March, 1875. Thus it will be seen that this college was organized under the most favorable circumstances. It is the medical department of one of the best known classical and scientific universities in the country. From the very beginning its faculties have been composed of able and distinguished teachers. Every facility has been afforded the student for a practical knowledge of his profession. In dispensary work it is not surpassed by any school. Indeed, this has been a feature always of this institution, recognizing, as they did, that such instruction was essential to a good medical education. Seeing that new quarters were necessary to accommodate the increasing classes, a large and elegant college building was erected a few years ago and ample room provided for clinical and laboratory teaching. The college, from the beginning, took high rank with the schools of the country, and has ever since maintained it. Its curriculum is most thorough, and many of the graduates occupy prominent positions in the profession throughout the country. Since the organization of the school four of its distinguished professors have died, viz.: Drs. E. D. Foree, John T. Williams, John J. Speed, and William H. Bolling. Their places have been filled by men eminently qualified to fill the vacant chairs. This school has associated with it a dental department, which has also been highly successful. The present faculty is as follows:

FACULTY.

John A. Larrabee, M. D., President, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

Dudley S. Reynolds, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Frank C. Wilson, A. B., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis.

Samuel G. Dabney, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Thomas Hunt Stucky, M. D., Ph. D., Vice-President, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

John Edwin Hays, A. M., M. D., Secretary, Professor of Anatomy and Dermatology.

H. Horace Grant, A. M., M. D., Treasurer, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Lewis S. McMurtry, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gynecology.

P. Richard Taylor, M. D., Dean, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Philip F. Barbour, A. M., M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

J. Garland Sherrill, M. D., Tutor and Demonstrator in Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Charles L. Grant, M. D., Demonstrator of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Philip F. Barbour, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Chemistry.

William R. Blue, M. D., Demonstrator of Pathology and Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory.

J. Campbell Nunn, M. D., Resident Physician to the Outdoor Department.

R. A. Bate, A. B., M. D., Chief of Medical Clinic and Assistant to Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Richard T. Yoe, M. D., Chief of Clinic on Diseases of the Chest.

W. Redin Kirk, M. D., Chief of Gynecological Clinic.

Robert G. Fallis, M. D., Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. P. Ferguson, A. B., M. D., Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

John Emerson Cashin, M. D., Assistant to Chair of Anatomy and Dermatology.

J. H. Shuck, M. D., Chief of Surgical Clinic.

J. G. Sherrill, M. D., Assistant to Chair of Surgery.

Philip F. Barbour, A. M., M. D., Chief of Children's Clinic.

Arthur Schellsmith, M. D., Assistant to Chair of Surgery.

William Breathwit, M. D., Chief of Eye and Ear Clinic.

J. P. Ferguson, A. B., M. D., Anaesthetist to Surgical Clinic.

Arthur Schellsmith, M. D., Prosector to Chair of Anatomy.

George Kirk, M. D., Assistant to Surgical Clinic.

John Knox Morris, M. D., Tutor in Physiology and Clinical Assistant in Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.

Louisville Medical College.

This well known institution was founded in 1869. The new college building on the corner of First and Chestnut streets is one of the finest edifices devoted to medicine in the Union. It was erected two years ago,

at a cost of $150,000, and is a complete building in every respect. It is massive and imposing, the entire outer walls being of rough oolitic limestone, and a handsome tower rises to a height above all adjacent structures. It is a great ornament even in this city, given, as it is, to perfect architecture. Inside it is a most thorough building for what it is intended. From the faculty rooms to the attic everything is perfectly arranged. The main amphitheater is one of the largest and best arranged in the country, and has a seating capacity of 600. The third floor is devoted to the laboratories of histology, microscopy and bacteriology, which are thoroughly equipped. The fourth floor is given over entirely to the demonstration of anatomy. The dispensary is built in harmony with the main building of solid stone. Clinical rooms are provided, which admit of all surgical operations being performed before the class. This very large and elegant structure was built by the individual faculty. No donations or outside gifts were received. Great credit is due these gentlemen for the enterprise, which is a great tribute to the medical history of Louisville. Much young blood is instilled in the faculty, which is composed of some of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of this city. Nothing daunted by the heavy outlay of money, new acquisitions are continually made to the faculty, and no expense spared in conducting the school.

The course of lectures is thorough and the curriculum up to the highest standard. The classes are large and constantly growing. Nothing is wanted to make it one of the best medical schools in the Union. The push and enterprise of these gentlemen are to be commended, and have been rewarded by the great patronage which it receives. Together with the other schools of Louisville, the Louisville Medical College embraces the four-year term and is for advanced medical education. The commencement exercises of the college never fail to draw large audiences, which attests its popularity with our citizens.

The present faculty embraces the following names:

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, President; Gen. Basil W. Duke, Vice-President; Hon. W. B. Fleming, Secretary; Hon. Boyd Winchester; C. W. Kelly, M. D.; Hon. Thomas H. Hays; A. Reutlinger; C. A. Bridges.

FACULTY.

C. W. Kelly, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Medicine; Dean.

J. A. Ireland, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.

L. D. Kastenbine, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Urinology, and Medical Jurisprudence.

James M. Holloway, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.

Samuel Cochran, M. D., Professor of Physiology, and Clinical Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.

George M. Warner, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Secretary.

A. Morgan Cartledge, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

H. B. Ritter, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology.

William Cheatham, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.

J. G. Cecil, B. S., M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Hygiene.

DEMONSTRATORS.

F. W. Samuel, M. D., Surgical Laboratory.

August Schachner, M. D., Anatomy.

W. B. Pusey, M. D., Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.

James B. Steedman, M. D., Obstetrics and Gynecology; Chief of Clinic.

Curran Pope, M. D., Diseases of Mind and Nervous System.

H. S. Burke, M. D., Clinical Surgery.

R. Lindsey Ireland, M. D., Gynecology.

Frank P. Young, M. D., Histology.

John E. Hays, M. D., Bacteriology.

John M. Williams, M. D., Clinical Surgery.

LeRoy Long, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases.

W. A. Keller, M. D., Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.

Robert E. Sievers, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Southern Homeopathic Medical College.

The Southern Homeopathic Medical College was founded in this city in 1893, and has just closed its third session. Although a young college, it has proved very successful, and each year a class of graduates of intelligence have been granted diplomas.

The college building is well located, being in the center of the city, and convenient to the different hospitals, infirmaries, etc. The faculty is composed of a competent corps of teachers, and attention is carefully paid to clinical as well as didactic teaching,

and also laboratory work. All students are required to attend the City Hospital clinics, and two members of the graduating class are appointed each spring after competitive examination to serve as internes for one year at the City Hospital. The following comprise the faculty:

FACULTY.

A. Leight Monroe, M. D., Dean; Allison Clokey, M. D., Registrar.

J. A. Lucy, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica.

C. P. Meredith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Adam Given, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

H. C. Kasselman, M. D., Professor Pathology and Physical Diagnosis.

M. Dills, M. D., G. S. Coon, M. D., Professors of Operative and Clinical Surgery.

A. Leight Monroe, M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Orificial Surgery.

G. O. Erni, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and General Anatomy.

J. T. Bryan, M. D., R. W. Pearce, M. D., Professors of Obstetrics.

Allison Clokey, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Visceral Anatomy.

J. F. Elsom, Professor of Medical Chemistry, Microscopy, Histology and Bacteriology.

Edward Herzer, M. D., Professor of Paedology and Dermatology.

J. M. Higgins, M. D., Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

G. D. Troutman, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.

Sarah J. Millsop, M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Sanitary Science.

Marmaduke B. Bowden, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

J. W. Clark, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Surgery.

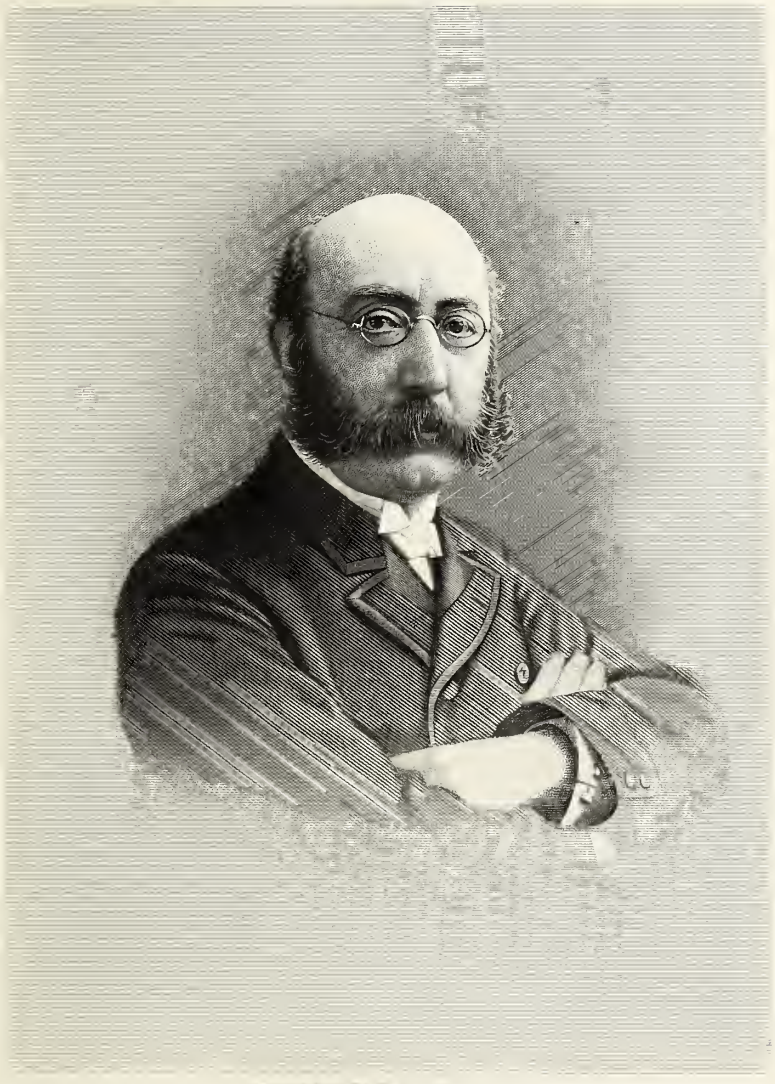
E. A. Severinghaus, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

National Medical College.

There are but few medical colleges in the United States that are intended solely for colored men. One of them is in Louisville. Under a charter from the State of Kentucky, this college is working and doing some effective service. With the great disadvantages that they have to contend with, it should be very gratifying that so good a showing has been made. This school is recognized by the State Board of Health of Kentucky, which has done everything in its power to encourage the faculty in its very laudable object. The college building is on Green Street, near First, and is fairly well suited to its purpose. Laboratory work is required, as is dissecting, etc., very much the same as in many schools intended for white pupils. Several classes have been graduated from this college, and in the number are some very reputable physicians. A three-year term is exacted by the faculty. Women are admitted to the degree of M. D. The eighth session began on October 8th, 1895.

Medical Literature.

Louisville has been for many years a medical center; with schools the equal of any in the country, and a profession unrivaled, it is natural that much should have emanated in the way of medical literature. It has been often said that the medical men of the South did not keep pace with their brethren of the East in the way of writing books. Indeed, it has been, it must be confessed, too much the custom with Southern men of prominence in the profession to rely upon others for medical publications, and not to busy themselves with giving to the world the results of their own observations. This fact is not due to any want of knowledge, or that the Southern mind was any the less prepared for such work, but that there has been a lethargy in this line must be admitted. Louisville has been given to this same line of indifference. Although she has had for many decades in her midst men of great calibre and much wisdom, but little will go down to posterity in the way of book writing. However, awakening to the thought that our light should not always be hid under a bushel, some books have been written in the last decade or two. Dr. Richard O. Cowling, professor of surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, wrote just before his death an admirable little work on "The Treatment of Fractures," which had quite a good sale. Dr. James Holland, late professor of chemistry in the same school, edited a book of much worth, styled "Diet for the Sick." Although the author has removed to Philadelphia, the work is still being published by John P. Morton & Co., of this city. Dr. Lewis S. McMurtry, professor of gynecology in the Hospital School of Medicine, is the author of a book on "Training of Nurses," which is being extensively used in training schools for nurses all over the country. Dr. Martin F. Coomes, professor of physiology in the Kentucky School of Medicine, issued several years ago a mod-



John A. Auchterlony

est work on "Nasal Catarrh," which was published in this city. Dr. Samuel E. Moody, professor of chemistry in the Kentucky School of Medicine, published a work on "Chemistry" through John P. Morton & Co., which is now in its third edition. Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, professor of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, is the author of a work on "Diseases of the Rectum, Anus, and Sigmoid Flexures," published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, which is now in its second edition. All these works have been received with much favor and reflect credit upon the authors.

In the way of writing upon medical topics, much has been accomplished. Indeed, it has been by the articles contributed to the various medical journals of the country that many of our physicians have made national reputations. It is accorded to the local profession of Louisville that it contains men equally eminent as writers as those of any city in the Union. Their articles are often copied and commented upon by leading journalists both in this country and Europe. If these valuable contributions to medical literature could be collected and bound, it would not only be a vast volume, but a lasting monument to our local profession. Physicians and surgeons in this city are often importuned for articles by the leading journals of the country, and their essays are often bound in the more substantial annual publications.

Medical Societies.

Louisville has been noted for many years for its medical societies. The older men of the profession recount with much pride the achievements and fame that followed such organizations in the past. No wonder it was, when it is to be remembered that some of the greatest medical lights of the country had their birth in this city. There has never been a time in the medical history of Louisville that so many and such splendid organizations of the kind existed as at present. There are in healthy condition and good working order six medical societies, each having its full quota of members and each doing excellent service in a scientific way. The older of the six is the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which has perhaps more elderly men embraced in its membership than any other in the city. It also is the largest of them all. Many young men, however, have their names enrolled as members. The society meets every second week at the home of the member entertaining. By entertaining is meant that after the proceedings of the society are through a repast is served. The "entertainer" is expected also to read the essay of the evening. After the reading, the paper or essay is freely discussed by the other members present. Many of these papers, as well as the discussion, are very learned and scientific, and are sought by editors of medical journals all over the country. The second oldest medical society is the Louisville Clinical Society. This society was organized some years after the Medico-Chirurgical. Its founders, or originators, intended that the chief feature of its meetings should be the recitation of clinical cases. In other words, a bedside experience given for the edification of the members. The idea proved to be an admirable one and is to-day the characteristic of the Clinical Society. The sick, if able to move, are taken before the society and a careful analysis made of each and every case. This society has also a "repast" or supper served after the session has closed. It has in its membership some of the ablest physicians in the city. The number composing the society is limited to twenty. It can also be said of the Clinical Society that its proceedings have been published in many of the leading medical journals of the country.

The Louisville Surgical Society is, as the name implies, strictly a surgical society. No one is admitted to membership unless his claim can be verified by a history of good surgical work. It can be readily understood that surgeons are anxious to become members of this highly respectable society. Nearly every surgeon of note in the city prides himself upon being a member. Much time is given at the meetings of the Surgical Society to the exhibition of pathological specimens—perhaps more than is the custom of any other society. The reports from its meetings can be read in many foreign as well as home medical journals. Each of the above societies employs a stenographer, whose duty it is to take down the proceedings. They are then published in one or more good medical periodicals.

It was believed by many that a general society with none of the usual restrictions around it would be of service to the whole profession. Upon this idea the Academy of Medicine sprang into existence about two years ago. It is composed of medical men of all ages, and the meetings of this society are unusually attractive. No supper is served, but the entire evening is taken up with one or more essays and a free discussion. Although a young society, it is rapidly growing in numbers, and its influence is being felt for good by the medical profession.

The young medical men living in the western part of the city conceived the idea three years ago that

it would be well to have a medical society in that portion of the city, to be made up in membership principally of young men, and organized the Falls City Medical Society. The venture was a great success. It was really more popular after awhile than the originators had supposed, and older men in the profession sought admittance and were received. Consequently physicians of all ages are now members up to the limit of membership. Much good scientific work is done by the society.

The Practitioners' Club is a medical society organized by the young men of the profession living in the center of the city. Up to the present it is confined to the younger class. It has proven to be a great stimulus, and papers are read at the regular meetings that would do credit to any physician or surgeon in the city or State .

Medical Journals.

It is easy to understand why medical journalism in Louisville should be successful. The city, being long recognized as a great medical center, must of necessity be well provided with good medical journals. It is well known that such have been published and edited here from beyond the recollection of the oldest practitioner. At present there are four medical journals of national reputation issued regularly in this city. They are: "The Practitioner and News," a bi-weekly, edited by Drs. H. A. Cottell and D. W. Yandell; "Medical Progress," edited by Dr. Kenner; "The Louisville Medical Monthly," edited by Drs. J. B. Steedman and George M. Warner; and "Mathews' Medical Quarterly," edited by Drs. Joseph M. Mathews and Henry E. Tuley. As contributors these journals have the names of some of the oldest physicians and surgeons in Europe as well as America. They are each well patronized and much quoted. All are devoted to general medicine and surgery, except the latter, which is a special journal devoted to diseases of the rectum and gastro-intestinal diseases and surgery. One is a bi-weekly, two published monthly, and one quarterly.

Hospitals.

Louisville is abundantly provided with hospitals and private infirmaries. It can be questioned if any city in the Union, according to size, is as well provided to take care of its sick and afflicted as Louisville is.

A city can be very justly judged by the manner in which it takes care of its sick poor. Louisville can stand the test of such an application. She has one of the best prepared hospitals in the country for this purpose. The Louisville City Hospital was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved February 5, 1817. The preamble recites the fact that, owing to the growth of the city and the development of its commerce, the charity of private individuals is unable to provide for the many sick from the exposure incident to long voyages. "It would be wise and humane to incorporate an institution at that place for the relief, comfort, sustenance and restoration of the poor and afflicted of the description aforesaid." The following persons, comprising the most prominent citizens, were made incorporators: Robert Breckinridge, Levi Tyler, Thomas Bullitt, Thomas Prather, David Fetter, Richard Ferguson, John Croghan, Peter B. Ormsby, James H. Overstreet, William S. Vernon, Paul Skidmore and Dennis Fitzhugh. They were authorized to acquire by purchase or donation land suitable for the erection of a hospital and money not exceeding $50,000. No appropriation of money was made, but Mr. Thomas Prather and Cuthbert Bullitt, having given the present site of the hospital—the former donating five, and the latter two acres—the Legislature in 1821 appropriated $10,000, and the following year $6,000, to complete the erection of the building, and the hospital was finished and ready for the reception of patients in 1823. The act providing for the hospital styled it "The Hospital Company," but the institution was afterward given the corporate name of the Louisville Marine Hospital, in view of the original idea which suggested its establishment. In 1836 the Legislature transferred the hospital to the City of Louisville, to be held in trust for the State and managed by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor and City Council. It is still held only in trust by the city and has been since the date named conducted as a city institution.

Marine as well as city patients were formerly cared for in this institution, the government paying for the former until the present United States Marine Hospital was built. Since then, it has been known as the Louisville City Hospital. In 1867, two large wings were erected in order to accommodate the increase in patients, at an expense to the city of $125,000. In 1894, the building was further remodeled and enlarged. Formerly it was under the control of a board of trustees, but afterward was under the direction of the Board of Public Charities, which board was created by the city, and remained so until the Board of Safety was established under a new charter. The location of the hospital is a beautiful one, and the grounds, as well as the spacious building, present a pleasing sight. One graduate from each of the medical schools is appointed each

J. M. Bodine

year as resident physician to the hospital, making its competent local staff. A staff of visiting, and also consulting physicians and surgeons, is selected by the Board of Safety each year from the most prominent surgeons and physicians in the city, who serve without pay. The building is sufficiently large to accommodate all who may apply for admission, and of course they are served and cared for free of charge. A chartered training school for nurses is in the building, and these ladies receive their instruction at the bedside of the sick poor. thereby learning this very important profession, and at the same time relieving the sick and afflicted.

The faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have erected a commodious hospital adjoining their college. This building was designed with the view of giving students practical hospital work, and for better utilizing the abundant clinical material. The lighting, heating, ventilation and plumbing are as perfect as modern science permits. The private rooms and wards have every comfort and convenience that architectural skill can secure. The building is equipped with an elevator, dumb-waiters, speaking tubes, electric bells, hot and cold water; is heated by steam, and natural gas in open fire-places, and lighted by gas and electricity. The basement contains the boiler-rooms, coal room, laundry and drying rooms, storage room, bandage and mechanical rooms. On the first floor are the drug room, waiting rooms for patients, ten private examining rooms, dark room for ophthalmological work, photographic room, museum, library and faculty rooms and toilet rooms. On the second floor are four wards, two white and two colored, male and female; attendants' rooms, bath and toilet rooms; the anesthetizing and recovery rooms, fitted with every necessary appliance, and adjoining a large clinical and operating amphitheater, which is well lighted and ventilated, and equipped with every modern convenience required for the performance of aseptic work.

On the third floor is the kitchen and pantry, a ward and a number of private rooms, attendants' rooms, bath and toilet rooms.

The college hospital and dispensary are open to patients all the year. The dispensary is under the personal care of a resident physician and druggist, and the clinics are attended by patients illustrating every variety of disease. Clinics are held in the college hospital daily. Attendance is required from senior and second year classes. The senior class is divided into sections, and receives practical instruction in the examination of medical and surgical cases for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment. These sections meet daily in the dispensary. Students in their senior year are given the care of clinical outpatients. All operations, illustrating every variety of general and special surgery, are performed in the clinical amphitheater before the class.

One of the most notable as well as the most useful institutions of the city is the Norton Infirmary, situated on the northeast corner of Third and Oak streets. This is the only hospital in the city that is under the control of the Protestant faith. The infirmary was named in honor of the late Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., who for many years was a faithful and efficient assistant rector of Christ Church, during the ministry of its late rector, Rev. James Craik, D. D.

Norton Infirmary.

In 1881 the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary was incorporated under the general statutes of the State of Kentucky, "the general nature of the business of the corporation and the object of its organization being that of providing an infirmary for the care and nursing of the sick, which institution shall be conducted and controlled under the auspices of, and direction of, persons connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church." The affairs of the corporation are controlled and managed by a board of trustees, consisting of eight persons, members of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky. The president of this board is the Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, bishop of Kentucky. In addition to this there is a board of managers elected annually from the Episcopal churches in Louisville. Mrs. E. S. Tuley is president of the board, of which she has been a member since the organization of the infirmary, and of which board she was the vice-president prior to the death of Mrs. R. A. Robinson, whom she succeeded as president. The corner stone was laid on Ascension Day, 1882, and in December, 1885, the large and commodious four story brick building was thrown open, fully equipped with an experienced superintendent and trained nurses. Since that period the infirmary has grown in such favor with the sick and with the medical profession that it is no longer adequate to meet the demands upon it for accommodation. There are fifteen rooms in the building and two wards for the use of the sick, each of the wards accommodating eight persons. Most of the rooms are styled "memorial rooms," by reason of the fact of their being furnished in memory and by the families of deceased persons. There are four endowed beds, $5,000 permanently endowing a bed, $3,000

permanently endowing a cot, $300 supporting a bed and making it free for one year.

The furnishing of the house, especially of the rooms, and operating room, are thorough and of the latest approved pattern, and each room has an attractive outlook. Electric bells, speaking tubes, fire alarm, furnace and open fires and a commodious elevator add to the completeness of its appointments. The infirmary is an ideal home for the sick. The infirmary is under the superintendence of Miss Nellie Gillette, who has recently entered upon her fourth year of most acceptable service. Miss Gillette is a graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses, and was spoken of most highly by Bishop Dudley in the ninth annual report. Connected with the institution is an excellent nurses' training school, under the superintendency of Miss Gillette. The superintendent's report for 1894 was as follows:

Number of patients in the infirmary, December 31, 1893	19
Admitted during 1894	288
Total	307
Discharged	271
Died	21
Number remaining December 31, 1894	15
Total	307
Number of surgical cases	225
Number of medical cases	82
Number of operations performed	176
Number discharged cured	136
Number discharged improved	146
Number discharged not improved	4
Number of paying patients	240
Number of charity patients	42
Number of partial beneficiaries	25

The prices of the rooms vary from $21 to $14 per week. Wards $5 per week, or $1 per day. The work is entirely non-sectarian, in that patients of any creed may be admitted, and there is no regular visiting staff, each patient having his own attendant.

Jennie Casseday Infirmary.

The Jennie Casseday Infirmary for Women was organized in 1891 and incorporated December 12th of that year. The property now occupied, at 1912 Sixth Street, was purchased and reconstructed for hospital services, and was formally opened for the reception of patients on April 12, 1892. This infirmary was founded by the members of the Order of King's Daughters residing in Louisville and vicinity, and is owned and controlled by them. It was established for the relief of women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, in accordance with the recognized fact that these diseases can be most successfully treated in a hospital especially arranged and equipped for that purpose.

Within recent years great advances have been made in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases peculiar to women. Many painful and fatal diseases occurring in women, mostly under middle age and mothers of families, which were formerly incurable, are now readily cured by appropriate treatment. This treatment consists of timely resort to surgical operations. For the successful performance of these special surgeons are trained, and special conditions of surgical cleanliness on the part of nurses and surroundings are now generally recognized as absolutely necessary. These conditions relate especially to surroundings free from germs and poisonous matter so abundant in the vicinity of suppurating wounds and infectious diseases. These recognized facts, the result of scientific investigation and practical demonstration, have caused special hospitals for the treatment of diseases of women to be established in all large cities in America and Europe.

The Jennie Casseday Infirmary for Women was named in honor of a noble and philanthropic lady, now deceased, whose devoted labors for the sick and destitute have made her name a household word in Louisville.

The capacity of this institution is twenty-two patients. It has two departments and is intended for two classes of patients, a free department open to the deserving poor, who are received and cared for free of any cost whatever either for board, nursing, or surgical services, and a private department, wherein the superior advantages and facilities of modern hospital appointments may be had by those compelled to seek surgical treatment and desiring to pay for the same. This arrangement is identical with that of similar institutions throughout the world. Indeed this infirmary is arranged, equipped and conducted in exact accordance with the methods observed by special hospitals of its class.

The building was found inadequate to accommodate the patients who applied for relief, and during the second year additions were made to the buildings so as to increase its capacity to that above stated. From the last official annual report it may be seen that 142 patients were admitted during the year. Of this number 114 required surgical operations, the larger proportion of these operations being

major operations for grave conditions of disease which quickly terminate fatally without such treatment. There were 112 recoveries and two deaths, a mortality of less than 2 per cent. These results place this infirmary fully up to the most advanced standard of modern surgical achievement. Since the foundation of the infirmary Dr. L. S. McMurtry, the well-known specialist in gyneology and abdominal surgery, has been the surgeon in charge.

There is a training school for nurses connected with this infirmary.

The officers of the infirmary are as follows:

TRUSTEES.

John C. Benedict, President.
J. S. Bockee, Vice-President.
David S. Green.
W. L. Lyons.
Helm Bruce.
Henry Schroder.

LADY MANAGERS.

Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Chairman.
Mrs. Helm Bruce, Secretary.
Mrs. Louis T. Davidson, Treasurer.
Mrs. Sebastian Zorn.
Mrs. John Prewitt.
Mrs. John A. Stratton.
Miss Annie E. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. James Buchanan.
Miss Hannah Muldoon.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

William Bailey, M. D.
Thomas Hunt Stucky, M. D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

George W. Griffiths, M. D.
Joseph M. Mathews, M. D.

SURGEON IN CHARGE.

Lewis S. McMurtry, M. D.

SUPERVISING NURSE.

Miss Sarah E. Dock.

HOUSE-KEEPER.

Miss Helen Von Borries.

There is no greater charity in Louisville than the Children's Free Hospital. It was incorporated under the laws of Kentucky on the 16th of October, 1890, and on the 23d of January, 1892, received its first patient. It has been a success from the beginning. The hospital is located on Chestnut Street, near Floyd, and it would have been difficult to have selected a better place. It has not been able to accommodate all the sick and afflicted children who have offered for admission. With the demand it cannot be long before additional buildings must be put up. During the year 1895 there were one hundred and twenty children in the hospital who were treated for various maladies. Most of them were restored cured or improved. Out of the whole number only five deaths occurred, and these were in deplorable condition when they were received. During the four years the hospital has been in operation, three hundred and sixty-five children have been treated in it. They have had the attention of the most skillful physicians and surgeons, whose services are rendered without pay. The children are cared for by the best trained professional nurses, under the immediate direction of a well qualified superintendent. The following constitute the officers and board of directors:

Children's Free Hospital.

OFFICERS.

R. T. Durrett, President.
Miss Mary Lafon, Vice-President.
R. C. Kinkead, Secretary.
Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Miss Mary Lafon.
Miss Zara DuPont.
Mrs. Harriet H. Cochran.
Mrs. Louise E. Yandell.
Mrs. Minnie N. Caldwell.
R. T. Durrett.
R. C. Kinkead.
John Stites.
Lewis Barkhouse.
Miss Lizzie F. Boyce, Associate Director.
Miss Hattie Quigley, Associate Director.

This large and elegant institution is located right in the heart of the city, being on Fourth Avenue, between Chestnut and Broadway Streets. It is the oldest medical infirmary in the city and perhaps in the South. It was established before the war, and was kept up during that eventful period, and has since gone on without interruption. It has no staff of physicians or surgeons, but every physician of respectability is allowed to take his patients there for treatment. Although a Catholic infirmary, much the larger percentage of patients received are Protestants. It is known in every State of the Union, and to nearly every household in Kentucky. Two years ago a large annex was added in order to

St. Joseph's Infirmary.

accommodate the great demand for rooms. It can be truthfully said that the infirmary has one of the most complete operating rooms in the South. No professional nurses are employed, for the fact that the sisters themselves are the most proficient of nurses. A resident physican is appointed each year from the graduating class of the Kentucky School of Medicine, and resides in the infirmary. The charges for board and attention are very moderate, the table service good, and the nursing and care of the sick excellent. A drug store is in the building, attended by a sister who has been in the infirmary thirty-two consecutive years as druggist. St. Joseph's Infirmary is an institution of which Louisville is justly proud.

Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital.

The Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital is situated at the extreme southern end of Twelfth Street. It is a magnificent looking structure, located upon high ground. One can easily overlook the entire city by taking a view from the top of the building. Although within the corporate boundary of the city, it has the advantage of being so situated that patients can breathe the fresh country air continually. The hospital has its origin in a munificent gift or donation by Mr. Shakspeare Caldwell. It is presided over by the Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church, and is one of the most admirably conducted hospitals to be found. Like St. Joseph's, no professional nurses are employed, the sisters doing all such service. A staff of well-known physicians and surgeons serve without pay, and a resident physician is appointed each year by the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

Marine Hospital.

Nowhere in the Union are the marines better cared for than at this post. The government has been particularly fortunate in securing the grounds upon which the hospital is built. Situated in the lower or western part of the city, close to the river, the view of both grounds and building is very beautiful. A number of acres are included in the lot, and everything is kept in the most perfect order. The hospital proper is a building of large proportion and admirably adapted for the purpose. Indeed, no more attractive hospital can be found in this country. The very best surgeons in the marine hospital service are usually sent here, and prove a welcome addition to our local profession. Statistics show that it is one of the best managed hospitals controlled by the government. It is a haven of rest to many a worn and tired old mariner.

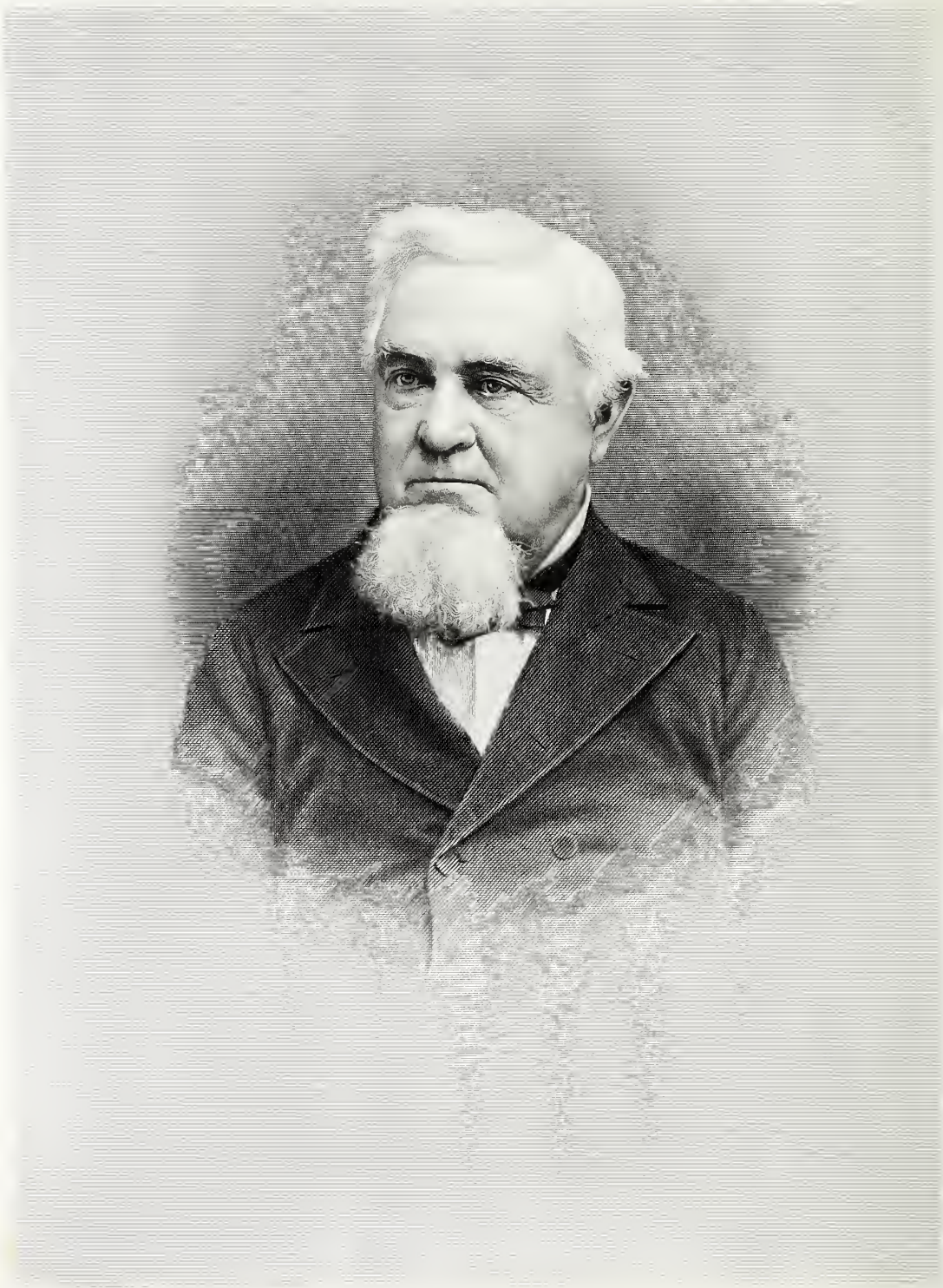
Morton Home.

The Morton Home is located in the extreme eastern part of the city, on Morton Avenue. It was founded by the late John P. Morton in a generous gift, and was originally intended as an infirmary similar to the Norton. Because of its distant location from the center of the city it never prospered as such. It is now used as a home for delicate and aged women. It is one of the most commodious buildings in the city and its location in the eastern highlands splendidly adapted for the purpose for which it is now used. A competent matron is in charge and everything has a home-like appearance. The sick are cared for by their own physician.

Eruptive Hospital.

Louisville has always had the reputation of taking care of her sick and afflicted. Those with eruptive diseases have not been forgotten or neglected. At the city's expense an eruptive hospital is provided and kept in running order. A regular physician is employed, whose entire professional duty must be to look to the interests of patients consigned in the hospital. The best of care is given in the way of nursing and medicines.

Besides the number of hospitals and infirmaries already mentioned, there are several of a private nature run by physicians for the accommodation of their patients.



James B. Wilder

CHAPTER V.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACISTS.

BY PROFESSOR C. LEWIS DIEHL.

During the early days of this century physicians in the rural districts, as now, supplied the medicines required by their patients at the bedside or from their offices; and so in the beginning of Louisville the scant population depended upon the physician not alone for advice, but for medicine as well. With the growth of the little town, however, the purveying of medicines, as of other commodities, assumed sufficient importance to become a distinct business, and Louisville very early after its foundation became headquarters for the supply of drugs and medicines to the surrounding settlements in Kentucky and Indiana.

Early Pharmacists.

One of the first to so supply medicines appears to have been Dr. Richard W. Ferguson, a man eminently fitted for this business, being not alone well qualified in his chosen profession of medicine, but an assiduous student of botany, and an adept in the compounding of simples useful in the healing art. At all events, he very early in the century supplied drugs and medicines to the public independent of his practice, and was so successful that he soon met with competition in the person of Dr. Daniel Wilson, who, in 1817, established a drug store at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets.

The business of Dr. Ferguson, whose tastes evidently ran more in a scientific direction than in that of trade, was soon relinquished, and our knowledge of it is mainly traditional; that of Dr. Wilson, on the other hand, exists as a living monument to his enterprise at the present day, having passed by succession through his son, the late Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, to the present firm of Arthur Peter & Co.

Situated at a corner facing the court house square, Dr. Wilson's store soon became one of the landmarks of the little city, it being identified to its inhabitants and to those of the surrounding country by a very handsome painting of "Hercules and the Hydra," which added to the adornment of the storefront and bore eloquent testimony to the esthetic taste of the founder of the establishment; for it must be remembered that in a community of pioneers the necessities of life were paramountly the objects to be gratified, and there was little opportunity to cultivate a taste for the beautiful. With success came stimulus for further exertion. The town added from year to year to its population, and with increased population came competition. New drug stores were opened, one by Wm. F. Pettet, in 1828, on Market and Fourth streets, another by Wm. Nock, in 1830, on Fifth Street, near Market. But under this competition, and that of dealers in the neighboring villages and settlements, the business of Dr. Wilson expanded rather than contracted, for he was in position to supply his competitors as cheaply and more conveniently than they could procure elsewhere. So when the business passed by the death of Dr. Wilson to his son, Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, it was removed to Main Street, near Fifth, and assumed essentially the character of a wholesale drug house, expanding from year to year, until at the breaking out of the civil war it was recognized as the foremost drug house west of the Allegheny Mountains.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to trace the history of all the druggists that have been established in Louisville, and it is only possible to briefly sketch the history of those houses that have left their impress upon and shaped the drug trade of our city, but there are no three houses that have been more closely connected with the development of the drug business than the three that have been mentioned. That founded by Dr. Daniel Wilson has already been traced to a fixed character—that of a wholesale drug house—and it only remains to mention here that with Dr. Thomas E. Wilson at the head of the house, we find the firm changes to

have been: Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Wilson & Starbird, Wilson & Peter, and Wilson, Peter & Co., until, in 1869, Dr. Wilson retired, and the title of the firm became Arthur Peter & Co. This firm name has remained unchanged, and the present firm is composed of Mr. Arthur Peter, and his two sons, M. Cary and Arthur Peter, Jr.

The mention of Mr. Peter's name brings us again to that of William F. Pettet, by whom Mr. Peter was engaged when he came to Louisville from Pittsburg in 1834, where he had learned the drug business under the guidance of his brother, the late Dr. Robert Peter, who afterward located in Lexington and is remembered as one of the foremost chemists of this State. Here, Mr. Arthur Peter became associated with Mr. Richard A. Robinson, succeeding to Mr. William F. Pettet's stand, and after a tripartnership with the late Mr. George H. Cary, Messrs. Robinson & Peter opened a wholesale drug house on Main Street, while Mr. Cary continued for many years to do a successful business at Mr. Pettet's old stand. Eventually Mr. Peter retired from the firm of Robinson & Peter, associating himself with Dr. Wilson; the firm became R. A. Robinson & Co., Mr. Charles H. Pettet, a son of William F. Pettet, becoming a partner, and this house is now incorporated under the title of Robinson-Pettet Company, and continues to enjoy the generous patronage that has in the past made it one of the foremost drug houses of—what was at one time considered—the far west.

The house established by Mr. William Nock has also an interesting history. Mr. Nock was preceded to Louisville by his father, Mr. George Nock, who established a soap factory in 1817 on the present site of the city hall, this soap factory eventually passing into the hands of Mr. William Cornwall and his successors. After having been in the drug business in New York for about ten years, Mr. William Nock was persuaded by his father to establish himself in Louisville, opening out in 1830 on Fifth Street, near Market. In 1831, however, he decided to change his location, and selling out to Mr. Frederick Schorch, opened a store at the northeast corner of Market and Second streets, where he soon established a large trade, and became one of the popular druggists of his day, continuing in active business until the year of his death, 1873. His son, Mr. Douglass Nock, became his partner in 1866, and in 1881 associated himself with Mr. Robert J. Snyder, the firm's name being changed to the present style—Nock & Snyder. Mr. Nock's Fifth Street house, after passing into the hands of Mr. Frederick Schorch, continued to prosper, and on his death passed into the hands of his son, Thomas F. Schorch. By him it was sold to Mr. A. G. Schmidt, and after his death, in 1864, it passed into the possession of the late William G. Schmidt, who was, perhaps, its most successful owner, building up in addition to a very lucrative retail business, an enviable wholesale trade. After his sudden death, in 1876, the wholesale department was closed out, the retail department being sold to Mr. William C. Garland, by whom it was soon disposed of to Mr. J. A. Flexner, now on Market, above Fifth Street.

Before wandering off too far from the early days of Louisville, it will be interesting to make some mention of the conditions under which business was done and of the difficulties that were encountered in supplying drugs of the desired kind and quality. It must be remembered that in 1817, the year when Dr. Daniel Wilson opened his drug store, there existed no American standard (Pharmacopoeia) for the guidance of physicians to prescribe or the pharmacist to prepare medicines, and they were consequently dependent upon European pharmacopoeias for all such information. Naturally the standards selected were those of Great Britain, where three pharmacopoeias were in use, one published in London, another in Edinburgh, and a third in Dublin. Other works of reference that had to be consulted in the practice of pharmacy were obtained from Great Britain also, together with many of the supplies, shop fixtures and utensils, the most generally useful and popular works consulted by the pharmacist of this period being Cox's Dispensatory and the "New" Edinburgh Dispensatory of Dr. Lewis. Under these conditions the drug business, as practiced in Louisville during the first quarter of the century, and until standards better adapted to the needs of our country had been created, followed the lines of English practice, influenced and modified in a very slight degree only by French methods, infiltrated through the necessary intercourse and trade established between Louisville and New Orleans. For, while many of the goods supplied to druggists were brought from eastern cities by wagon over the mountains to Pittsburg or Wheeling, thence by "keel boats" to river points, this route was chosen only for such goods as were required with expedition, or for which a remunerative advance could be charged, heavy class goods, such as chalk, whiting, Venetian red, and staple goods that were not required in a hurry, finding their way down the Atlan-

tic coast and through the Gulf by vessel to New Orleans and thence up the river by steamer, at a cost infinitely cheaper than across the mountains, notwithstanding the fact that the charges for handling at New Orleans were frequently more than the combined ocean and river freight. Some idea of the expense of freighting over the mountains may be gathered from the fact that in 1835 it cost six cents per pound to bring freight across the mountains to Louisville.

The trade of the city was by wagon to all points not reached by boats. Country merchants, when they came to the city to make purchases, brought wagons, generally loaded with all sorts of produce for barter, and to take return loads of goods purchased; the incoming loads consisting of a great variety of articles, many of them now never seen in our market. Feathers, flaxseed, ginseng, composed the largest part, but medicinal roots and herbs were also brought in quantities, and from the mountains even turpentine and lampblack (both very crude), deer hides and dried venison made up the cargo. Occasionally linseed oil and castor oil were also brought, there being some country oil mills in Kentucky, while castor oil was made at several points in Illinois, notably at Carmi. So the druggists of Louisville were compelled to do a mixed business, which, while extensive, and doubtless also remunerative, resembled more that of a general country store than that of a well regulated drug business. Many of the doctors, also, kept their own stock of medicines, and compounded their own prescriptions; hence not many prescriptions were sent to the druggists, and those that were, were in most of the stores not placed on file, but were thrown away and swept out when, as was occasionally deemed necessary, the store was swept. By many of the druggists but little attention was paid to the quality of the drugs, yet there was very little adulteration practiced, inferiorities being due mainly to deterioration, and to carelessness or bad judgment in selection. Therefore, while inferior goods were bought and sold, this was due more to accident than design, and was carefully avoided by druggists in good standing. Mr. Arthur Peter, Sr., to whom the writer is indebted for much information respecting the practice of pharmacy in the early days of Louisville, observes that "all tinctures and powders were prepared in the house; also soda and seidlitz powders, and the popular remedies of the day, such as Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Steer's Opodeldoc, Anderson's Pills, Lee's Pills, etc., all country orders embracing some of these and frequently all of them. All druggists kept a set of seals for these articles, to seal with wax the stoppers of each vial or the tops of each pill box, these seals generally bearing the representation of a bear's head surrounded by the legend, "By the King's Royal Patent Expired," and any vial or box without this was likely to be returned as counterfeit.

Calomel and Clerks.

One peculiarity of the practice of medicine at that time was the almost universal excessive use of calomel, a practice which prevailed particularly among the graduates of Transylvania University, at Lexington, in which institution Dr. John E. Cooke—from whom we have the, to this day, popular prescription for "Cook's Pills"—was a highly honored professor. It was a common thing for a druggist to receive a prescription for one ounce of calomel, with the direction that it be taken at one dose; and when the people began to rebel against this heroic treatment, it became the practice to prescribe the calomel in the same quantities and doses as "Hydrarg. Sub. Mur, Rub.," or as "Hydrarg. Sub. Mur. Nig.," the first being calomel colored red with bole Armenia, the second the same colored black with lampblack, these expedients being resorted to with the view to assure the patients that they were not taking calomel, which they knew to be white. Incidentally also these designations served as a puzzle to the uninitiated drug clerk, who, after a diligent search in the dispensatories, often gave it up as one of the things "no fellow could find out." And in these early days the position of a drug clerk was no sinecure in other respects, and certainly widely different from that of the drug clerk of to-day. There was perhaps less science, but there was more practice, and what this practice meant may be inferred from the fact that he was supplied with the crude material and had to convert this into a suitable form for medicinal exhibition. Drugs had to be garbled and pulverized, converted into tinctures, syrups, pills and other preparations; putty had to be kneaded, paints had to be mixed, window glass to be cut, and a thousand and one little duties performed, which the drug clerk of the present day knows nothing about, or is not required to do. Doubtless, also, the drug clerk of these early days had his compensations, and his opportunities to flirt with a pretty girl now and then, but it was not as now, over the soda water counter, or the perfumery case, for neither of these figured very extensively in the equipment of a pharmacy during the first half of the century. Gel-

atin and sugar-coated pills, tablet triturates, elixirs and proprietary fads, so popular to-day, were not known, and to be a drug clerk during these early days meant something more than to be able to count out pills and tablets correctly as to quantity and kind, to hand out a ready spread plaster, to pour a proprietary mixture from one bottle into another, or to dispense a glass of soda water with dignity and grace. As Mr. Peter—already quoted—says: "There was but little division of labor in the drug store of the early days. The clerk that took an order from a customer was expected to put it up, pack and address it, deliver and receive payment; hence a popular clerk had much more work than many fellow-clerks equally competent. Customers frequently showed a preference to be waited on by the same clerk, and sometimes when they found their favorite busy would go out and return till they found him at leisure to wait on them."

With the steady prosperity of the "Falls City," the increase in population went hand in hand, and the town of 1817, with a population of perhaps 1,200, had in 1830 grown to be a city of 15,000. This brought about not alone an increase in the number of drug stores, but also a change in the character of the business. Druggists from the East were attracted to Louisville as being a remunerative field for their enterprise; a more distinct line was drawn between the wholesaler and the retailer, and each confined his business ventures more and more to the legitimate drug trade. But it was in the retail store that the most marked change was effected. Louisville had begun to assume the character of a great medical center, and the demands made upon the pharmacist were from year to year more in line with those demanded from pharmacists in the Eastern centers of population. Physicians abandoned the supply of medicines to their patients, and their prescriptions were compounded by pharmacists, who found it to their interest to place them on file for future reference, and not, as formerly, to sweep them out with the litter of the shop. Neatness and order began to prevail, where formerly there had been slovenliness and chaos; they vied with each other in the supply of good drugs, and in dispensing them neatly and accurately, and so in the course of time were justified in assuming the title of chemist and apothecary, which many of them displayed over their store doors.

From the year 1830 to 1850 the number of drug stores did not increase very rapidly, and they were located principally on Main and Market streets. We find in 1832 the names of Joab Atkinson, William Bull, George H. Cary, Peter Gardner, L. George, H. F. Miller, William Nock, William F. Pettet, Frederick Schorch, John J. Smith, Ira Vail & Co., Samuel Wilcox, Thomas E. Wilson, and Thomas E. Wolf. In 1836 we find the firm of Moore & Henry established as a botanic drug store, catering specially to the followers of the Thompsonian School of Medicine, which at that time enjoyed great popularity; we find also that George H. Cary has formed a partnership with Mr. Yenowine, succeeding to the business of "Doctor F. Schorch, at the old stand, five doors below Fisher's Tavern (Union Hall), Main Street." In 1839 Thomas A. Hurley established himself as a retail "druggist and apothecary" on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets, promising that "no medicines will be put up unless of the first quality," and that "he will deliver them at any hour of the night." In this year also we find the firm of Roberts & Rowand, corner of Second and Main streets, and of H. Rosengarten, fourth cross street between Market and Main. In 1844 we find the new firm of Peter & Robinson (Arthur Peter and Richard A. Robinson), as successors to William F. Pettet, and of George H. Cary & Bro., as successors to Cary & Yenowine. In 1845 appear for the first time the names of J. S. Morris & Co. (wholesale); Lurton & Bettison (wholesale and retail); W. W. Brown (botanic druggist); B. Morsell, James Burns, Hugo Preissler, Gamble, Kneiss & Co., E. A. Kunkler & Co. (importers and wholesale), and M. L. Lewis (botanic druggist). In 1849 Lapping & Co. opened a wholesale and retail store on Fourth Street, Watts & Thomas a wholesale store next door to them, H. A. Hughes opened a pharmacy under Odd Fellows' Hall, on Jefferson and First streets, T. H. McAlister, on Third Street, and Montgomery & Sutcliffe, on Main Street. George H. Cary became a partner in the house of Peter & Robinson, the style of the firm being Robinson, Peter & Cary, while Dr. Thomas E. Wilson became associated with A. P. Starbird and John J. Smith under the firm name of Wilson, Starbird & Smith.

Old-Time Druggists.

The next decade may be designated as one of the most prosperous periods in the history of the drug trade of Louisville, so that, notwithstanding the depressing check received by the business interests of this country during the financial crisis of 1857, and the serious troubles brewing on the political horizon

German Accessions.

immediately thereafter, we find at the beginning of 1860 not alone a large number of wholesale and retail drug houses, but also a decided advance in the qualification of the pharmacists engaged in the business, and in the quality and character of the goods handled. Louisville, in fact, during this decade assumed absolute supremacy in the drug market of the West, and its druggists secured an enviable reputation for reliability and integrity. During this decade, also, a new element that exerted a powerful influence upon the prosperity of Louisville manifested itself. The revolutionary troubles in Europe during 1848-49 caused a tide of German emigrants toward this country, distinct from that of previous periods, in that the preponderance of the emigrants were of the educated classes. Professional men of every description, lawyers, physicians and apothecaries, came to our shores, and by reason of their thorough and systematic training, soon met not alone with a measure of success, but with new ideas and methods became popular and active competitors of their American professional brethren. This was notably the case among pharmacists, whose opportunities to qualify themselves for business in the territory west of the Alleghenies were confined to the practical experience of the shop, and such self-study as inclination and opportunity afforded, while the German pharmacist had, as a rule, gone through a systematic apprenticeship, during which he had attended and completed the prescribed courses in pharmacy, chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy, and allied branches of science, at one of the universities of his native country. It is true that several colleges of pharmacy existed in this country at and prior to this period; but lectures were delivered at only two of them—in Philadelphia and New York—and neither of them could count upon a large class of students. The advent of the educated German pharmacist was therefore a decided advantage to the pharmacists of our Western cities, since, by reason of their thorough scientific and practical training, they became educators, inculcating their knowledge and experience either as clerks to proprietors, or, as proprietors, to their clerks and apprentices. Foremost among accessions of this kind we have Emil Scheffer, who came to Louisville in 1850, and after clerking for a time, became the owner of Kneiss' drug store on Market Street, near Preston. Mr. Scheffer, now retired from the active drug business, is not alone known as one of our foremost pharmacists, but has a reputation as a chemist second to none. His career may serve as an example of the thorough training to which the pharmacist is subjected in Germany. After pursuing the necessary courses of instruction in the high school (gymnasium) of his native city, he became apprenticed to the drug business, during which he attended the recognized course of study at the University of Tübingen, the whole extending over a period of five or six years. During the latter part of his attendance at the university he became assistant to Professor Gmelin—whose name is familiar to scientists throughout the world as the author of that incomparable work, "Gmelin's Chemistry"—and subsequently he was for a time also assistant to Professor Fehling, the well-known author of the most popular text book of the day on analytical chemistry. Thus prepared and qualified, he entered upon the duties of his chosen profession, serving as assistant in various pharmacies in his native country and in Switzerland, until in 1848-49 he became involved in the political troubles of that period, and was forced to seek refuge in this country. Other German pharmacists of this period were Charles Tafel—now practically retired from active business, though still interested in the drug store managed by his son, William Tafel; Albert Kohlhepp, Edward A. Preuss, George C. Stein, C. Haller, and Gustave A. Zausinger, all popular druggists for many years, but now no longer among the living; Bernhardt Beckman, Louis Eichrodt, and the Springer brothers—William, Edward and Ottmar. Of these the career of William Springer is notable, for, beginning in a most modest way with his brother Edward, he soon established the most popular German pharmacy of the time, a position which he maintained for many years, amassing a fortune and retiring about ten years ago, having disposed of his lucrative stand to his partner, George Zubrod. Among the pharmacists of this period who have contributed no little to shaping the character of the retail drug business of Louisville, S. Fisher Dawes must be mentioned. Coming from Philadelphia, at that time the fountain head of American pharmacy, Mr. Dawes for many years exercised a beneficent influence among his professional brethren, and successfully carried on popular pharmacies in various parts of the city. We find during this period an increase to about fifty retail drug stores, and quite a number of wholesale houses; the firms of Lindenberger & Co., Edwin Morris, J. B. Wilder & Bro., Edward Wilder, and Owen & Sutton appearing for the first time. The firm of Sutcliffe & Hughes also appears as the sucessor of Montgomery & Sutcliffe,

and later on Lindenberger & Co. became the house of Henry Chambers & Co. But with one exception none of these firms are now in existence, the successors to the house of Owen & Sutton being now the well-known firm of Renz & Henry, corner of Market and Floyd streets.

One of the most interesting enterprises of this period was the organization of the Louisville Chemical Works, an establishment that was probably in advance of its time, and is now a thing of the past, but that had wonderful success during its existence and may be considered as the prototype of the numerous successful and wealthy pharmaceuto-chemical establishments that now flood our country. Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has a world-wide reputation as a manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations, and is the only survivor of the original partners in this concern, speaks of its origin as follows:

Chemical Works.

"The enterprise originated with Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, and he supplied the entire capital and very much of the knowledge and skill that were contributed. I was then a passed assistant surgeon in the navy and assistant director of the U. S. Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn, and had within the past four years started and managed the Naval Laboratory. Dr. Smith came to me to see this laboratory and to discuss his enterprise, and as the result of a few months' discussion he, in November, 1856, offered me a co-partnership in the enterprise, Mr. Thomas E. Jenkins being a third co-partner. I accepted the co-partnership, with an optional limit of one year, the firm being Thomas E. Jenkins & Co. By correspondence the name of the Louisville Chemical Works was decided upon, the ground was procured, the dimensions and plans of buildings were decided upon, and the buildings were erected by Dr. Smith, and some of the apparatus sent from New York was put in. In September of 1857 I went to Louisville and aided in completing and starting the works, and by August, 1858, the plant was finished and in active operation. On the 20th of August I withdrew from the co-partnership and returned to Brooklyn, and since that time I have no knowledge of the works."

The writer of this paper, having been called to Louisville in July, 1865, to re-establish the Louisville Chemical Works, in the interest of the wholesale drug firm of Wilson, Peter & Co., can add the following, partly from personal knowledge and partly from information. The works were continued in active operation after the retirement of Dr. Squibb until shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War, when the plant—which was situated on High Street, below Twelfth, was abandoned, Dr. Smith, who was an ardent Southern sympathizer, going abroad. The abandonment became necessary because the products of the works, while enjoying a reputation for excellence wherever they were introduced, had found their principal market in the South, and because the sympathies of the owner precluded the continuance of the enterprise for the benefit of the North. Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins had severed his connection with the work sometime before this, and carried on for many years thereafter one of the most popular pharmacies of the city at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, Samuel P. Walker being his successor and the present owner of the stand. Dr. Jenkins is remembered as one of the most noted pharmacists and chemists of his day, and his reputation, particularly as an analytical chemist, was well established in his native country as well as in Europe. Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, for many years after his return, was actively engaged as president of the Louisville Gas Company, and was during his incumbency responsible for many of the improvements that have been introduced for the economical manufacture and purification of illuminating gas. During his leisure hours he devoted himself to his favorite pursuit of analytical chemistry, and the scientific journals of the period bear witness to his industry and accomplishment in this his favorite field of study and research. He had disposed of his title to the Louisville Chemical Works to Wilson, Peter & Co., who undertook to re-establish the business on a new site in 1865, under the management of the writer. Fairly successful in this enterprise, the members composing the wholesale drug firm named concluded to dissolve partnership at the close of 1868, and this necessitated the disposal of the chemical works also. They were sold to Barnum, Starbird & Post, and the connection of the writer with the works ceased. After several years the affairs passed into the hands of a stock company, the original site of the works on High Street having been meanwhile acquired. But for one reason and another the enterprise failed of success, and was practically abandoned during the first half of the seventies.

From 1860-1870 the number of drug stores in Louisville was increased to about seventy-five, and we find among the accessions of this period the names of John and Edwin Colgan, George A. New-

man, D. B. Grable, J. M. Krim, Ferdinand J., Edward C. and H. Adolph Pfingst, Fred C. Miller, William Saudeck, Simon N. Jones, Vincent Davis, C. J. Rosenham, E. Kampfmeuller, B. F. Alford, B. Buckle, and William G. Schmidt.

College of Pharmacy.

The beginning of the decade 1870-1880 is marked by an important development in pharmacy that has had decided influence on the practice of pharmacy throughout our country. Prior to 1870 there existed practically only three institutions in the United States in which instruction was given to pharmacists: In the New York and Philadelphia Colleges of Pharmacy, and in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Instruction in a limited way was also given in the Maryland College of Pharmacy at Baltimore, but in the other colleges of pharmacy then existing, at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, no lectures were delivered at all, their usefulness being confined simply to association, which brought the pharmacists of their respective localities together occasionally. But in this or the following year (1871) all of these colleges began to teach, and from this time on numerous schools of pharmacy, either controlled by pharmacists or connected with state colleges and universities, were called into existence. Up to this time, also, no college of pharmacy or other association of pharmacists existed in Louisville, though the desirability of such an institution was clearly recognized, and had been the topic of discussion among the pharmacists of the city for a number of years.

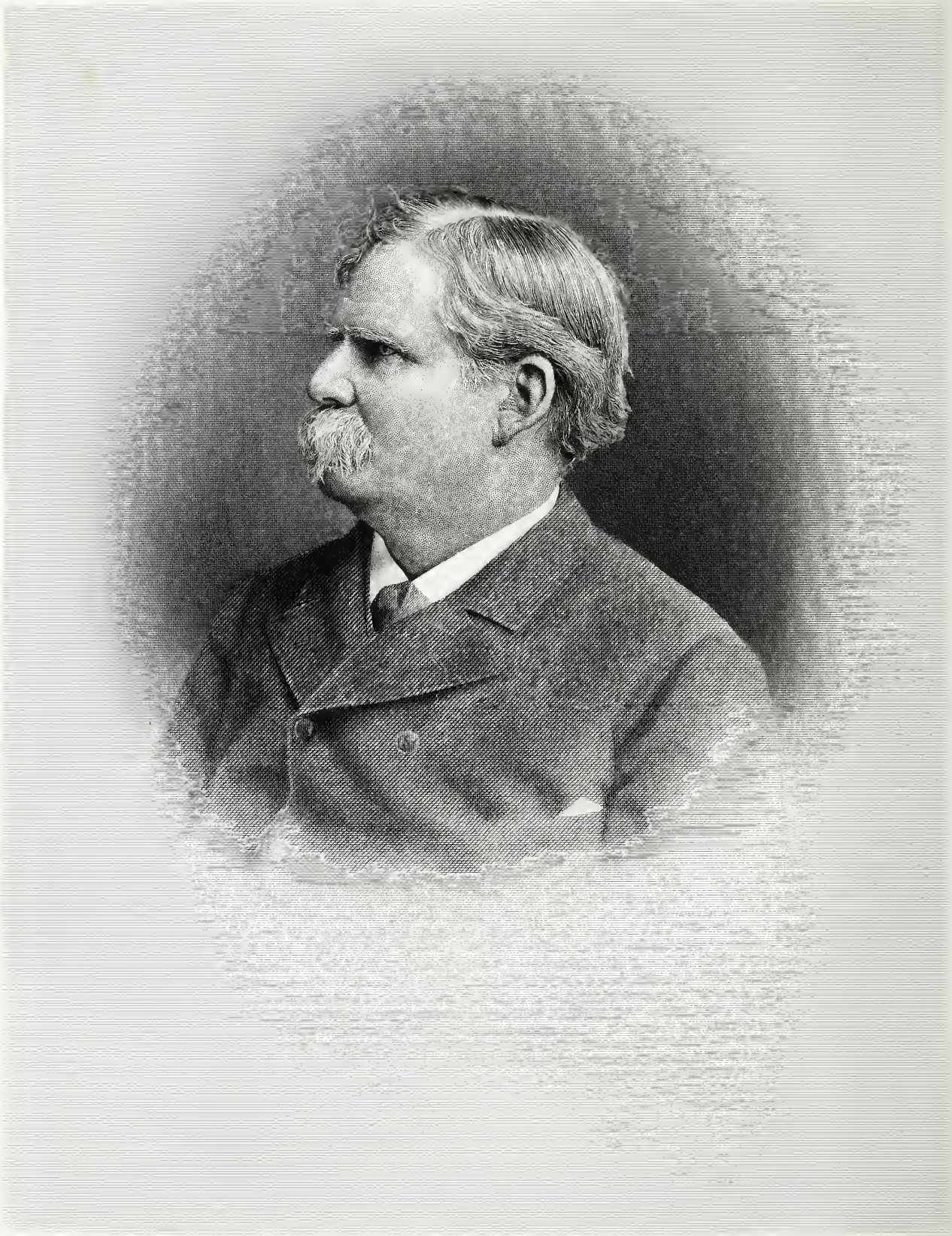
Matters were brought to a focus when, on the evening of July 28, 1870, a small number of Louisville pharmacists—Graham Wilder, S. Fisher Dawes, J. M. Krim, William Strassel, Charles J. Rademaker, Daniel B. Grable, Fred C. Miller, and C. Lewis Diehl—met informally in the office of J. B. Wilder & Co. and decided to call a general meeting of the druggists of the city for the purpose of organizing and establishing a college of pharmacy. Accordingly, on the 16th of August, 1870, a general meeting was held, which was well attended by representative druggists—both wholesale and retail—and a permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: President, C. Lewis Diehl; vice-presidents, B. F. Scribner and George A. Newman; recording secretary, Fred C. Miller; corresponding secretary, Louis Eichrodt; treasurer, George H. Cary; curator, James A. McAfee; trustees, Thomas E. Jenkins, S. Fisher Dawes, Daniel B. Grable, Ferdinand J. Pfingst, and John Colgan.

The Louisville college from its very beginning has been enthusiastically supported by the drug trade of the city, nearly all of the retail pharmacists and many of the wholesale druggists joining in active membership. Funds to establish the school of pharmacy were freely contributed, and within thirteen months of its organization, in September, 1871, the college was able to inaugurate its first annual course of lectures before a respectable number of students, in commodious rooms on the east side of Third Street, south of Walnut, the first faculty consisting of Thomas E. Jenkins, professor of materia medica; L. D. Kastenbine, professor of chemistry, and C. Lewis Diehl, professor of theory and practice of pharmacy. It is well to note that the Louisville College thus began its instruction, and consequent usefulness, during the same year that the older colleges of pharmacy, which had lain dormant for years, began their course of instruction. The college has since given its annual courses of instruction with regularity, and has during the quarter of a century of its existence as a teaching college educated most of the young pharmacists now engaged in Louisville, and many that are residents of the South and of the adjacent States of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois; and it counts among its graduates some of the brightest men in the profession of pharmacy, as well as in that of medicine It has kept well apace with the modern progress in the sciences with which it is concerned, augmenting its curriculum and extending its facilities for instruction as occasion demanded, so that to-day it stands in line with the older institutions, and the peer of those that had all the advantages of earlier organization and of great centers of population. The affairs of the college are to-day managed by its graduates. Even its largely increased faculty is, with two exceptions, composed of its graduates, and the exceptions are members of the original faculty—Kastenbine and Diehl. Professor Jenkins was succeeded by Professor Emil Scheffer after the first year, and the faculty remained unchanged ofr a decade or more. Dr. Vincent Davis filled the chair of pharmacy for several years, and was succeeded by Dr. B. Buckle, a graduate of the college, who filled the chair until 1893-94. Professor Edward Goeble, who succeeded Professor Scheffer, was also a graduate of the college, as is Professor Oscar C. Dilly, his successor in 1890 and the present incumbent, the faculty now consisting

of L. D. Kastenbine, C. Lewis Diehl, Oscar C. Dilly, Otto E. Mueller and Louis Rominger as senior professors, with H. O. Haeusgen, Gorden L. Curry and William G. Zubrod as adjunct professors. The presiding officers during these years were: C. Lewis Diehl, 1870-1880; Vincent Davis, 1881-1882; Wiley Rogers, 1883; Emil Scheffer, 1884-1887; J. W. Fowler, 1888-1889; R. J. Snyder, 1890; E. C. Pfingst, 1891-1892; J. W. Fowler, 1893; M. Cary Peter, 1894; Addison Dimmit, 1895; and M. Cary Peter, 1896. The clerical work for many years—from the organization to 1894—was in the efficient hands of Mr. F. C. Miller, and since then Mr. Gorden L. Curry has been the recording secretary as well as dean of the college.

But after all, while the success of the Louisville College of Pharmacy was largely dependent upon the faithfulness and efficiency with which these several officers and the faculty performed their respective duties, the credit for their success belongs really to the board of directors, to whom, in conformity with the charter of the college, the guidance of its affairs is entrusted. It is through the wisdom and energy of these, their representatives, that the pharmacists of Louisville have succeeded in establishing a school that is a credit to the city and to the State; that the college has been endowed with the valuable property at the corner of Chestnut and First streets; and that Louisville pharmacists have an authoritative voice in the pharmaceutical councils of the nation. They have been the promoters of important measures for the benefit of the general public as well as for the interest of pharmacy. They have been the promoters of a wise pharmacy law for the protection of the public in our State, which, enacted in 1874, makes Kentucky one of the pioneers in the enactment of pharmacy laws, similar laws having since been enacted in almost every State in the Union. Kentucky was also one of the first States to organize a State Pharmaceutical Association, and the Louisville pharmacists were largely responsible for its creation, as well as for its maintenance. And last, though not least, Louisville pharmacists have succeeded in organizing and maintaining a local trade association—an offspring of the college, the Louisville Botanical Club—which among pharmacists throughout the United States is pointed out as the one association that has solved the problem of united action and policy on questions that ordinarily appeal only to the selfish side of human nature—namely, "trade interests." It may be that in the future some one will find it incumbent upon him to write a history of the Louisville Botanical Club. When this is done, the history of contemporaneous pharmacy in Louisville will be written far better than can be done in the present paper; for during the last two decades the profession of pharmacy has undergone changes so great as to be almost revolutionary, changes which in other professions have manifested themselves with equal force, and which may be applauded or deplored in accordance with the individual view taken.

It may suffice to say in conclusion that Louisville to-day has about one hundred and fifty drug stores; that as a class its pharmacists stand as high in the character of their proficiency and integrity as any in the land; and that as a representative class of good citizens, its pharmacists stand to-day, as heretofore, second to none in the community.



Henry Watterson

CHAPTER VI.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF LOUISVILLE.

BY THE EDITOR.

The history of the press of Louisville is a subject fraught with interest to every citizen, old or young. To the former, much of it will be a reminiscence; to the latter, a revelation. Its inauguration was a natural sequence in the order of evolution from the hunter and pioneer life to that of fixed government, municipal organization, commerce, manufactures and the arts. But twelve years elapsed from the first permanent settlement in the wilderness until John Bradford, on the 11th of August, 1787, issued the first number of his "Kentucky Gazette" at Lexington. The scalping-knife and tomahawk were busy in many parts of Kentucky for several years after that date. The undaunted pioneer of the ink-pot and scissors brought an old hand-press and a font of crude type over the mountains and down the river to Maysville, setting up the first number on the flat-boat as it floated down the stream. Its issue was delayed some days from the pieing of a form while being conveyed on a pack-horse to Lexington. It appeared as a surprise to the good people of the town, a small quarto of two pages, with the motto from Cowper at its head:

The Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge
He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

There was not much news in it, according to the modern standard of journalism, but it proved a valuable medium of communication and advertisement to the primitive community, and its weekly issue was doubtless looked forward to with as much eagerness and interest as the blanket daily issues of the present day. Type foundries being remote, the enterprising proprietor eked out his scant supply of capitals by cutting out wooden type from the dog-wood, and from his crude hand-press, inked with old-fashioned dog-skin balls, turned out creditable specimens of press work.

John Bradford also printed an almanac two years after the "Gazette" was started, the publication of which he continued twenty years. He also printed books as early as 1793, some of which are still preserved. The people honored him, and made him chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, a position corresponding to that of the modern mayor. And when the State government was organized, he delivered the address of welcome to Governor Shelby, when he arrived on horseback from his home, "Travelers' Rest," in Lincoln County, to be inaugurated, June 4, 1792. He was made the first State printer by the Legislature when it met, and for his services received the munificent sum of £100 as the emoluments of his office. He served also as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, and filled many offices of trust and honor, dying in 1830, as high sheriff of the county, still the proprietor of his paper—worthy disciple of Guttenberg and Faust! His generation honored him. Posterity cherished his name as one whose humble torch of civilization shone out amid the gloom of the wilderness and lit the path which has since become luminous by the light of his numberless successors. For less services to the State and civilization, monuments have risen skyward, while to him, save in his own work, there is none. The press of Kentucky owes it to him, as to itself, to perpetuate his name on imperishable granite. As yet

"In his own page, his memory lies enshrined,
As in their amber sweets the smothered bees,—
As the fair cedar, fallen before the breeze,
Lies self-embalmed amidst mouldering trees."

Other papers followed the "Gazette," and before the last century closed, there was a second paper in Lexington, "The Herald;" one of the same name in Paris; one, "The Mirror," in Washington, Mason County; and one in Frankfort, "The Palladium." Louisville did not enjoy the dis-

Other Pioneer Journals.

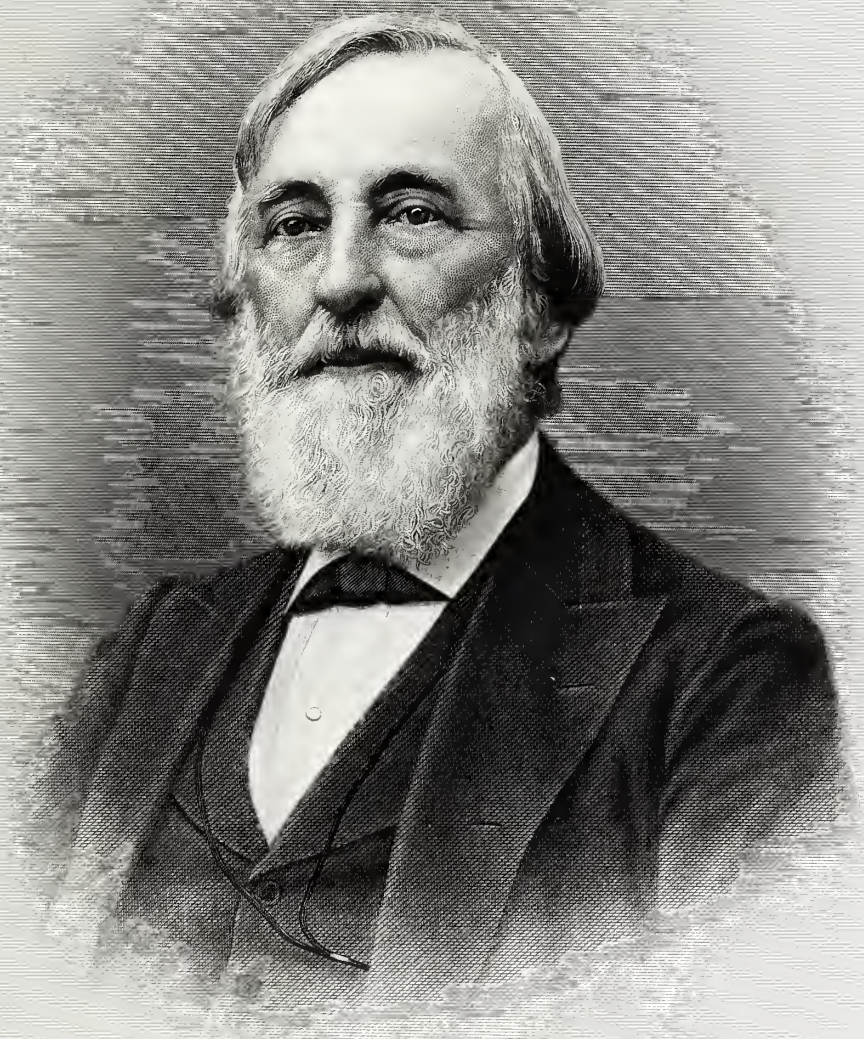
able one, too, for, as you know, he was a very ready and able writer. I do not think 'The Telegraph' was printed more than three or four years. Before leaving Georgetown Penn married a Miss George, daughter of Leonard George, who kept a hotel on the corner of Main and Main Cross streets —the old 'Bull's Eye' building, as it was called. The paper on which 'The Advertiser' was printed was made in Georgetown, at a paper mill on the Spring Branch, the present site of Lair's flouring mill." This embraces as much as is known of Penn's early life, and more than has ever been published before. Collins says that he served in the War of 1812, but a thorough examination of the muster rolls of the Kentucky commands fails to disclose his name. Professor Ranck, the historian, of Lexington, states that "The American Statesman" was established in that city by Penn in 1811, the same year he began the publication of "The Telegraph" in Georgetown, but it is scarcely probable that, at that early day, any one would have undertaken the publication of two papers. There are few persons now living who remember Penn personally, and their memory adds but little to the details here given. In the Directory of 1832, his brother-in-law, Leonard George, kept a drug store on the east side of Fourth Street, north of Main. Notwithstanding the fact that Prentice and Penn, for eleven years, sustained a fierce and frequently personal warfare, all reports tend to show that their social relations were friendly and that, off duty, they were "hail fellow, well met." In 1841, when Penn removed to St. Louis, Prentice parted with him in an editorial replete with good wishes and expressions of regard. It has been said that Penn left on account of the unequal contest, but this is hardly to be accepted as true, after a rivalry so long and so well sustained by one who had, for twenty-two years, conducted a paper of such merit and influence. It is more than likely that, after the political land-slide of 1840, in which both State and Federal elections had gone against him, Penn, following the trend of emigration which was setting so strongly westward, was attracted to St. Louis by other motives. There he became editor of "The Reporter," continuing in that position until his death in 1846*.

Mr. Ben Casseday, the historian of Louisville, in a sketch of the veteran journalist, said of him: "Mr. Penn was an experienced politician, a forcible writer and a man of extraordinary tact. His paper soon took the position of political leader, not merely in its local circle, but all over the West. It was the acknowledged Jackson organ, and both city and State recognized its power and influence. It was without a rival; if it did not create, it represented the dominant power for twelve years. Until the birth of 'The Louisville Journal,' in 1830, Penn found 'no foeman worthy of his steel.' His adversaries had, one by one, fallen before him. He was supreme, and a few years previous to the date above referred to, was confirmed in it by a great victory over the 'Old Court,' or 'Anti-Relief' party, and his championship acknowledged of a party victorious in a political struggle as bitter as had ever agitated the State."

This compliment to Penn has been reproduced by Perrin in his Filson Club paper, on "The Pioneer Press," and in other publications of a historical character, all of whom, in their readiness to accord to Penn the compliment paid to his ability, have failed to note the error embodied in the last sentence. Penn was an "Old Court" and "Anti-Relief" man, and the great victory achieved by him was over the "New Court," or "Relief" party, largely, it is true, composed of Democrats, but with many notable exceptions.

"The Focus" was established November 20, 1826. The earliest number in Colonel Durrett's file is that of March 21, 1827, Vol. I, No. 18. It was well printed, on good paper, with small, clear type, 24x14 inches in size and with six columns. Its heading was "The Focus of Politics, Commerce and Literature; Printed for the Proprietors by John P. Morton, at the Louisville Book Store, Main Street," the same site occupied by John P. Morton & Co. of today. Its name was changed, March 28, 1827, to "The Focus." Among the advertisements noted in a late examination were two, showing that the spirit of the turf, which has since found Louisville such a successful field, was already early actively organized, thus: "The Louisville Jockey Club will commence the first Wednesday in October, 1827,

*Note by the Editor.—Since the foregoing was written I have received a letter from Mrs. Laura Penn Tyndall of Concord, New Hampshire, a daughter of Shadrach Penn, in which she says that her father began his editorial career in Georgetown, Ky., in 1809, and that he served in the war of 1812 in the command of Col. James Simrall. He was born in Frederick, Maryland, in 1790 and died June 15, 1846. She says that upon the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency in 1828, he offered to her father, whose paper had first proposed his name for the office, a cabinet position which he declined, but at the request of Gen. Jackson he spent a winter in Washington where he was the confidential friend and adviser of the President. In 1841, she adds, that at the solicitation of prominent democrats he moved to St. Louis and edited the St. Louis Reporter until his death in 1846.



W. N. Haldeman

on the Louisville Turf, Hope Distillery,* and continue four days. 1st day; three-mile heats, $120.00; 2d day, two-mile heats, $80.00; 3d day, one-mile heats, $50.00; 4th day, three best in five, one mile and repeat." Also the following: "There will be six two-year-olds run over the Beargrass, one mile and repeat, at Major Peter Funk's, on the last Tuesday in October, 1827, one mile and repeat, for $30."

"The Focus" was a strong Whig paper, supporting the administration of Mr. Adams, advocating his re-election in 1828, while Penn opposed both with vehemence. On Saturday, the 6th of October, 1827, a meeting of the friends of the administration (Adams') was held at the Court House, when Captain Abraham Hite was called to the chair, and Garnett Duncan and Isaac H. Tyler selected as secretaries. A committee was then appointed to bring in resolutions, and, in a short time, reported five columns of "The Focus," in solid nonpareil, red-hot against Jackson. The report of the meeting, outside of these, did not occupy more than ten lines. July 22, 1828, "The Focus" was enlarged to seven columns and its size increased to 26x20 inches, making a handsome, beautifully printed paper. On the 28th of January, 1831, it became an evening daily and was reduced in size to 24x14 inches, and a little later was merged into "The Journal." The casting of the vote of Kentucky in the House of Representatives for John Quincy Adams, in 1825, over General Jackson, a Western man, and Mr. Clay's subsequent acceptance of the place of Secretary of State in Mr. Adams' Cabinet, had strengthened the chances of General Jackson as the successor of Mr. Adams. The prestige of "The Advertiser"—which had become a daily also—admonished the friends of Mr. Clay of the necessity of a more vigorous organ in Louisville, since "The Focus" was devoted to literature quite as much as to politics. Accordingly, W. W. Worsley, of Lexington, a warm friend of Mr. Clay, who had come to Kentucky from Virginia about the same time with him, was selected as the best man for this important work. He had been, in 1807, the founder of "The Lexington Reporter," the organ of Mr. Clay, and which, under various changes of proprietorship, continued until the Civil War an anti-Democrat paper. Worsley retired from it in 1816. He was a trained printer and attended rather to the business and mechanical departments of the papers with which he was interested than the editorial, having always associated with him some one who filled the editorial chair. He had accumulated good property in Louisville before he moved here, being the owner of the building on Main Street in which John P. Morton began business in 1825, and which the latter bought in 1829 and continued to occupy until his death. As his associate in the newspaper, Mr. Worsley selected Dr. Joseph Buchanan, then a resident of Shelbyville, and the two, coming to Louisville, established the new organ, of which Worsley was the owner. Upon his retirement from "The Focus" Mr. Worsley continued to reside in Louisville until his death in 1852. Dr. Buchanan was a very distinguished man of science, born in Washington County, Virginia, August 24, 1785, who came to Kentucky in 1805 and finished his education in Transylvania University, graduating later in medicine in 1808. He was the author of "The Philosophy of Human Nature," published in 1812. In 1817 he studied law, and lectured to private classes. Shortly after this he united in editing the Lexington "Reporter," and later "The Palladium," and "The Western Spy" at Cincinnati. Dr. Buchanan was a strong writer on all subjects, and in point of scientific attainments and original ideas in all branches of science had no superior in his day. He was the father of Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan, of this city, a gentleman of prominence in Louisville for many years, in political, literary, and scientific circles, who is represented in the present generation by his sons, Lytle and Rowan Buchanan.

A Whig Organ.

Another paper which was, for a time, conspicuous in Louisville in this decade, so prolific of newspapers, was the semi-weekly "Morning Post," which was established by S. H. Bullen, already referred to, who, in 1824, sold it out to A. G. Hodges and D. C. Pinkham. The latter soon after this sold his interest to William Tanner, and, with two such practical newspaper men, the venture promised success. But, upon the exciting controversy then pending between the Old and New Court parties, the owners differed, and each upheld his views upon opposite sides of the paper, Tanner being for the New and Hodges for the Old Court. Finally, recognizing that a house divided against itself could not stand, they tossed a copper as to who should sell his interest to the other; Tanner won and bought out Hodges. The paper, however, had suffered from its internal dissensions, and its publication was not long after discontinued. Both of the proprietors became veterans of the press and, in time, became rivals in Frankfort. Hodges started

*The Hope Distillery was at the foot of Sixteenth Street.

a paper in Frankfort in 1833, called "The Commentator," which he changed soon after to "The Commonwealth," and which survived as a Whig and Republican organ until 1873. "The Yeoman" was founded in 1840, as successor to Amos Kendall's "Argus of Western America," and Tanner, for some time, was its editor and proprietor. They became prosperous men and made the political fortunes of many aspiring politicians, who soon forgot the friends who gave them the first lift. It is an old story. Shakespeare refers to it in speaking of the ambitious youth who rises by such aid:

> "But when he once attains the upmost round,
> He then unto the ladder turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degree
> By which he did ascend."

Colonel Hodges, in his latter days, was wont to say that he had spent his life making great men out of small material, for which he had had nothing but ingratitude. They both—like many who preceded and have followed them in similar unselfish labors—lost their all and spent the last days of their useful lives in comparative dependence.

Still another paper started its existence in Louisville about this time, "The Gazette." It was founded by another veteran newspaper man, William Hunter, the first number of which was issued March 13, 1826. But little is known of this paper, and I have been unable to find a copy of it. Its existence was brief, and it soon added another to the list of newspaper wrecks with which the journalistic coast was becoming strewed. Hunter was another veteran who had founded "The Frankfort Palladium" in 1798, which ceased publication only in 1826.

We have thus brought the history of the press of Louisville down to 1830, in the order of the foundation of the several papers. It will be observed that, with few exceptions, the editors and proprietors were men of experience, who came to Louisville from other portions of the State—a striking evidence of the progress and growing commercial importance of the Falls City. Two years previous it had been created a city by Legislative charter, and had more than doubled its population in the decade just closed. Many lawyers and other professional men, who afterward became distinguished, had come from the interior of the State to cast their fortunes here, while enterprising men of all callings, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists, had been attracted by the bright commercial prospects awakened by the construction of the canal and the rapid development of trade with the South and Southwest. The party dissensions—which had so sorely oppressed the State with the questions of "Relief" and "Anti-Relief," "Old Court" and "New Court"—had happily been ended, and peace and prosperity rested over the land. The political aspect was calm—but it was a calm which precedes the storm. After the heated controversy which followed the election of John Quincy Adams by the House, in 1825, and the sharp alignment of the people into the Democratic and Whig parties, with Jackson and Clay, respectively at their head, the former had in 1828 triumphed over Adams and was President. But the Whig party was still animated by the hope of a successful issue in 1832. With that view, and in order to counteract the power of the Democratic press in the State, as particularly manifested by "The Advertiser," under the vigorous editorship of Shadrach Penn, "The Louisville Daily Journal" was established on the 24th of November, 1830.

The Press in 1830.

The center of gravity in the matter of political influence had shifted from Lexington and was fast moving from Frankfort to Louisville. John Rowan—who had moved to this city after having been Secretary of State, Congressman, and judge of the Court of Appeals—was a United States Senator, and gave to Louisville a prestige not hitherto accorded to her. James Guthrie had come to the front with a power and influence which he held for more than a third of a century afterward, while other prominent Democrats gave to Louisville an importance as a political stronghold not to be overlooked.

In the early months of 1830 a young New Englander—who had come West to write the life of Henry Clay—had become so fascinated with his idol during his sojourn at "Ashland," and had evinced such strength as a writer that he was selected as the editor of the new organ to be started at Louisville. The idea comported both with his literary tastes and his political convictions, since he had already enjoyed some experience as a writer. George Denison Prentice, selected for this important position, was born in New London County, Connecticut, December 18, 1802. He is said to have been so precocious that, at four years of age, he was a fluent reader, and at fifteen could translate and parse any verse in Virgil or Homer. Want of means debarred him, for a time, from attending college, but having taught school for several years, he

Coming of Prentice.

entered the sophomore class of Brown University in 1820, from which he was graduated in 1823. He then studied law, but finding the practice distasteful, he abandoned it and became editor of "The Connecticut Mirror," in 1825. In 1828 he became associated with the poet Whittier in the publication of "The New England Review," and remained in that connection until he came West in 1830, on his biographical mission. There are evidences that this was his sole object, and that he had contemplated returning to his editorial charge after the conclusion of his work. While in Kentucky he wrote a series of letters to his paper in Connecticut, which were published as "Letters from a Strolling Editor to the Publishers of the N. E. W. Review." These contained descriptions of the country and the people with whom he came in contact, of a graphic and spicy character. They were also more or less pervaded with a caustic criticism of the political element. One, especially, was notable for the sharp comments made upon the scenes of a three days' election in Lexington, was severe upon Jackson men at the polls, the free use of spirits, and the alleged riotous conduct of bullies at the voting places. So that, when it was announced, not very long afterward, that he, in company with Mr. A. S. Buxton, of Cincinnati, would commence the publication of "The Journal," Penn, of "The Advertiser," wrote the following respecting his future rival:

"GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

"This gentleman and Mr. Buxton, of Cincinnati, have issued proposals for publishing a daily paper in Louisville, which is to be edited by Mr. Prentice. Willing that the gentleman shall be known by the people whose patronage he is seeking, we copy today from a Cincinnati paper his account of the late elections in Kentucky. The production may be viewed as a fair specimen of his 'fine literature,' his 'drollery,' 'strong powers of sarcasm,' and, above all, his 'poetical capacity.' The respect and attachment he displays toward Kentucky (to say nothing of the Jackson party) must be exquisitely gratifying to the respectable portion of Mr. Clay's friends in this city. To them we commend the letter of Mr. Prentice as an erudite, chaste and veritable production, worthy of the 'great editor' who is hereafter to figure as Mr. Clay's champion in the West. We may, moreover, congratulate them in consequence of the fair prospect before them; for with the aid of such an editor they cannot fail to effect miraculous revolutions or revulsions in the political world. The occupants of all our fish markets will be confirmed in their devotion to the opposition beyond redemption."

In another column appeared the letter referred to, copied from the "Cincinnati Advertiser," headed "Prick Me a Bull Calf Till He Roars," and prefaced with the following introduction:

"Mr. George D. Prentice, Mr. Clay's protege, and author of all the ribaldry and slang lately emanating from New England, I have heard, intends publishing a paper in Louisville, Kentucky. As a specimen of his feelings toward the citizens of that State, I request you would publish the following extract from a letter written by him to a friend in New England." Then follows the letter, too long for insertion here.*

The severe editorial of Penn's, holding Prentice up to the scorn of the people, was well calculated to arouse a deep feeling of resentment in the newcomer and to stimulate him to his highest efforts. It was like Jeffrey's stinging review of Byron's early poems, which evoked the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and started him on his great career.

"The Journal" made its appearance as a daily on an imperial sheet, printed in a clear type, with a standard of presswork and paper which it maintained to the end. Expectation was on tip-toe among all readers of the press, the Democrats confidently expecting that it would soon be snuffed out by "The Advertiser," and the Whigs nervous with apprehension lest the young editor should not be able to cope successfully with his veteran adversary. The rather ungracious introduction which Penn had given Prentice proved to be of great service to the new leader, for its very asperity was a concession to his formidable rivalry and recognized in him a foeman worthy to be combatted. A policy ignoring him and belittling him with silence would have been more effective. But if it gratified the Democrats, its effect upon the Whigs inured equally to Prentice's advantage. They looked upon him, not in his individual capacity, but as the chosen exponent of their party, the young David selected by them, whom they worshipped as their great political idol, to overcome, with his sling, the Goliah who had so long upheld the Democratic banner, and, one by one, vanquished every foe who had been pitted against him. His bearing, under the provocation, was discreet and manly. His resentment found vent in no violent rejoinder, but, while meeting

The Journal.

*Perrin's "Pioneer Press," Filson Publication, p. 77.

Penn's raillery with wit, marked more with pleasantry than acrimony, he addressed himself sedulously to the higher task which lay before him, that of making "The Journal" a good newspaper and an efficient organ. The times demanded an exhibition of this force, rather than that he should make his paper the vehicle of mere personality. The Whig party, in the election of 1828, had lost the Presidential vote of Kentucky, for, while it had carried the State for Metcalfe, its candidate for Governor, Jackson had received the electoral vote for President, and Breathitt, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, had been elected. The contest ahead was for Mr. Clay, as the Whig candidate for President in 1832, as against Jackson, and to that result all energies were to be bent. The re-chartering of the United States Bank and Mr. Clay's American System were the main political issues while the personal popularity of the two Western rivals contributed to make the canvass one of the most noted in the history of parties. The old State issues had been settled. The old court had been firmly reinstated. The relief questions had been eliminated by judicial decisions and a returning prosperity, while the nightmare of depreciated currency had vanished with the retirement of State banks. Parties aligned themselves upon the broader questions of national politics and upon personal preferences between the opposing candidates. Many leading men, who had been opposed to Mr. Clay, broke their former alliances and came to his support on the question of the United States Bank and the tariff, while others, who had affiliated with his followers on the settled State questions, appeared as adherents of Jackson. For the first time since Jefferson's administration the issues were clearly defined, and the new alignment marked the divisions sharply as between the Whig and Democratic parties. The fight was spirited, and the rival editors bent themselves to their work with unremitting energy. Hard licks were given and taken on either side. Prentice, like a skilled fencer, was aggressive with his thrust of wit and satire, while Penn, rejoining with no mean reply in the same vein, looked more to the ponderous blows of his political broadsword than to stinging paragraphs. The election came on apace and Jackson was successful. Clay, it is true, carried Kentucky, but Jackson was elected President, while the Democrats carried the State for Governor in the election of Breathitt. Thus was the result of 1828 reversed. Then began the long combat between the papers, which ended only with the retirement of Penn in 1841. The competition was hardly an equal one in the personnel of the combatants, Mr. Prentice having the advantage over his opponent of being younger, as well as better equipped with incisive satire, provoking wit and ludicrous humor, which, at that period of personal journalism, were such powerful weapons. "The Louisville Journal" became famous for the brilliancy of its editor, no less than for his great political leadership, and Louisville, which had been known as the City of the Falls, acquired a new celebrity as the place where "The Journal" was published and the home of Prentice. Nor were his labors confined to his paper. His literary contributions to other publications were many and varied, both in prose and verse.

In 1838 "The Literary News Letter" was started, the first number being issued December 1st. It was published by Prentice & Weissinger, and edited by Edmund Flagg. The first number contained two pieces of poetry by Prentice, "Lines to an Unseen Beauty" and "The Ocean," with one of prose, "The Broken-Hearted." It was a weekly of eight pages, four columns, 14x20 inches. An examination of its pages—through the several volumes, completed before its suspension—shows it to have been a publication of much solid merit, almost every number of which contained contributions from Mr. Prentice's pen, while Longfellow, Washington Irving, George P. Morris, Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., N. P. Willis and John G. Whittier were frequent contributors. Mr. Flagg remained its editor until December 14, 1839, when he was succeeded by Leonard Bliss, and its publication continued until November, 1830, Mr. Bliss having lost his life in a street encounter. Mr. Flagg afterward became consul to Venice, and wrote a history of that republic.

During Mr. Prentice's career a number of changes were made in the ownership and business management of "The Journal." In 1833 Mr. Buxton sold out his interest to Mr. John N. Johnson, who was at that time a merchant doing business on Wall Street. Two years later he sold at a handsome profit to Mr. George W. Weissinger, who remained as one of the editors and proprietors of the paper until his death, February 26, 1849, in the forty-second year of his age. He was a native of Alabama, a graduate of Transylvania University, and came to Louisville in 1828. He was practicing law when he became connected with "The Journal," but retired from his

Close of Prentice's Career.

R. M. Kelly

profession and devoted himself exclusively to the paper. He was said by Mr. Prentice, in an obituary notice full of appreciative friendship and feeling, to have been "a man of compact, massive, vigorous mind, who took broad, clear and comprehensive views of every subject. He was a most able, correct, forcible and earnest writer." Much more of the same import wrote Mr. Prentice of the mental, moral and social qualities of his friend, whose association with the paper had tended greatly to its refinement and to the establishment of an elevated tone to its columns. Upon the death of Mr. Weissinger his interest was purchased by Isham Henderson, and later Mr. John D. Osborne acquired a share in the paper, when the firm name became Prentice, Henderson & Osborne, the latter being business manager. At the close of the war it became a corporation under the name of "The Louisville Journal Company." In 1842 Mr. Thomas H. Shreve became an associate editor of "The Journal," and so continued until his death in 1853. He had been formerly connected with W. D. Gallagher in the editorship of "The Hesperian," a literary journal published in Cincinnati. He was a writer of scholarly force and of decided political talent. In 1852 Mr. Paul R. Shipman became assistant editor of "The Journal," and soon acquired a reputation as an able and incisive writer second only to that of Mr. Prentice. He held his position until the consolidation of "The Journal" with "The Courier," in 1868, and had become the managing editor who directed the course of the paper during the war.

The coming on of the war found Mr. Prentice in need of a younger and stronger arm to bear the brunt of the battle in which his paper became engaged. He had been thirty years in business and was beginning to show the effect of age and hard service. To these were soon added a family affliction growing out of the war, which bowed his head in a sorrow that was never healed. In 1835 Mr. Prentice had married Henrietta, daughter of Colonel Joseph Benham, a distinguished lawyer of Louisville, the fruit of which marriage was two sons, William Courtland and Clarence J., then grown to manhood. A strong Union man himself, Mr. Prentice was grieved to see them both enter the Confederate army, and in September, 1862, he was called to mourn the death of Courtland, of General Morgan's command, who fell while bravely leading his company at the battle of Augusta, Kentucky. When the war closed, he was greatly aged by its conflicting cares. In 1868 the death of Mrs. Prentice added heavy sorrow in the loss of a brilliant and devoted companion, who had graced his home and been the mainstay of his life. In November of the same year he saw his paper consolidated with "The Courier," and to the pang of bereavement and financial want, experienced the further mortification of knowing that the scepter of editorial power had passed from his hands and that he was little more than a stipendiary of a former rival. Upon the organization of the State Press Association, at Frankfort, January 13, 1869, he was elected its first president, a recognition at the hands of the younger members of the press which sensibly touched him. He continued to write, but in a desultory way. His hair and beard became long and unkempt, and few who saw him in his late years could recognize in him the man whose hand had, for a third of a century, held the lever of one of the most powerful and aggressive engines ever known in American history. He had passed into the seventh age, "the lean and slippered pantaloon," and made his exit, after a brief attack of pneumonia, January 21, 1870 —another instance of a life spent in the service of others, ending in dependence and sorrow.

In 1834 D. C. Banks and A. E. Napier published a paper called "The Louisville Notary," which had only a brief existence. In 1836 John J. and J. Birney Marshall started "The Daily City Gazette," but the field was occupied, and it did not long survive. Birney Marshall was a brilliant writer and accomplished journalist, who was afterward connected with a number of leading papers. He was the son of Judge John J. Marshall, a distinguished jurist, and the brother of General Humphrey Marshall, member of Congress four times and a gallant soldier in two wars.

Short-Lived Journals.

"The Western Recorder," the present ably conducted organ of the Baptists, was founded in 1834, and may be said to be the oldest paper published without a change of name in Louisville. Its editors have been the ablest representatives of the Baptist Church in Kentucky, the succession being worthily kept up by Rev. T. T. Eaton, now the head of the editorial staff.

In 1836 appeared also in Louisville "The Western Messenger," edited by Rev. James Freeman Clarke. It had been published a year in Cincinnati and was moved to Louisville, where it remained for about four years, when it was taken back to Cincinnati. Mr. Clarke was pastor of the Uni-

tarian Church in Louisville from 1833 to 1840, and edited "The Messenger," while it was published in Louisville. "It bore always," says Rev. J. H. Heywood, who succeeded Mr. Clarke in his pulpit, "a high character, having for its principal contributors, besides Mr. Clarke, Mr. James H. Perkins, Rev. Ephraim Peabody, Rev. W. G. Elliott, of St. Louis, Rev. William H. Channing, and kindred minds. Its aim was high, its spirit liberal, and many of its articles were of great historic interest and value, and its influence was always on the side of what its managers and contributors believed to be for the real welfare of humanity."

In 1837 Rev. B. O. Peers, the first rector of St. Paul's Church, established "The Western Journal of Education," but, in the following year, was called to New York as the head of the educational interests of the Episcopal Church, and, suspending the publication of his paper here, established "The Journal of Christian Education" in that city.

In 1843, upon the suspension of "The Advertiser"—which had been edited, after Penn's departure from Louisville, by Henry C. Pope—"The Louisville Democrat," which was destined to play a conspicuous part in Louisville journalism, was founded by Phineas M. Kent, of New Albany, Indiana. The money for its establishment was furnished by James Guthrie and other leading Democrats, who felt the need of an organ in the Presidential campaign about to open. After a short time Mr. Kent, not evincing sufficient editorial capacity to be at the head of a paper with such an object before it, transferred his stock to John H. Harney, who at once took charge of the paper. Not long after, Mr. William E. and Thomas Hughes, the former a son-in-law of Mr. Harney, became interested in the paper, and the latter remaining but a short time, the firm name became that of Harney & Hughes, continuing the same until 1868, when the paper ceased to exist.

The Louisville Democrat.

John Hopkins Harney, second son of R. Shelby and Mary Mills Harney, was born February 20, 1806, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, near the Nicholas line. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and the farm on which he lived was derived from a warrant for his services. Both parents died of cerebro-spinal meningetis—known as the "cold plague" at that day—within a few days of each other, leaving eleven children, the eldest seventeen, and the youngest, Shelby, a babe in arms. The estate, two hundred and fifty acres in cultivation, with the usual stock and servants, besides some accrued capital, was apparently consumed in the board and education of the infants. John fell to the care of his uncle, Judge Benjamin Mills, the distinguished jurist of the Appellate Court, who had been his father's fellow-soldier, the two marrying each the other's sister. The boy of eight was thus reared under auspices most favorable for mental and moral training, and, having mastered the usual primary course of studies, bought an algebra, geometry and Greek grammar, and before he was twenty-one became a contributor to Adrian's "Diary," a mathematical and scientific periodical; a correspondent of Bowditch, of Biot, and other American and foreign scholars. At the age of seventeen, an important survey, involving much technical science, embarrassed the surveyors and they brought it to Judge Mills. "Give it to John," said the judge, pointing to John H. Harney, a boy poring over his books, "he can set it right for you." The advice was taken and the problem solved, and those keen, clear-headed surveyors went out to sing the boy's praises over the highway. It had its effect, and at nineteen he was principal of the Paris High School, a trim, elastic and beardless youth, five feet eleven inches in height, a capital shot with a rifle and able to lift a barrel of flour by the chines. At the expiration of the second term John H. Harney entered Oxford College, Ohio, and graduated with honor in 1826.

Indiana University having applied to Oxford for a professor of mathematics, the young Kentuckian was chosen. Before taking charge he returned to Paris, where he had met Miss Martha Rankin Wallace, the daughter of Rev. William Wallace, a Presbyterian preacher of Lexington and Paris—who had died, leaving three girls and one boy, William Ross Wallace, the poet. The young couple were the same age to a day, and were married in the winter of 1827, and left at once for their new home in Bloomington, Indiana. Here he remained until 1833 as professor of mathematics, when he was appointed president of Hanover College, and while thus engaged began his "Inductive Algebra," the first work of the kind from an American.

In 1839-40 Professor Harney was appointed to the presidency of Louisville College, and entered upon his new duties simultaneously with the issue of his "Algebra" from the press of Morton & Griswold, which became a text book in the schools. At this time his family included Eliza Ross, one daughter —afterward the wife of William E. Hughes—and two sons, Ben Mills and William Wallace.

W. Bontraeger

In 1844 the Whig party, by diverting the school fund to the promotion of internal improvements, impaired the school system to such an extent that the public school system of Louisville was, for a time, paralyzed, until the adoption of the new constitution in 1850 and the new city charter of 1851, so that the demand for Mr. Harney's services in another field led him to surrender his position as an educator, although his interest in the schools of Louisville continued unabated and his influence for their efficient organization was always active and effective. In 1851 he was chosen chairman of the City Board of School Trustees and so efficiently organized the system that it rapidly grew into one of notable excellence. When bonds were authorized for the building of school houses, and 87½ was the maximum price bid, Mr. Harney, during a visit East, through his personal relations with Stephen A. Douglas, became acquainted with August Belmont and induced him to take them at 97½. No man was more instrumental in founding upon a secure basis and fixing the high standard of Louisville's school system than he in his nearly thirty years' residence in Louisville.

The demand for Mr. Harney's services in a new field was political. For a long time the Whig party had been dominant in Kentucky, controlling the State by the appointive power of the Governors in the matter of judges and the county offices, and asserting to itself all the decency, coupled with a kind of hereditary assumption which illy brooked opposition. Mr. Clay's influence and the talent of George D. Prentice overawed opposition. Under these circumstances, as already related, Mr. Harney took charge of "The Democrat," and his well-trained scholarship and dignity of character soon placed the paper upon a high plane as a Democratic organ; and the Presidential victory in the election of James K. Polk paved the way for the great success which afterward gave it, for so long, supremacy in Kentucky. The change of the State from 26,000 majority for Clay in 1844 to its vote for Pierce in 1852, indicated the advantage a party has in one able, recognized leader constantly at his post. The great battle fought by Mr. Harney for Democratic principles was one which, having many temporary checks and reverses, was yet equally aggressive and progressive, knowing no change of purpose, depressed by no disaster, and elated beyond a discreet exultation by no victory. It was practically a hand to hand fight with Prentice for nearly a quarter of a century, an intellectual combat on a high key, void of rude personalities unworthy of such a mind as Mr. Harney's, and yet so bravely waged that, when these two leaders came to lie down in their last sleep, they were the advocates of the same party on the lines for which Mr. Harney had contended so long and faithfully.

When the war troubles came on Mr. Harney, while an ardent Union man, sought to save Kentucky from internecine strife and secure the action of her people as a unit. Being assured that the basis of the Crittenden Compromise would govern the conduct of the war, and that Kentucky's position would be respected, he urged the neutrality of the State, not as a war measure, but as consolidating opinion. At this critical period Mr. Harney was induced to accept a seat in the Legislature, where he was made chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and drew the resolution which demanded the evacuation of Columbus and Kentucky by the Confederates. But, in 1863, Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, in his opinion, violated the condition under which the State acted—simply, according to his logic, a plain breach of covenant. Then it was that he gave notice, in his quaint, editorial style, that "it was about time to get off the train." This was followed by editorials declaring that a Union held together by the sword, with law to be enforced by a standing army, was not the Union to which Kentucky pledged her faith, and that she should not give another man or dollar to its support. The arrest of the editor was expected by all his friends, and was urged upon General Burnside, then at Cincinnati, but that blunt soldier, knowing that Harney had in him the stuff that martyrs are made of, is said to have remarked that "he had no spider-web strong enough to hold that wasp," and he was not molested. Of course those who did not know the high moral and intellectual forces which governed Mr. Harney and made his action perfectly consistent with the position assumed by him at the beginning, that the moment the war ceased to be a war for the Union he was pledged to oppose its continuance, were blatant against this attitude assumed by him. But he was unmoved by clamor, and at the close of the war was vindicated by the people of Kentucky.

In the winter of 1866 he was elected public printer by the General Assembly for a term of two years, receiving the full vote of the Union-Democratic party, then in control of the State. On the 26th day of January, 1868, he died at his home in Louisville,

and received from the whole community a tribute of sorrow worthy of one who had labored so long for its good. Among those who united in an appropriate testimonial of respect was his old political rival, George D. Prentice, who survived him less than two years.

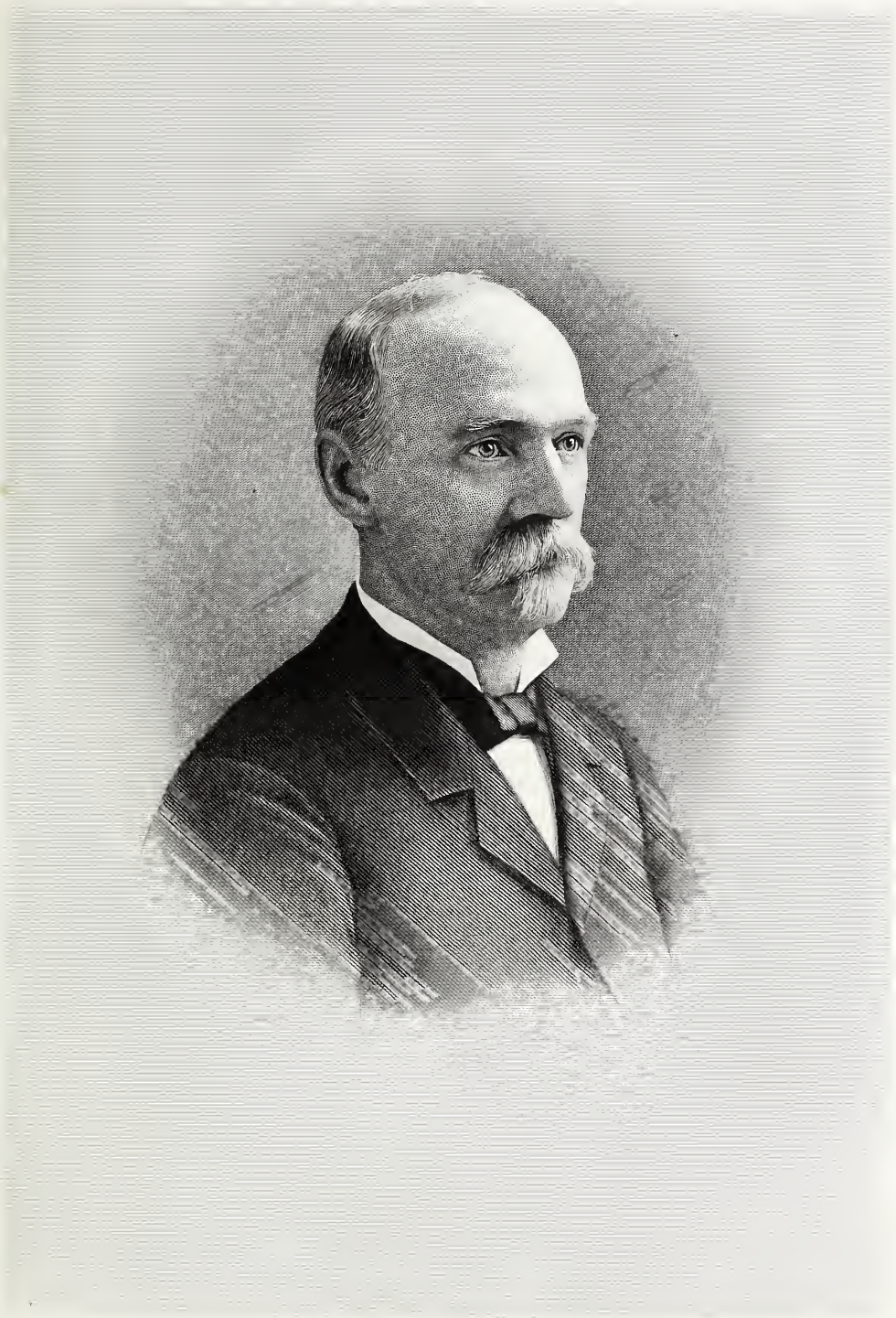
William Wallace Harney, son of John H. Harney, was born at Bloomington, Indiana, June 20, 1831. Having received a thorough education in the schools of Louisville, under the supervision and instruction of his father, he taught in the graded schools for several years and was then, for two years, principal of the High School. When the State Normal School was established in Lexington he was made professor and remained there during the two years of its existence. Returning to Louisville, he studied law and entered upon the practice; but, his literary taste predominating, he became one of the editors of "The Democrat," and continued with it until its consolidation with "The Courier" and "Journal." He then went South and has since made his home in Florida. To a cultivated mind and unusual force as a prose writer, Mr. Harney adds merits as a poet, which have enrolled him among the most distinguished names of the continent. Of him it may be said, as was written of his father, that he is "a cultivated and genial gentleman, and a graceful, vigorous and spirited writer."

In 1843 Godfrey Pope was publishing a paper called "The Daily Sun," with which, at one time, Theodore O'Hara was editorially connected. Some printers in his employment became dissatisfied with their positions and started "The Daily Dime" on their own account. The first number was issued March 11, 1843. It struggled along for nearly a year, when Walter N. Haldeman—who had been a clerk in "The Journal" office, but was the proprietor of a circulating library on Fourth Street, to whom the proprietors had become indebted—took charge of the paper to save himself, and was thus lead involuntarily into the newspaper business. He was then twenty-three years of age, and having acquired considerable knowledge of the newspaper business from his connection with "The Journal," concentrated his whole attention upon it. He assumed control February 12, 1844, and soon after changed its name to "The Courier." For the history of Mr. Haldeman's life and much valuable information respecting "The Courier" and "The Courier-Journal," the reader is referred to the biographical sketch of this veteran proprietor, which appears elsewhere in these volumes; also as to sketch of Hon. Henry Watterson. The history of "The Courier" carries with it the names of many of the prominent newspaper men of Louisville. Edwin H. Bryant is the first which occurs, who came from Lexington with much experience as a journalist, and in 1848 retired from journalism to seek his fortune in California. He became the first alcade or mayor of San Francisco, wrote a charming book called "What I Saw in California," and acquired a fortune. Returning in time he built a villa at Peewee Valley, but wealth did not bring happiness, and in a fit of mental aberration he took his own life. F. B. French and W. D. Gallagher, the poet, became for a time co-proprietors, and in 1857 Colonel R. T. Durrett bought a half interest. He was editor in chief for two years, during which he conducted it as a Democratic organ, it having been, prior to 1855, a Whig and a Native American paper. It incurred the bitter enmity of Prentice, and the heated disputations culminated in a street shooting between Prentice and Durrett, in which the only resulting damage was a flesh wound received by George D. Hinkle, a bystander. Walter G. Overton, a ready writer, purchased Durrett's interest in 1859, when the paper became a corporation by legislative charter, under the name of "The Louisville Courier Printing Company." Colonel Robert McKee, of Mason County, then became editor and continued until the war, a gentleman of culture and a writer who possessed the very best qualities of a journalistic leader. The suppression of "The Courier" by General Robert Anderson, September 18, 1862, its subsequent publication as "The Bowling Green-Nashville Courier," and its revival December 4, 1865, at Louisville are matters of well known historic record.

The Courier.

The consolidation by purchase of "The Journal" and "The Democrat," and the issuance of the hyphenated "Courier-Journal," November 8, 1868—the first of an endless catalogue of similar nomenclature—constitute an era in journalism and mark a period of progress and success universally recognized and applauded. In the lifetime of "The Courier" and its successor, covering a period of more than fifty years, the list of the names of those who have been editorially and otherwise connected with it presents, in addition to those already given, an army of which any paper may be proud. The veteran H. M. McCarty, himself the founder of half a score of papers, was the reporter and correspondent of "The Courier" in the conven-

The Courier-Journal.



W. B. Haldeman.

tion of 1849, his employment being then regarded as a great feat of journalistic enterprise. Charles D. Kirk, who corresponded under the signature of "Se De Kay," was another ante-bellum reporter of fine capacity. Poor fellow! He started a paper, "The Sun," here after the war, and one day dropped dead in the street of heart disease. Len G. Faxon was an editorial associate after the war—the brother of the author of "The Beautiful Snow"—who went later to the Paducah press and died there within the past year. On the 1st of June, 1868, General S. B. Buckner, who had lately been editor of "The New Orleans Crescent," became editor of "The Courier" and graced its pages for some months with articles from his trenchant pen. Then, after the hyphenation, what a swarm of bright fellows flitted across the horizon! Baylor, Hatcher, Ballard Smith, Sears, Wright, Polk Johnson, Gus Matthews, Knott, Emmett Logan, Morton Casseday, Dan O'Sullivan, Young Allison, Hopper, Tom Watkins, Sam Burdett, Jo Eakin, Harrison Robertson, Eugene Newman, Arthur Ford and Dick Turpin—editorial, reportorial and managerial; are not their triumphs recorded on its pages and in other fields, and are not some still winning fame in its columns?

Journalistic Reminiscence.

But the record of the press of Louisville is still not complete. Resuming the narrative, in 1844, "The Daily and Weekly Whig," published by Montserrat & Hull; "The Dollar Farmer" and "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery," were published at "The Journal" office; "The Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer," by W. C. Buck; "The Catholic Advocate," by Benedict J. Webb; "The Public Ledger and Commercial Bulletin," by N. Peabody Poor; "The Beobachter am Ohio," a German paper edited by Martin Ekel and published by Henry Beutel; and "The Daily Times," edited by James Henry and published by Webb & Lynch. A few of these have survived, but most of them were short-lived and live only in their names. Nor must mention fail to be made of a bright society paper, "The Bon Ton," which, in 1848-49, was edited by William Preston Woolley, assisted by a bright coterie of writers, such as Charles A. Page, a poet whose fugitive pieces should yet be collected and preserved in permanent form for their bright fancy, their genuine sentiment and pure poetic rhythm; Ben Casseday, William Preston Johnston and others. William Woolley was a born newspaper man, and in 1849 published for a short time a daily, "The Journal of Commerce," but died of cholera before he was twenty-one. Ben Casseday, whose name belongs to pure literature rather than to journalism, brought out, about that time, a life of Petrarch, and was a frequent contributor to the press. His chief work, by which his name is indelibly connected with this city, is his admirable "History of Louisville," published in 1852. In 1849 "The Louisville Anzeiger," which is still hale and prosperous after a career of nearly half a century, was founded by George P. Doern and Otto Schaeffer. The large and intelligent immigration which found its way to Louisville as the result of the German revolution of 1848, rendered the establishment of a German daily feasible, and it was well maintained from the start. In 1852 Mr. Schaeffer retired, and "The Anzeiger" was conducted solely by Mr. Doern until his death. George P. Doern was a native of Nassau, where he was born September 6, 1829, his father being a son of one of Blücher's old soldiers in the Napoleonic wars. The family came to Louisville in 1842, and George learned the printer's trade in the office of "The Beobachter am Ohio." By his energy and close application he succeeded in founding "The Anzeiger" before he was twenty-one years of age. On the 2d of October, 1851, he married Miss Barbara, only daughter of Philip Tompert, at one time mayor of Louisville. He filled many important positions of trust, as president of the Louisville Building Association, vice-president of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, director of the German Insurance Company, etc. For a time he published "The Evening News" (English), one of the predecessors of "The Post." His loss was widely deplored, as he was a man who combined much amiability and force of character with fine business judgment and large popularity. "The Anzeiger" was always Democratic. In 1877 it was incorporated, with Mr. Doern as president. He was succeeded by Mr. M. Borntraeger. Mr., now Colonel, Henry S. Cohn was the first secretary of the company, and has continued with it ever since. He came to Louisville at the close of the war and set type in the office of "The Anzeiger" until 1871, when he took charge of the business management, which he still conducts. Another German paper, "The Volksblatt," was founded in 1862 by Mr. William Krippenstapel, in connection with Messrs. Schuman & Rapp. Mr. Krippenstapel, who was the son of an old officer of the Russian army which opposed Napoleon, was born in Denmark, December 30, 1826, and came to Louisville in 1853. He was a practical printer and worked in "The Anzeiger" of-

fice for several years. His paper was Republican in politics, but ceased publication some time ago. Since 1866 he has been editor and proprietor of "The Sunday Omnibus," a German weekly devoted to literature and society, which is frequently quoted for its spicy wit.

In 1852 "The Louisville Times" was started. Its editors were Theodore O'Hara, John T. Pickett and W. W. Stapp. It was one of the brightest papers ever published in Louisville, advocated Douglas for the Presidency and was in favor of Cuban annexation. O'Hara, the author of "The Bivouac of the Dead," was a brilliant writer. Pickett, who was then consul at Vera Cruz, enriched its columns with his correspondence. Stapp was a sturdy fellow, and at one time also editorially connected with "The Yeoman." He was a nephew of Squire William Shannon, a saddler, of Frankfort, an excellent old gentleman of some means, who always wore a silk hat, and a swallow-tail coat—broad, with large diagonal pockets. He was a great Jackson Democrat and member of the Central Committee, in deference to whose sterling character and unblemished Democracy Governor Powell selected him to administer the oath of office when he came to be inaugurated as Governor in 1851. The old gentleman was proud of his nephew as a shining light, and on frequent occasions staked him when he became impecunious, as editorial writers frequently did, in those days. When Buchanan was elected Stapp was pressed for consul to Pernambuco, whereupon he repaired, with much pride, to Frankfort to be congratulated by his venerable uncle and to make a raise for his outfit. After much parleying the old gentleman, wishing more definite information, said to him: "Walter, where is this place you call Pernambuco, and what is the remuneration?" The answer was satisfactory and Walter went on his way rejoicing. The career of "The Times" under the editorship of "the Three Colonels" was brief, and in 1853 it was purchased by Colonel William Tanner—heretofore mentioned—who soon after sold out his interest to Colonel John O. Bullock and Colonel John C. Noble. The former of these was a very brilliant young lawyer, the son of Hon. W. F. Bullock by his first marriage, and a strong writer, who, unfortunately for his generation, died young. Noble was already a veteran editor, who had lately conducted "The Hopkinsville Press." "The Times" was for several years an influential paper, thoroughly Democratic and a valuable opponent of the Know Nothing movement. It continued until January, 1857, when the material of the office was taken to Paducah by Colonel Noble, who there established "The Paducah Herald." He continued in editorial harness for many years, and, a hale and hearty octogenarian, still enlivens the press of that city with his interesting contributions. It was in the columns of "The Times" in 1854 that that inimitable wit and pioneer of humor, Jabez H. Johnson, made the acquaintance of the public He was a Vermonter, of light hair, blue eyes and an innocent expression, but of infinite humor. He wrote over the nom-de-plume of "Yuba Dam" and was a worthy predecessor of Artemus Ward, Bill Arp and Bill Nye. When "The Times" suspended he wrote for "The Courier" and other papers, until carried off by a pulmonary complaint. Ben Casseday says of him: "Johnson had the most inexhaustible fund of humor that was ever contained in one man. It not only trickled from his pen, whatever the subject upon which he wrote, but it slopped over in his conversation and even in his soliloquy. It was not wit, though he had occasional flashes of that, but a subdued and impenetrating humor. His very signature, 'Yuba Dam,' was a pantagruelism. He was a man of culture, and hence his humor rarely degenerated into coarseness, but was characterized by good taste and geniality. It was never forced, but exuded from him as naturally as the moisture from his skin. He occasionally aspired to the highest forms of serious composition and was not unsuccessful in them, but the effort appeared to fatigue him. Life seemed to him an endless round of fun, and he enjoyed seeing it spin away on its silly course."

In 1847 the following papers were printed in Louisville: "The Journal," "The Bulletin," the evening edition of "The Journal," "The Democrat," "The Courier," "The Presbyterian Herald," Rev. W. W. Hill; "The Baptist Banner," Rev. C. W. Buck; "The Catholic Advocate," "The True Catholic," "The Christian Journal," "The Temperance Advocate," and "The Western Medical Journal." In noting the publications which, at various times, have constituted the press of Louisville, it is interesting to note how the printing offices kept pace with the postoffice in its several migrations. When the postoffice was on the north side of Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, the newspaper offices were on Wall and Pearl streets, except John P. Morton's. In the "thirties" it was on the north side of Market Street, between Third and Fourth, and the newspapers generally were located on Third, between Main and

Jno. A. Haldeman.

Market. In 1840, when the postoffice was on the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson, they came still further south, and when, in 1857, the new postoffice building on the southwest corner of Third and Green was occupied, they gravitated about that point, somewhat as they are now. The new system of collection and delivery of mails removes the former cause of migration, and it is hardly likely that the movements will continue, none having been made in the four years since the present postoffice has been established.

"The Commercial and Industrial Gazette" was established in 1865 by Mr. J. H. Turner, now with John P. Morton & Company, who published it until 1871. In 1868 Gilderoy W. Griffin, in association with the venerable Colonel Charles S. Todd, edited the paper and it became strong and influential. Mr. Griffin was a man of fine literary taste and the author of several volumes embracing studies in literature and books of travel. In 1870 he was made consul to Copenhagen, then to Samoa, then to Auckland, New Zealand, and afterward to Sydney, New South Wales, filling that position at the time of his death in Louisville while on leave of absence.

The Daily Commercial.

On the 27th of December, 1869, the first number of "The Daily Commercial" was issued. It was established by a joint stock company composed of leading Republicans in the State, who recognized the need of a central newspaper representing their principles. There were, at that time, a total of eighty papers in the State, of which sixty were political. Of these, fifty-five were Democratic and only five Republican. The only morning paper in Louisville at that time was "The Courier-Journal," and from that day to this—with the exception of "The Daily Ledger," 1871-76—"The Commercial" is the only English daily paper which has shared with it this field. The company had procured a legislative charter authorizing a general newspaper, book and job printing business, and Colonel R. M. Kelly, originally of Bourbon County, but then of Lexington, who was collector of internal revenue for the Seventh District, was chosen as editor and general manager. He resigned his place as collector and came to Louisville to enter upon his duties, and Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Bradley & Gilbert, was made business manager. Many changes have taken place in the editorial and business management of "The Commercial," but Colonel Kelly has, with but a slight intermission, been connected with it from the start, and still continues its editor after more than a quarter of a century's service, retaining alike his influence with his party, the friendship of his colleagues, and the respect and confidence of the public at large. For a sketch of his life the reader is referred to his biography elsewhere in these pages. Many prominent names have been connected with "The Commercial" during its existence. General John T. Croxton of Paris, Kentucky—who died as consul to Bolivia in 1874—was one of its chief founders and friends, while General John W. Finnell, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Adjutant-General, a strong and effective writer, was at one time connected with it editorially and as business manager. He was a man of warm personal attachments, with a vein of fine humor, as attested by his occasional contributions as "Jeemes Giles of Caney," on the order of Petroleum V. Nasby's lucubrations. He had at one time accumulated an independence, but financial reverses overtook him, and all his efforts to recuperate failed. He started a weekly paper here, "The Republican," eight or ten years ago, but it was short-lived. Then he went to Helena, Montana, where he died after a brief residence. Mr. L. S. Howlett, who rose from the case, was at one time managing editor, but floated out into the broader sea of politics and moved to Washington Territory, where his name was connected with the Senatorship when it was made a State. But despite the fact that its party held the national field, "The Commercial" was often financially cramped, and in 1879 it was reorganized, Mr. B. duPont, Eli H. Murray, R. M. Kelly and W. S. Wilson becoming the principal stockholders. General Murray became president and W. S. Wilson business manager. General Murray—who had been United States marshal until 1877, and in 1880 was made Governor of Utah by President Hayes, and Mr. Wilson, who became collector of internal revenue—gave up their positions, and the brunt of the work fell upon Colonel Kelly. Then later Young E. Allison became the managing editor, with W. A. Collins as principal writer and Hawthorne Hill city editor. In 1883 the name of the corporation was changed to "The Louisville Press Company." Various changes were made afterward, and the price of the paper was reduced to two cents. The paper also changed from Republican to independent, and "The Commercial" has continued in a more prosperous condition in the past few years, the office being equipped with the linotype machines. Mr. duPont is at the head of the company, with Colonel Kelly as chief editor and Colonel W. S. Forrester—now Assistant Adju-

tant-General of Kentucky—as managing editor, and A. S. Dietzman business manager.

"The Louisville Ledger," an ultra Democratic paper, was founded in 1871 by Governor Bramlette, Isaac Caldwell and L. G. Matthews. The latter was president and James A. Dawson manager. Matthews ran a liberal Democratic paper in Jeffersonville. Dawson, lately register of the land office, a Union Democrat, was a lawyer by profession, a ready writer of large political acquaintance and indomitable energy. He wielded a vigorous pen and for several years gave close attention to the paper. In 1875 Colonel Dawson retired from the paper and resumed the practice of law in his native county, but moved to Denver, Colorado, became surveyor-general under Mr. Cleveland's first administration and died in office. Colonel Michael W. Cluskey, a widely-known Democratic politician, who, at one time, was editor of "The Memphis Avalanche," was the first editor of "The Ledger," a dashing writer and a gentleman of large local popularity. He died in Louisville in 1873. Hon. John G. Carlisle, then Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, was at one time chief editorial writer. Judge W. P. D. Bush, long reporter of the Court of Appeals, had soon after its establishment become a part owner and subsequently its sole owner, and conducted it ably until 1876, when its publication ceased.

Louisville Ledger.

In 1874 "The Evening News" was started by George P. Doern, of "The Anzeiger," and later was edited by George Baber, formerly editor of "The Bowling Green Democrat." It was the pioneer of the modern evening newspaper, and was a bright, newsy sheet in its best days, when Polk Johnson was city editor.

In 1879 "The Evening Post," which had been started in 1878 by R. W. Knott, E. W. Halsey and W. T. Bodley, was consolidated with "The News" and became "The Evening Post." The venture, however, did not prove a profitable one, and in 1880 the company sold the paper to Colonel C. E. Sears and E. F. Madden. The former had made wide reputation as editorial writer on "The Courier-Journal," while the latter had made his mark as city editor of the same paper. Governor John C. Underwood was also, for a time, connected with "The Post," having consolidated his paper, "The Bowling Green Intelligencer," with it, and acquired an interest, but after a year he disposed of his interest to Colonel Sears and retired. Under Colonel Sears' management it became a very strong paper, and in 1882 added largely to its circulation by reducing the price per copy from five to two cents. In 1884 Mr. B. duPont purchased from Colonel Sears a half interest in "The Post," and two years afterward the remaining half, when Colonel Sears retired from the editorship. It then became a stock company and was editorially conducted for the greater part of the time by W. M. Finley, until 1893, when, upon a reorganization, Mr. Richard W. Knott became editor in chief, Mr. B. Gill Boyle managing editor, Elisha W. Kelly city editor and D. W. Raymond business manager. Mr. Archie W. Butt, one of the brightest young newspaper men in the West, is its Washington correspondent. It had been for many years published at "The Commercial" office, but a year ago moved to the new office of its own, where it has all the modern improvements, type set by the Mergenthaler process and presses run by electric motors. Mr. Knott, as an editorial writer, wields a pen of great power and exerts a large influence throughout the State, as well as the city. In the same building is "The Home and Farm," an agricultural weekly, which has long been conducted by Mr. R. W. Knott, having a very large circulation in the South and West, as well as in Kentucky.

Evening Post.

"The Louisville Evening Times," one of the youngest of the city, was founded by Mr. W. N. Haldeman, and is printed at "The Courier-Journal" office, with all the advantages possessed by that very completely equipped establishment, which was the pioneer in the introduction of the Mergenthaler typesetting machines in the West. They were introduced in the office in December, 1887. The great Hoe press of "The Courier-Journal," it may be added here, has a maximum capacity of 72,000 copies of an eight-page paper per hour. The first issue of "The Times" was on May 1, 1884, and from the start it has proved a success. Mr. Emmett G. Logan, who had graduated on "The Courier-Journal," was the first editor, and, with the exception of a brief interval when he tried the experiment of being a Warren County farmer, he has continued in editorial charge ever since. Its city editor, A. J. Carroll, rose to the speakership of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and his predecessor, Mr. R. W. Brown, has long been prominent as a newspaper man on both papers. Its Washington correspondent, "Savoyard," is Mr. E. W. Newman, long connected with the paper, and who, in vacation, lends his editorial assistance to it. He is one of the

Evening Times.

P. McHaddeman

best informed and most thoroughly equipped writers in the country, making, with Mr. Logan—who is a splendid paragraphist—a combination rarely equalled.

"The New Era," the present labor organ of the city, was founded September 28, 1889, by E. L. Cronk, its present editor and publisher. It is issued weekly and has a large circulation among the mechanics and laboring men of Louisville. Its editor, Edward L. Cronk, was born in Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, August 31, 1844. His father was the son of one of seven brothers who immigrated from Germany early in the century. He entered a printing office at sixteen, learning the trade of a practical printer, and for a time discharging all the functions of printer, editor and business manager of a country newspaper. As journeyman he worked at the case on "The Cleveland Plaindealer," "Cincinnati Gazette," and at Indianapolis, finally pulling up in Louisville in 1871, where he has resided since. His first work was on "The Ledger," then on "The Evening News," and later on "The Courier-Journal." In 1889 he became connected with the labor movement and started "The New Era."

The New Era.

"The Methodist and Way of Life" is a weekly, devoted—as its name implies—to the interests of the Methodist Church. It was founded in Frankfort in 1889 by Rev. H. C. Morrison, then pastor of the Methodist Church at that point. In 1891 it was moved to Louisville, where it has since been published. Its editors are Rev. H. C. Morrison and Rev. H. B. Cockrill. "The Louisville Methodist" is another weekly, also devoted to the interests of the Methodist church. It was founded by Rev. J. H. Young, presiding elder, December 1, 1895, and is edited by him, with other ministers as assistants. "The Baptist Recorder" is one of Louisville's oldest papers. Its history will be found in Rev. T. T. Eaton's sketch of the Baptist church.

Church Papers.

"The Christian Observer," a weekly Presbyterian paper, dates back to a very early period in the century. It owes its descent to "The Christian Monitor," founded July 8, 1815, in Richmond, Virginia, by Rev. John H. Rice, who conducted it with several changes of name and some intervals until in February, 1827, Rev. Amasa Converse, father of the present editors, became associate editor of it; it was then called "The Family Visitor." In 1839 it was united with "The Philadelphia Observer." "The Presbyterian Herald" was started in 1831, and in 1836 passed into the hands of the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge and Rev. J. G. Montfort, then a licentiate. About the year 1835 "The Western Protestine" was started at Bardstown by Rev. Nathan L. Rice. In 1838 the two papers united, and after Dr. Breckinridge's retirement in 1839, and that of Dr. Rice in 1841, were conducted by Rev. W. W. Hill, under whose able editorship it attained large influence. During the war it was edited by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., and Rev. J. V. Logan, now president of Central University. It was known then as "The True Presbyterian" and "Free Christian Commonwealth." In 1869 its owners invited the editors of "The Christian Observer" to purchase the good will and assume charge of it. It was accordingly removed from Richmond. "The Free Christian Commonwealth" merged with it in August of that year, since which time it has been issued without intermission, as "The Church Observer." The venerable proprietor, Rev. Amasa Converse, D.D., died in Louisville December 9, 1872. His two sons succeeded him in the ownership, the firm name being Converse & Company. Rev. Francis B. Converse, the senior, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 23d, 1836, graduated at the University of Philadelphia in 1856, and the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1860. He preached at the Olivet Church, near Richmond, for two years, and was associated with his father on "The Observer," succeeding to the chief editorship upon his death. His brother and associate editor, Rev. Thomas E. Converse, D.D., was born in Philadelphia, 1841, had his collegiate education at Princeton and graduated in theology at the Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward County, Virginia. In 1870 he was a missionary in China, but in 1875 came to Kentucky, and after having a pastorate at Bardstown moved to Louisville to become associate editor of "The Observer." The editorial staff also comprises Rev. Francis R. Beattie, D.D., Ph.D.

"The Farmer's Home Journal" was started in 1865 in Lexington, Kentucky, by J. J. Miller, and was afterward made a stock company and published by the Lexington Press Company, Otho D. Reynolds and John Duncan being editors. In 1875 it was moved to Louisville, Mr. John Duncan, then editor, coming with it, and Mr. Ion B. Nall becoming connected with it. After a time it was re-organized and has continued to prosper. Mr. Nall is editor, M. W. Neal business manager and J. W. Vreeland advertising manager.

Home Journal

Sunday Papers.

After many attempts to establish Sunday papers, ending in their collapse after a brief existence, "The Truth" was started October 11, 1885, by a company of which Young E. Allison was president, Ben H. Ridgely vice-president, and George W. Smith secretary and treasurer. Allison and Smith sold out in 1886 to Ridgely, who disposed of a half interest to Isaac Dinkelspiel. These owners held it until 1894, when Ben Ridgely, having been appointed consul to Geneva, the present new Truth Company was formed. Since this time Judge William M. Finley has been editor of "The Truth." Judge Finley is a newspaper man of large experience, a writer of force and ability. He is a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he was born August 3, 1858. His first journalistic experience was in 1878, when he went on the "Courier-Journal" as a reporter. In 1880 he went on "The Evening Post," of which, in the following year, he became managing editor. Upon the retirement of Colonel Sears from "The Post" in 1886 he became editor-in-chief, and remained in that position until the paper was purchased by R. W. Knott in 1893. Upon the appointment of Mr. Charles Weaver as postmaster of Louisville by President Cleveland in 1893 he was made assistant postmaster, and served for a year, resigning to take charge of "The Truth." This he did on January 1, 1895. With the exception of the one year's interregnum, Judge Finley has been connected with the Louisville press continuously for seventeen years, and is one of the veterans of the press.

"The Sunday Critic" was started September 7, 1889, by Dan O'Sullivan, who is sole editor and proprietor, and it was a success from the beginning. While recognized as a leading society paper, crisp with the freshest matters of interest relating also to art and the drama, it keeps the public fully posted in municipal and political as well as social news. Few men of his age have had as much experience in newspaper work, or wield as strong a pen as Dan O'Sullivan. He is a native of Warren County, Kentucky, where he was born September 22, 1858. His first experience was in the business department of the Bowling Green "Pantagraph," and afterward in editorial work on "The Intelligencer," published at the same place. In 1880 he came to Louisville and was engaged on "The Evening Post." In the same year he became one of the staff of "The Courier-Journal," and was soon made city editor and afterward managing editor. In the fall of 1884, pending the Presidential election, he was correspondent of "The New York World," and for several months was a member of the editorial staff of that paper. In 1885 he became managing editor of "The Louisville Commercial" and for two years was editor-in-chief of that paper, then independent in politics. When he gave up this position he started "The Critic." Mr. O'Sullivan is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has been, since the city charter went into effect in 1893, a member of the Board of Public Safety.

In addition to the foregoing list of papers now published in Louisville there are a number of others which are published by social, religious and charitable organizations, together with several monthly or other periodical publications, the more important of which are mentioned under other heads. The press proper of Louisville will compare favorably with that of any city of its size in the Union in enterprise, typographical excellence and ability.

* * * * * * *

The editor is indebted to Colonel E. Polk Johnson for the following sketch of the Courier-Journal staff from 1875 to 1889:

When I first became a member of the Courier-Journal staff, Ballard Smith was the managing editor. He was young, not long from Princeton, whence he had graduated, and had but little newspaper experience. In its stead he had executive ability to a considerable degree, and the capacity to imitate the methods of his superior officer. He knew an item of news and was untiring in its pursuit. He left the Courier-Journal to edit the Evening Ledger, already in the shadows of its early demise. Thence he went to New York, where he served at one time and another the Sun, Herald and World. He is now in charge of the foreign service of the latter paper. It is as a news-gatherer rather than as a writer that he should be classed, and he is well toward the head of his class.

Charles E. Sears was an editorial writer, coming to the Courier-Journal from the Paducah News. He is a Virginian and an accomplished man. He has a not ungraceful pen, but dips it too often in vitriolic ink. He was usually in charge in Mr. Watterson's absence, and well sustained the reputation of the paper for vigorous and forceful utterance on all important questions.

Major J. M. Wright, a West Point soldier, had left the army and was practicing law, when he was sent to the Legislature. Serving two terms, he graduated to the staff of the Courier-Journal, as I had also done from the House, and became an editorial

writer. He had the direct force one would expect from a soldier, was a sunny foil to the sometimes bitterness of Sears, and was, altogether, a competent amateur journalist, much loved by the staff, who regretted his too early departure into other fields of usefulness. He is now marshal of the United States Supreme Court, and spends most of his time in Washington.

George C. Cochran, a Mississippian, was an editorial writer at a later period—an earnest, methodical plodder, with an untiring energy, turning out daily almost limitless columns of matter, every line of which was as serious, as methodical and free of humor as himself. He never made a joke in his life, nor could he understand one without the aid of an encyclopedia. After long and conscientious service he quit the staff and went to St. Paul, and is now connected with some one of the newspapers of that city.

Donald Padman, a Canadian by birth, a Michigander by adoption, came via Nashville and the Federal army to the staff before I joined it. He had a quaint humor, which was utilized in a department first known as "Small Talk," and later as "This and That." This department being finally abolished, he became an editorial paragrapher, and later managing editor, which latter position he anathematizes to this day. He knew his art from the case of a compositor through every department to the manager's chair, and did good work, not unmarked by certain idiosyncracies, amusing enough to those who best knew him, but not always understood by the public when they showed in print. A few years ago, after long service, he left the paper and went to St. Louis to join the staff of the Post-Dispatch, on which paper he writes editorial paragraphs about the "crime of 1873," and urges the claim of the Post-Dispatch as the greatest moral engine in the universe.

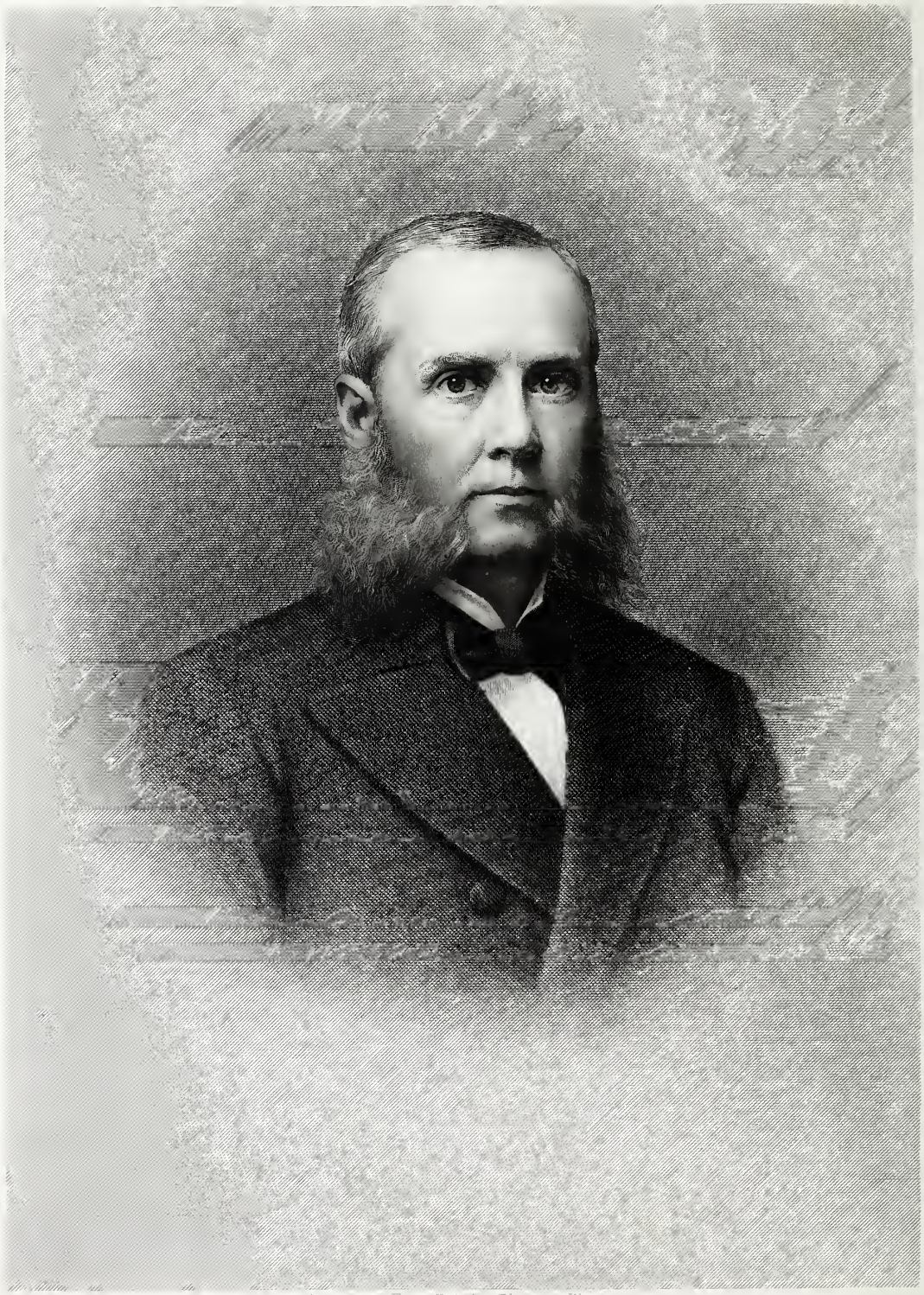
William H. Chilton, of Virginia, a stern, austere man, dignified to an imposing degree, a gentleman by birth and instinct, was the commercial editor, and the most noteworthy the paper ever had. More than any other man, he deserves credit for making Louisville the greatest tobacco market in the world. As an editorial writer, he devoted much time and space to the silver question, about which no one else then on the staff seemed to know or care any more than the law required. Finally his silver articles became somewhat monotonous, and Mr. Watterson directed me to issue a silver supplement, and to say to Colonel Chilton that he was to be its sole contributor, with the understanding that he was to therein exhaust the subject and thenceforth drop it. Chilton was vastly pleased and at once went about the preparation of his copy. I have forgotten the size of that supplement, but it comprised a number of pages and was as full of silver as one of Senator Stewart's speeches. Many of his arguments have since been quoted against the Courier-Journal, notwithstanding the fact that no one about the office but the author and the proof-readers ever knew or cared very much what the supplement contained. Colonel Chilton's mind soon afterwards failed and he speedily passed away, respected and regretted by those of his associates who knew the pure good beneath his austere manner.

John E. Hatcher was the sunbeam of the staff, and a purer, more lovable man never lived. He was a Tennessean, and came to the paper sometime after Mr. Watterson took charge. He wrote humorous articles in the midst of war's alarm and brightened the gloomy monotony of the Southern soldiers' lives over the signature of "G. Washington Bricks." He was a well-spring of joy in a newspaper office; gentle and pure as a woman, loving his pipe, his not too frequent glass and his friends, it was a delight to know him. He did such work as suited him, his frail body being unequal to the harsher demands of newspaper work. His whole nature seemed wrapped up in his bright young daughter, and when, soon after coming to womanhood, she died, his gentle nature sank under the blow, and he soon followed her, dying, as he had lived, beloved by everyone who had known him. He has had and can have no successor on the staff.

Harrison Robertson, a young lawyer from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was an occasional correspondent, or, rather, contributor, as he never sent news items, over the signature of "Quipple Yarrow." After a time he was invited to join the staff, perhaps in 1876, and has since been a member. He is a versatile and interesting writer, almost a recluse, perhaps having fewer acquaintances than any other man in the city who has lived in it so long. He is a good newspaper man, being lacking, perhaps, in the news faculty—that is to say, in the hot pursuit of an item. He succeeded me as managing editor, and made a good one, filling the position to the satisfaction of everyone save himself. It is a heart-breaking position, and most of its occupants have quitted it without a sigh. He is now the capable editor in charge, during Mr. Watterson's absence.

Richard W. Knott came to the editorial staff from the Evening Post, to which paper he, thirteen years later, returned, and is now its editor. Knott devoted his attention in large part to city and State affairs. He had no training as a newspaper writer, but was industrious, persistent, and as unyielding as adamant, or, rather, as John Calvin, whom he adopted as his model in the matter of religious and secular backbone.

Emmett Logan came in my day, too. He was first a compiler of Kentucky and Southern news, doing his work well; then a Legislative correspondent, in which capacity he stirred up the animals to an interesting degree; then he became managing editor, and in most respects, notably as a news-gatherer, he succeeded there. His temperament does not fully fit him for management, but in the pursuit of a news item no man ever excelled him. He knows news and follows it to the fountain head unerringly and with rare judgment. He and I one day wandered into other fields together, but were glad enough to get back again after brief experiences elsewhere. As editor of the Times which paper he and I jointly edited for its first eighteen months, everybody knows him. His paragraphing is unexcelled by that of any other man in the State, its only apparent defect being his inability to see the form of a friend when standing between him and a well-turned period. If the friend do not move, the paragraph is apt to hit him. I have often told Logan that he is the meanest man in journalism, in return for which compliment he proves its truthfulness at my expense in his next paragraph. He and I have been together for years, always on terms of close intimacy, and I believe he is as fond of me as I am of him. Next to Watterson, I consider him the foremost newspaper man in the State. He can do all kinds of newspaper work, and do it better than any one else in the harness to-day, or out of it, for that matter. I began in 1875 on the Courier-Journal, and, after varying fortune, left it in January, 1889.



American Biog. Pub. Co. Chicago, Ill.

R. L. Swope

CHAPTER VII.

PROSE AND VERSE WRITERS OF LOUISVILLE.

BY THE EDITOR.

One of the most difficult tasks in connection with the compilation of a history of Louisville is to give a just and full account of those who have contributed to its good name in the field of literature. The domain is so wide and the number of writers in the several departments of literature is so large that it is an undertaking of much delicacy to select from the long list of names those who are worthy of mention without omitting many entitled to the distinction equally with those included in the list. In the department of bibliography there has been a notable neglect by the historians of the past, and an effort even to compile a list of Louisville writers necessitates original research in the annals of the city, the press and the tradition of survivors of its earlier days. By literature in its common acceptation is meant contribution in prose and verse; of history and belles-lettres as to the former, and of sentiment as to the latter, leaving still a large field as to the learned professions and sciences. It is the more difficult to treat of authors in the several groups separately, since competence in one field often impiles capacity and performance in another; so that in undertaking to give some account of those who have made reputations as writers, the aim will be to treat the subject rather chronologically than by classification as authors in prose and verse, and to limit them as nearly as possible to the field of literature proper.

History and Belles-Lettres.

One of the earliest contributors to the literature of Louisville was Dr. H. McMurtrie, known as the first historian of the city, who, in 1819, wrote a volume entitled "Sketches of Louisville and Its Environs," pp. 255, printed by S. Penn, Jr., Louisville, 1819, containing some pretentions to geological descriptions of the locality and of the State generally, which only tend to show the crudity of the knowledge of geology generally at that time, and of Kentucky geology especially. His botanical observations have much greater merit, there being as the result of his practical botanizing a catalogue of over four hundred specimens of the flora of this region. His description of the town, its people and industries presents a valuable picture of Louisville at that day, and is the chief source from which we derive a knowledge of the progress made in its growth. Dr. McMurtrie was born in Philadelphia in 1793, and educated at William and Mary College in Virginia. He afterward graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the war of 1812, while acting as surgeon and supercargo on the ship Penrose, he was captured with his vessel and held a prisoner two years. Upon his release he returned to America, and, after marrying, came to Louisville in 1816. In addition to his history of this city, he translated Cuvier's "Regne Animale," and was the author of the "Lexicon Scientiarum," published in Philadelphia in 1847. When he returned to Philadelphia he became Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Natural History in the Central High School in that city. He died in 1865, with a high reputation for scientific learning.

The next literary name which Louisville presents is that of Dr. Joseph Buchanan, who was one of the editors of the Louisville "Focus" from 1826 to 1829. Before coming to Louisville he had established a high reputation as a scientist, as well as an editor. He was a native of Washington County, Virginia, where he was born in 1785, and a graduate of Transylvania University, and was the author of a volume on the Philosophy of Human Nature, 8 vo., 336 pages. His son, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, who survives, in California, is also an author in mental and moral philosophy and anthropology.

George D. Prentice is the next name of distinction

in chronological succession, a sketch of whose life will be found in these volumes in the History of the Press. For nearly fifty years he contributed to the prose literature of Louisville in the columns of his paper, the "Journal," his editorials and paragraphs being models of strong and polished writing, while his poetic fancy kept pace with his scholarly prose. He was equally at home in the loftiest blank verse and the most delicate rhyme. His fancy was rich and original, his versification faultless, and when he essayed the field of sentiment he was as tender as Gray and as bright as Tom Moore. His contributions are scattered through his paper and the periodicals of his long career, and gems which would enrich the literature of any age are buried in obscurity among pages which can only be scanned by the few who have the opportunity or time to search for them. A fitting labor remains to some one in the future to rescue them from oblivion and preserve them in book form. In 1859 he published a book with the title "Prenticiana," a collection of his witty sayings in the Journal.

Earlier Poets.

One of Mr. Prentice's finest pieces is "The Closing Year," written as a carriers' address. It is in blank verse, and in strength and depth of thought ranks with Bryant's "Thanatopsis." Its length precludes its introduction. In contrast with it in tenderness are his lines written at his mother's grave, from which these verses are taken:

The trembling dewdrops fall
Upon the shutting flowers; like souls at rest
The stars shine gloriously, and all,
Save me, are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet with its blossoms blue and mild
Waves o'er thy head; when shall it wave
Above thy child!

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow.
Dear mother 'tis thine emblem; dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die,
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams;
By thee, as cast in childhood, lie
And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear
With bitter tears.

Among the early periodicals to which Mr. Prentice contributed many prose sketches and poems was the Newsletter, a literary periodical published from his office in 1839-40, edited by Edmund T. Flagg. Mr. Flagg was a man of fine literary culture himself, and his prose contributions to his paper were of a high order. He was afterward consul to Venice, and the author of a book of travels.

Amelia Welby is a name which, in her day, shed a bright lustre upon Louisville, one of the earliest of her sex to win fame in the West as a poet. Her maiden name was Coppuck, and she was born in St. Michael's, Md., February 3, 1819. In 1834 she came with her parents to Louisville, and in 1837 published her first verses in the Louisville Journal. Her reputation grew steadily, and in 1845 she issued a volume of poems, which have since passed through twenty editions. Her descriptive poems are bright and true to nature, while through all her efforts there breathes a tone of tenderness and purity of thought in keeping with the personal virtues she possessed. She became the wife of Mr. George Welby, a prominent merchant of Louisville, in 1838, and died May 3, 1853. The following is the first stanza of the "Rainbow":

I sometimes have thoughts in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon
When my heart was as bright as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers
While a single white cloud to its haven of rest
On the white wings of peace floated off in the west.

Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who died in 1871, was one of the most polished and scholarly poets of his day, who, between 1840 and 1850, contributed to the press many poems of great merit, which, unfortunately, have never been collected in a volume. Among his best known is his poem, read on the occasion of the dedication of Cave Hill Cemetery, which will be found entire in the chapter on Cave Hill in this History. Although his verses were generally of a sober tone, the following stanzas from a poem published in Graham's Magazine give a good idea of his capacity for the lighter vein:

You ask me to write you a sonnet,
My fancies to fix as they rise.
Shall it be on your brow or your bonnet?
Shall it be on your lips or your eyes?
I will take from my pallet some carmine
And mix with the powder of pearls,
Till the coldest grows warm with the charm in
The cheek that lies under your curls.

I will snatch from the sunset its roses,
The bloom on your lips to display;
From the woodbine the sweets it discloses,
The sweets they conceal to display.
I will rob the gazelle of its splendor
That lives in her languishing glance,
But to show that your own is more tender
And soft as a dream of romance.

George W. Cutter, a native of Massachusetts, born 1809, died 1865, resided a number of years in Louisville. He commanded a company of Kentuckians in the Mexican war, and was the author of a number of well known poems which were published in 1848, and again in 1857. Among them were "Buena Vista," "The Song of Lightning" and "The Song of Steam." The following is the first stanza of the latter, the spirit of which is well sustained in those which follow:

Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein;
For I scorn the power of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns the chain.
How I laughed as I lay concealed from sight
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boast of human might
And the pride of human power.

James G. Drake, of an English family, born 1810, died here in 1850, was a song writer whose productions will be recalled by older citizens. He was the brother of Samuel Drake and Alexander Drake, who, with their sister Julia, were prominent on the early Western stage. He was the uncle of Julia Dean, a Louisville actress, who, a quarter of a century before Mary Anderson, had a similar celebrity. Among Mr. Drake's songs, which were generally sung to the guitar, were "Parlez Bas," "Beautiful Isle," "Pensez a Moi," "Tom Breeze," etc.

Mrs. Catherine A. Warfield was a native of Mississippi, née Ware, who, after a long residence in Lexington, lived the latter part of her life near Louisville. In 1846 she published, in connection with her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Percy Lee, a volume of poems entitled "Poems by Two Sisters of the West," which permanently established her reputation. For many years subsequently her poetical contributions to the Journal and other Kentucky papers were widely copied and greatly admired. As a prose writer, she was equally well known, her principal publication being a novel entitled "The Household of Bouverie."

Mrs. Chapman Coleman, daughter of Hon. John J. Crittenden, wrote the life of her father in two volumes, and, in conjunction with her daughter, translated from the German of Miss Mülbach several works on the life of Frederick the Great and his times.

Professor Mann Butler, the second historian of Kentucky, long a distinguished educator in Louisville, is entitled to a place in the very front rank among the literary men of Louisville. He was early a teacher in Maysville, and in 1814 was editor of the Louisville Western Courier, and for many years principal of the Jefferson Seminary. In 1834 he published his History of Kentucky, the result of very thorough original research, and containing a large amount of historical matter in the shape of documents and state papers not hitherto published, while the text is characterized by a scholarly style and precision of statement worthy of a conscientious and faithful historian.

Professor Noble Butler, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born July 17, 1810, but long a citizen of Louisville, was also an educator of prominence here, the author of a number of text books, and particularly a grammar, which made him widely known. He was a contributor to the literary journals and magazines in both prose and verse, but his productions have never been collected. He was fond of nature, and had a beautiful home near Pewee. His taste is well reflected in lines to a bluebird, which have survived. He died in 1882.

Mr. Thomas H. Shreve, who was for a number of years on the editorial staff of the Louisville Journal, was well known to his cotemporaries as a writer of great versatility. He was a merchant, whose strong literary tastes led him into journalism. Coupled with this was a talent for art, and he painted with merit. As with most of his literary companions, he has left no collection of his writings save a romance entitled "Drayton; a Romance of American Life," and some fugitive poems, which show genuine merit. Mr. Gallagher said of him: "He was as joyous in his verse as the lark soaring in the early morn." He was a native of Alexandria, Va.; died comparatively young, December 23, 1853, aged 45 years.

William Davis Gallagher, who has passed away within the last year, covered a longer period and had a more extended reputation as a poet than any in the literary list of Louisville. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born August 21, 1808. After much journalistic experience in Cincinnati, he came to Louisville, and was editor of the Courier from 1853 to 1854. Most of his life was devoted to literature, his prose contributions to periodicals and

the daily press covering a wide field. He published several volumes of poetry; the last, "Miami Woods, Golden Wedding, and Other Poems," was issued in 1881. Col. Durrett, in a brief sketch of the venerable poet, referring to the book, says: "It is a good volume on which to rest his fame. There are in it descriptions of nature, songs of patriotism, and lyrics of the affections, and legends and odes that will live as long as our country exists and the English language is spoken."

One of the brightest poets who ever sang in Louisville was Charles A. Page, who lives only in the memory of those who loved him or admired his genius. He was the son of Mr. Samuel K. Page, of this city, and was a native of Louisville. He has been long dead, but he wrote verses forty or fifty years ago as bright and full of wit as Hood's. He was an elegant scholar, and all that he wrote was of thorough polish, and yet as free as if written impromptu, at which, indeed, he was most apt. He belonged to a coterie of wits and literary young men who enlivened the press and social circles with their prose and poetical contributions. "The Bon-Ton" was the name of a society paper published here in 1848-49, which sparkled with these literary lucubrations.

Among this number was Ben Casseday, who devoted himself to literature. In 1852 he published a History of Louisville which indissolubly connects his name with his native city. It is a very valuable contribution to the bibliography of the city, not only for the compilation of facts and statistics of the growth of Louisville to that time, but for its admirable style as a literary production. Mr. Casseday was a poet as well as a scholar, and among his literary works was a "Life of Petrarch," which gained him much reputation in the literary world.

One of the most versatile and most scholarly writers whom Louisville claims is Will Wallace Harney, son of the distinguished editor of the Louisville Democrat, himself a Kentuckian and scholar of high merit. He was born in Bloomington, Indiana, June 21, 1831, and came to Louisville with his parents when a child. He was the first principal of the Louisville High School, and was also Professor of Belle-Lettres in the State Normal School at Lexington. He afterwards became associate editor of the Democrat, and evinced much ability as a political writer. From the start he was a poet, and is yet. Some of his pieces have been inserted in the choicest cyclopaedias of poetry both in this country and Europe, and "The Century" and "Harper" not unfrequently have their pages enriched by his contributions. His most striking piece, written many years ago, which yet makes one's hair involuntarily rise, no matter how often he reads it, is "The Stab," which we reproduce. J. J. Piatt has said of it: "Nothing could be better; it is a tragic little night-piece which Heine could not have surpassed in its simple, graphic narration and vivid suggestiveness." In 1869 Mr. Harney went to Florida to live, and in prose and verse he has done much to make our American Italy known to the world. One of his poems, "The Exile," written amid the orange blossoms and the palms, reveals the latent love he still cherishes for the snow of Kentucky:

Some Later Poems.

THE STAB.

On the road, the lonely road,
Under the cold, white moon,
Under the ragged trees, he strode;
He whistled, and shifted his heavy load—
Whistled a foolish tune.

There was a step, timed with his own,
A figure that stooped and bowed;
A cold, white blade that gleamed and shone,
Like a splinter of daylight downward thrown—
And the moon went behind a cloud.

But the moon came out so broad and good
The barn cock woke and crowed,
Then roughed his feathers in drowsy mood,
And the brown owl called to his mate in the wood
That a dead man lay on the road.

W. W. Fosdick, who was the son of Julia Drake by her first marriage, and half brother of Julia Dean, the actress, properly belongs to Louisville. Although studying law here, he became a resident of Cincinnati. He was a poet of more than ordinary merit. In 1857 he published a collection of poems, "Ariel and Other Poems," one of which, "Tecumseh," brought him first into notice. One of them, "Light and Night," was the versification of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and written before that poem. It begins as follows:

Out through the loom of light
When comes the morning white
Beams like the shuttle's flight
Other beams follow.
Up the dawn's rays so slant,
Forth from his roof and haunt,
Darts the swart swallow.

A favorite of Louisville was Mattie Griffith, a native of the city, who contributed poems to the Journal which, in 1853, were published in a volume. In 1860 she removed to Boston, and wrote poems and tales for the journals of that city and New York.

F. F. Smith

A sketch of the soldier poet, whose fame has become immortal from his "Bivouac of the Dead," will be found at the close of Chapter XI, Volume I, of this history, with a correct copy of the poem, which is a rare thing to find.

Theodore O'Hara.

Col. R. T. Durrett, upon whom has been conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. by more than one institution of high standing, is at the acknowledged head of historical literature in Kentucky. For many years he has devoted his life to the collection of material bearing on the history of Kentucky and the West, and has the largest and most valuable private library bearing on these subjects in America. He has written many valuable monograms which have been published by the Filson Club—of which he is the president and founder—such as "The Life and Times of John Filson, First Historian of Kentucky," "The Centenary of Kentucky," and "The Centenary of Louisville," besides valuable contributions to the press, historical journals and encyclopedias. In all matters relating to pioneer history he is an encyclopedia in himself, and the general reference to whom all writers on such subjects apply with an assurance which never fails of receiving all they desire. His latest work is his contribution to this History of four chapters on the early history of Louisville and a chapter on its early bench and bar. In his younger days he cultivated the muses, and among his productions his "Old and New Year in the Coliseum of Rome," in 1856, has had wide publication.

Filson Club Writers.

Hon. Boyd Winchester is one of the few prominent men of Louisville who is the author of a standard literary work. After serving two terms in Congress, and filling for four years the post of minister to Switzerland, 1885-1889, upon his return from Europe he gave his attention to literary work, and in 1891 published "The Swiss Republic," a history of Switzerland, which competent critics have pronounced the best modern work on that subject—an opinion concurred in both in America and Europe. Mr. Winchester has later written very scholarly essays upon the Latin Poets, which evince a high order of literary capacity, and which, if published in book form, would make quite a volume. By invitation, he has visited a number of universities and colleges and used them as classical lectures.

George Montgomery Davie is a native of Christian County, Kentucky. Although one of the most prominent members of the bar of Louisville, Mr. Davie is recognized as one of the most classic of our poets. His translations of some of the leading odes of Horace have attracted the wide attention of scholars, while his poems in the metrical key of the "Troubadours" are not excelled. His modesty is equalled by his merits, as, with the exception of a few contributions to the "Century," his poems have been confined to the Salmagundi Club or printed for private circulation. A collection of his fugitive productions would enrich the literature of the age in which he lives. Everything he writes is marked with wit, scholarship and a rare faculty for versification. The following from the "Knight Errant" is a specimen of his Troubadour verse:

With a chivalry romantic, and with love and honor frantic,
With a cross upon his armor, and a spur upon his heel,
He would bind him in indentures to impossible adventures,
And to rid the world of evil—or to never take a meal!

Then to slay the dark deceiver, or the wicked unbeliever,
He would swim the deepest river, and would sleep upon the sward;
To subdue a horrid schism, he would risk the rheumatism—
All to prove his high devotion to his lady, and his lord.
Then it was not looked absurd on, if he wore a lady's guerdon
Whom he loved to desperation—but he didn't know by sight—
Or would ride a distant journey, to indulge in joust or tourney,
To maintain her matchless beauty over any caitiff knight.

Then, their statutory vapor, upon parliamentary paper,
Couldn't dwarf his noble nature with debilitating "laws";
For he stopped not to construe 'em, with their horrid "meum," "tuum,"
But survival of the fittest proved the justice of his cause!

General Basil W. Duke is a native of Scott County, Kentucky, who was settled in St. Louis at the practice of law when the war broke out. His military history as the able lieutenant of General John H. Morgan, his brother-in-law and his successor as a cavalry commander, is too well known to require further mention here. Since the war he has resided in Louisville as a lawyer. He is the author of a system of cavalry tactics which was used during the

war, and of a "History of Morgan's Command," pp. 578, Cincinnati, 1867. His contributions to current literature have extended through the whole period since the war, he having been editor of "The Bivouac," and later of the Southern Magazine. A graphic writer in prose and an orator as well, he wields a facile pen in poetry, pathetic, lyrical and humorous. Like Mr. Davie, he has contributed many bright effusions to the Salmagundi, of which he is president, and is known as one of the brightest writers, wits and conversationalists in Louisville.

Captain Thomas Speed, of the Louisville bar, is a ready and polished writer, long a contributor to the press of valuable papers on current topics, historical, political and miscellaneous, under pseudonyms which have deprived him of the credit due him for much instruction and enjoyment to others. Of his published works are a volume on the Speed family, rich in biography of many eminent personages, and two valuable monograms published by the Filson Club, of which he is secretary, entitled "The Wilderness Road" and "The Political Club," both valuable contributions to the pioneer history of Kentucky. In another part of the Memorial History will be found a chapter by him on the Federal military of Louisville, which confirms his title to signal merit in the field of historical literature.

Major William J. Davis is an author of a number of books and monograms, the former chiefly educational and the latter scientific, for a more particular mention of which reference is made to his biographical sketch in these volumes.

Colonel John Mason Brown, who died in 1890, in the prime of life, although engrossed with a large law practice, had found time to do much literary work. He was fitted for the highest fields of literature by his education and scholarly habits. A thorough Greek and Latin scholar, he was also well versed in the modern languages. In his principal historical work, "Political Beginnings of the West," he translated many documents from French and Spanish records, and his work was published by the Filson Club. His address on the centennary of the Battle of Blue Licks, 1882, and that of Frankfort, 1886, are valuable productions, as are many others of similar character.

Hon. Z. F. Smith, who was long prominent in Kentucky as Superintendent of Public Instruction and in other spheres, is the author of a valuable History of Kentucky, published in 1892, with several special re-issues. It shows much labor and is the most complete work since that of Collins.

Henry W. Cleveland, who, though not a native of Louisville, has long been a resident, is an author and literary scholar of much experience. Before he came here from Georgia he wrote the life of Alexander Stephens, a volume of 800 pages, showing much research and embodying a large amount of valuable material. He is also the author of a life of Andrew Jackson, and of many contributions to literary journals and magazines.

Professor Marcus B. Allmond, a Virginian long resident in Louisville, is a scholarly writer in both prose and verse. His poem, "Estelle," has received the highest encomiums from standard critics.

Madison J. Cawein, the youngest of Louisville's poets, and yet whose name has a broader fame in the literary world of both England and America, is a native of this city, where he was born March 23, 1865. He commenced writing early, and had scarcely attained his majority when he had given evidence of genuine poetic genius. The critics of the East, such as Howells and Stedman, early recognized his merit and admitted him to the fullest literary fellowship, a judgment which has been echoed in Europe. Mr. Cawein has grown steadily and proved himself a genuine star of the first magnitude, instead of a fleeting comet. He has published a number of volumes as "Blooms of the Berry," "Triumphs of Music," "Accolon of Gaul," "Lyrics and Idyls" and "Days and Dreams." His latest book, published in handsome style by J. P. Morton & Co., comprises translations of various German poets which has added no little to his literary fame. To attempt to give any specimens of Mr. Caurein's poetry would be an injustice, as to appreciate him one must read his verses in their entirety. His versification covers a wide range, with much depth of thought, yet on the whole proving himself a true son of nature. In dedicating a book of poems to him, James Whitcomb Riley epitomized him truly in saying: "He is a soul as well as a singer."

Youngest and Oldest.

Major Alex. Evans, who is now an octogenarian, has been long familiar to the Louisville public for his fugitive poems in the press, extending back to 1837. His verses have a neat turn and are enlivened with a bright imagery. He has from time to time published several volumes of his poems.

Benjamin L. Swope, who was born in Maryland in 1824, and died in Louisville in February, 1896, was a man of superior literary culture and a poet whose modesty concealed the great merit which lay under his unassuming character. He lived in Louis-

ville more than a third of a century, and possessed capacity as a writer that, if accompanied with something of the self-assertion requisite now to success in any calling, would have made him a high reputation. There was a finish in all he wrote, a subtone of the true impulse of poetry, which always suggested a great reserve force back in feeling expression. It is greatly to be hoped that some loving hand will gather together the many gems which may be found scattered through the local newspapers for the last thirty years and put them into an enduring form.

Rufus J. Childress, a native of Paducah, is one of Louisville's best-known poets. He is the author of two volumes of verse, and a frequent contributor to the press.

Mrs. Alice McClure Griffin, whose husband, Mr. Gilderoy W. Griffin, was also an author of some note, is the author of a volume of poems, 126 pages, 12 mo., published in 1860. Most of her poetry was written between fifteen and twenty. Her husband, who was a native of Louisville, was from an early age connected with newspapers. His first book was "Studies in Literature," of which several editions were published. In 1876 he was appointed consul to Copenhagen, and was in the consular service at the Sandwich Islands and Samoa until his death in 1891. He was also the author of several books of travel.

Among the most scholarly prose writers of either sex are Mrs. Patty B. Semple and Miss Mary Johnston.

Captain and Mrs. J. J. McAfee have both contributed to the literature of Louisville. The former, besides contributing to the press many historical and biographical sketches, was the author of two books, one the life of his ancestor Robert McAfee, as "The First Commodore of the Three Principal Rivers of the West," and the other, "Kentucky Corncrackers; Sketches of Kentucky Politicians." He was a member of the Louisville bar, and died April 6, 1896. Mrs. McAfee, better known as Nellie Marshall McAfee, is the daughter of the late General Humphrey Marshall, and has evinced much of the talent of the family. She has published two volumes of poetry, "A Bunch of Violets" and "Leaves from the Book of My Heart." Among her novels are "Eleanor Morton; or, Life in Dixie," 1865; "Sodom Apples," 1866; "As By Fire," 1869, etc.

Mrs. Kate Goldsborough (Wright) McDowell, wife of Major William P. McDowell, is one of Louisville's sweetest poets, with much of the facility of versification and beauty of expression of Amelia Welby. She has never published a volume, but has made frequent contributions to the current press.

Mrs. John G. Roach some years ago published a volume of poems which attracted attention and favorable criticism, showing fine descriptive powers and a close study of nature.

Mrs. Sophie Fox Sea is a poetical contributor to the press and the author of a number of fugitive poems.

Will S. Hays, one of the veterans of the press, is a poet whose name has been made famous by many songs, charming alike in sentiment and melody, of which he is the author. To undertake to enumerate them would require more space than can be given in this connection, and it is only necessary to say that he holds high rank among the sweet singers of the Southland.

Mr. Warren Green, who was United States consul at Kanagawa, Japan, in Mr. Cleveland's first term, is another author who has devoted himself to prose entirely. He has written a number of novels, and devotes himself to literature exclusively.

Miss Abbie Goodloe, a bright young daughter of the late J. Kemp Goodloe, has met with success as a magazine writer and as author of a clever book, "College Days" and "Antinoüs."

Miss Jean Wright, daughter of Major J. M. Wright, now marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, is well known for her bright verses, a collection of some of which was published as a Christmas souvenir some years since.

In the foregoing an effort has been made to mention as many of the writers of prose and verse of Louisville, living and dead, as memory can recall, and if any omission has occurred it must be attributed to no intentional purpose to slight any one, but entirely to inadvertence or ignorance. There yet remains a large class who merit a separate mention.

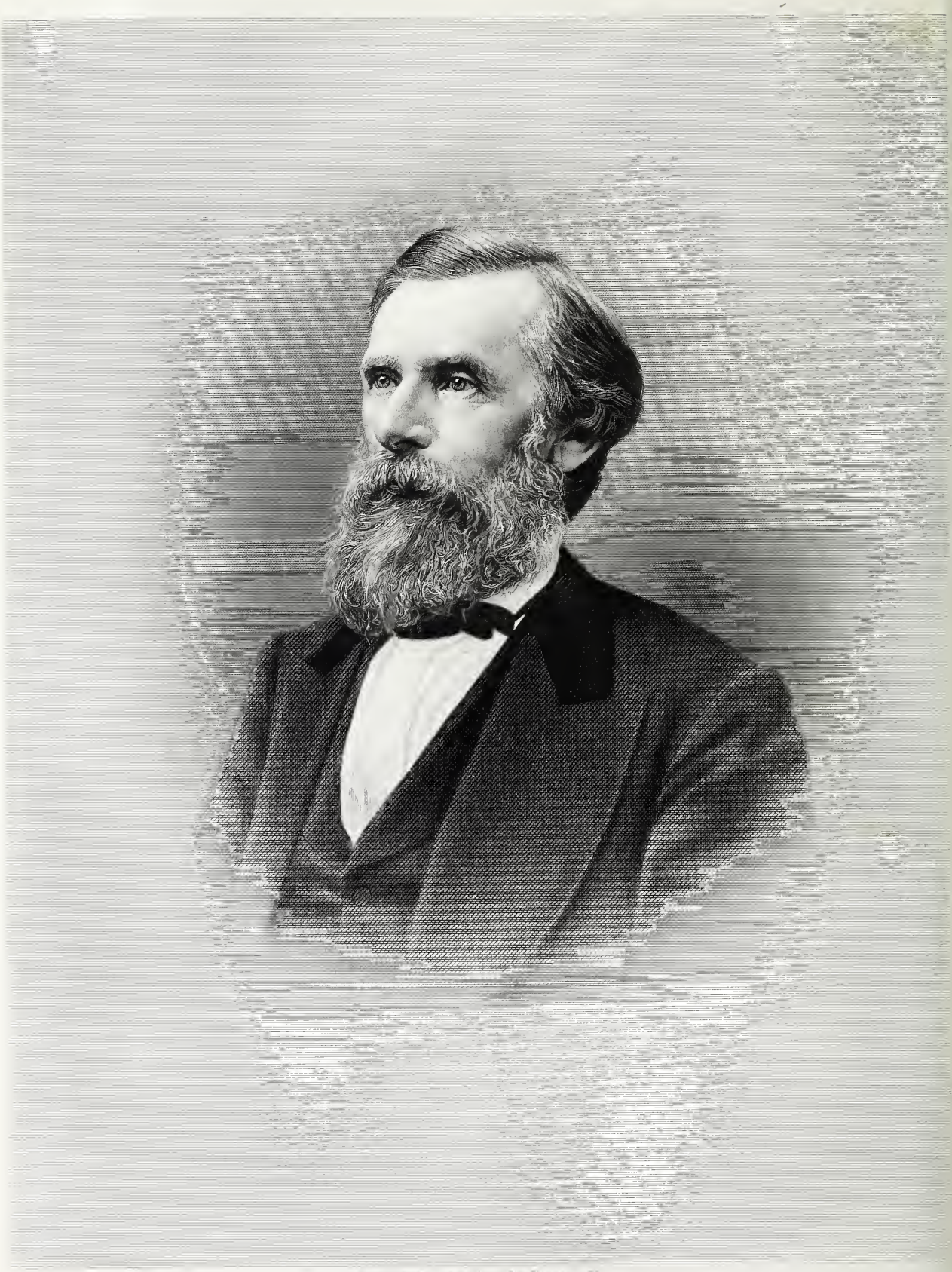
A New School.

This comprises those connected with the press. The demand for bright, talented writers for the various departments of the modern newspaper has built up, as it were, a school not only of efficient reporters and staff writers, but it is educating and bringing constantly to the front numbers who pursue a career in the broader field of the magazines and literary journals parallel with their daily professional work. It would be difficult to enumerate the many instances in which men and women have climbed well up the ladder of literary reputation

from small beginnings as newspaper workers. It may be said that they are what they take into the work. This is in one sense true, since there must be the germ before the plant, but it requires proper opportunity for development, and this is what the newspaper affords.

The brightest of all this Bohemian family is Miss Elvira Sydnor Miller, who writes so much piquant prose and verse for the Evening Times. She was a poet of reputation before she became one of the press, but neither she nor the public knew her full capacity until she assumed the difficult role in which she has made such success. Yet her broader literary work goes on, and she has published several volumes of verse and prose entirely separate and apart from her journalistic labors. Of this number also is Will S. Hays, the veteran river editor, who has a national reputation in verse and song. And there is Young E. Allison, who, from the exacting demands of his newspaper work, has found time to enliven the pages of the "Bivouac," the "Century" and other journals with contributions of enduring merit. There is also Harrison Robertson, who, with twenty years of severe labor on our chief daily, has made a reputation as an author of bright stories, and as a poet to whom the best magazines pay high prices. And so it was of Dan O'Sullivan when he was in close harness, an outside contributor to the muses as well as the plainer field of literature. There are many others. Enough has been said to define the class. Ex uno omnes!

In conclusion it is just to say that there is a growing excellence in the literature of Louisville. The schools are contributing much to this end by their course of reading and literary examinations. The Polytechnic Library is a very great factor in the work, as are the literary clubs to which the best citizens give attention. In the future, as in the past, let us hope that Louisville will maintain the very satisfactory position held by her as a center of literature, culture and scholarship and to be honored by her writers of prose and verse.



L. A. Hart.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY OF MUSIC IN LOUISVILLE.

BY MILDRED J. HILL.

The history of music in Louisville dates beyond the memory of any of the present generation—going back to the year 1778, when Louisville, in embryo, was situated on Corn Island. At a time when the hearts of those brave settlers were never at rest for fear of the invasion of their homes by the merciless Indians, it was a negro fiddler, who, in this instance, furnished the meagre supply to the universal demand of humanity for music.

Colonel Durrett, in his "Romance of the Origin of Louisville," says: "A means of endless pleasure to the islanders was a fiddle in the hands of a negro named Cato Watts, who belonged to Capt. John Donne, one of the original settlers." Cato would play all day in the shade of the trees, while the young and the old joined in the Virginia reel, the Irish jig, or the Highland fling. When Sunday came, however, the fiddle of Cato was silent, and all joined in singing the hymns of Watts, from a copy in the hands of Mrs. James Patton. The chronicler goes on to state, in substance: "In 1778, the settlers felt that they might leave the confined quarters of their island home and risk a residence on the main shore, as the hostile tribes around them had been conquered by General Clark. A fort was then built at the foot of what is now known as Twelfth street. As Christmas of that year approached, the settlers determined to celebrate it in their new home, and this plan was carried out. One thing was wanting, however, to make the occasion a success, namely Cato's fiddle strings were all gone, and the young people could not dance without music. At this juncture, a Frenchman by the name of Jean Nickle stopped at the fort to repair his boat, and was invited to the housewarming. He happened to mention his fiddle, and was at once besieged to play for them, obligingly consenting. He could only play certain French airs, however, which were not at all suited to the Kentucky dances, and all were in despair, when Cato, the old standby, appeared on the scene, having secured some of the Frenchman's strings. He struck up the favorite Virginia reel, and, in a moment all was happiness again." This is the first mention of music of any kind in Louisville, and as it is a story of happiness, contentment and good-fellowship, it makes a pleasant starting point for a pleasant subject.

Cato's music was certainly the music of the people and, in this day and generation, when the whole world is waking up to the study of folk lore in every form, it behooves us to record any and every thing bearing on so important a subject as folk music. If a history of music in Kentucky were being written, a large portion should be devoted to the music of the negro in our State, but the music of the negro in a city is of little interest, because he is so surrounded and influenced by the music of the whites that his own loses its characteristics and, therefore, its interest.

The great composers of to-day are constantly using the folk music of their respective countries as a basis for their compositions. Dr. Dvorak, the head of the American Conservatory, is attempting to do it for us, but he is a foreigner, and it must remain for an American composer to do this properly. There is no richer field in the South in negro song than Central Kentucky. Some negro hymns from Boyle County were sent to the Folk Lore Magazine a few years ago, and that periodical stated that they were the most valuable contributions made to that department during the decade. The old negroes, who alone know this music, are fast dying out, and it is sad that some effort is not made to secure it before it is too late.

Folk Music.

Another branch of folk music, which is already lost, is that of the roustabouts on the Mississippi and Ohio River steamboats. These negroes were with

the whites constantly, but kept to themselves in a peculiar degree, and, therefore, their music was untainted. It has all perished with the roustabouts themselves, and it is a great loss to the students of folk lore. In this connection it will be well to relate that there is a tradition that the famous "Jim Crow" song and dance originated in Louisville. The tradition runs thus: Jim Crow was an old negro who amused the children on the streets with his songs and dances. The original Daddy Rice saw him, and at once copied him on the stage, and, in this way, the old song and dance of Jim Crow got its start. The song runs:

"First the heel and then the toe,
That's the way to jump Jim Crow."

The first musical society in Louisville was the St. Cecilia, organized in 1822. This was purely orchestral, and very little is known of its workings. It was in existence about two years—from 1822 to 1824—and was reorganized about 1835. There are those who remember that, in 1840, there was a large chest of music with the name St. Cecilia stamped on each copy, which afterward became the property of the Mozart Society. A few copies of this music are now in the possession of some of our musicians. St. Cecelia being the patron saint of musicians, it was quite fitting that the first attempt at concerted work should have been named in her honor.

Early Musical Societies.

In 1840, or thereabouts, Professor E. W. Gunter, of much loved memory, was organist at St. Paul's Church. He conceived the idea of getting together the musicians of Louisville—then a town of about 43,000 inhabitants—to give a sacred concert. He carried out this plan, and the concert was so great a success that he proposed to the singers to form themselves into a singing society, which was accordingly done, and the famous old Mozart Society came into existence. Mr. A. D. Miles, of this city, was the first member to put his name on the roll, and he has been a faithful lover of the divine art all through the succeeding years, having been organist in several churches, playing double bass in the orchestras and, at the present time, taking an active interest in all musical matters. The exact year of the organizing of the Mozart is not known, but it was prior to 1845. The first concert given was in St. Paul's Church, and parts of Haydn's oratorio of the "Creation" were sung, Dr. Mason, Mrs. Harry Peters, and Mme. Ablamowicz taking the solo parts. An amusing anecdote in connection with this concert is related. When the singers came to the chorus "And God said 'Let there be light,' and there was light," it was arranged that the lights in the church were to be turned on full, so as to be as realistic as possible, but in the excitement of the moment the lights were turned out instead and the realism failed. There were about fifty members in the Mozart—it may have been larger—and an orchestra, later on, of fifteen or eighteen volunteers. They met in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the north side of Jefferson Street, between First and Second. They had two and often three rehearsals a week and an open rehearsal to visiting members once a month. They gave few public concerts at this early date, and their audiences were made up of members and their families. Among the first music bought by the Mozart were fifty copies of the Family Bible edition of the "Messiah," costing $5.00 each. The size of these books makes them unique. Several copies are still owned by musicians, and they measure sixteen inches by twelve. A large chorus of singers, each with books measuring thirty-two inches across, must have been an amusing sight. Finally the public became interested in this energetic society, and the John I. Jacob family put up a hall on the northeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson for their use, and called it Mozart Hall. This building is still standing (January, 1896), but the hall has been made into two stories and into rooms. (This building was torn down in March, 1896.) Mr. Miles, has among his papers, a subscription list of tickets to a concert given by the Mozart, the proceeds of which were to furnish the hall. It was in this hall that that great and good woman, Jenny Lind, sang, on April 7th, 1851. Strange to relate, she was under the management of P. T. Barnum, as a ticket, now in the possession of Mr. C. H. Shackleton, testifies. These tickets sold for fabulous sums, the first choice bringing $100 each.

It is related of Jenny Lind, that, during her stay in Louisville, she was entertained in the old Shreve house, at Sixth and Walnut streets. The school children gathered around the house hoping to catch a glimpse of this famous woman. When she was told of it, she opened the window and sang "The Last Rose of Summer" for them, to their lasting delight. A lady of this city says that many of the Mothers in Israel felt that Jenny Lind disgraced herself, not only by singing in public, but also by calling herself "Jenny" instead of plain "Jane." The furore she caused here has never been exceeded by

Visit of Jenny Lind.

with people eager to hear the faintest tones of her wonderful voice. About this time Catharine Hayes, another singer of much less reputation than Jenny Lind, but nevertheless of world-wide fame, gave two concerts in Mozart Hall. She was an Irish girl, and seems to have made a fine impression. A few years later on Louisville was visited by three other great artists, Ole Bull, Gottschalk, and Camilla Urso, as a little girl.

Professor Gunter continued to be director of the Mozart for many years, until his arduous duties as teacher forced him to give it up. George Brainerd, of the famous Brainerd family of Cleveland, Ohio, then became its leader. He was organist at Christ Church, and laid the foundation for the splendid choir which has been in that church ever since. The soloists were Mrs. George D. Prentice, Mrs. Harry Peters, Albert Snyder, and Dr. Mason. While under the direction of Mr. Brainerd, the Mozart had the misfortune to lose their musical library by fire and for several years they did not meet again. The records were burned at the same time, and this was practically the end of the Mozart. It had done a great work in Louisville, holding its standard high and never lowering it. At the close of the war, in 1865, Professor Gunter called the Mozart together for their final concert. This was called a "Peace Festival," and they ended as they had begun, with the "Creation."

The true history of the writing of "Dixie" will be of interest just at this date. This famous song has been claimed by several writers, the Century Magazine of November, 1895, having an article accrediting it to Dan Emmett. When the Buckner Guards went South at the beginning of the war, there was a glee club among them, and they requested Will S. Hays and Charlie Ward to write a song especially for their use. There was no time to write an original song, so these two gentlemen went into the music store of D. P. Faulds, then on Main Street, between Second and Third, and, looking through a lot of Scotch music, came across the old song "If I had a beau, for a soldier would go." The melody at once attracted them and, while Mr. Ward played the song through, Mr. Hays stood by the piano and wrote the first verse and chorus. They then modified the music to suit the words, and D. P. Faulds at once published it. It immediately became popular here, and Mayor Delph, the military mayor, tried to suppress it, without success. It soon got through the ranks both ways and at once became the most popular song of the South. Dan Emmett was in the South at the time, and, writing a different set of words, claimed the authorship. Mr. Faulds had quite a difficulty with Emmett's publishers, and finally sold out to Ditson & Company. Will S. Hays has been perhaps the most prolific song writer in this country, having written three hundred and fifty-four songs, besides hymns, anthems and instrumental pieces. One hundred of his songs have reached a sale of 75,000. "Molly Darling," his most popular song, has been published in six languages, and over a million copies have been sold. Mr. Hays probably stands at the head of the list as a writer of songs selling the highest number, and this is convincing proof of his popularity as a song writer. Mr. Hays belongs to Louisville, as he was born here, July 19th, 1837.

Famous Songs.

The famous Liederkranz Society, of this city, which has made so great a name for itself, can be traced to a very modest beginning. In 1846, four song-loving men, Messrs. Volkmar, Walter, Denhard and Bernhard, formed themselves into a quartet, under the direction of a violinist named Kisten, who was a hotelkeeper on Market Street, between Second and Third. This quartet was dissolved in a short time, because of lack of time on the part of the director, and was re-organized in 1847, under the direction of Krimms, a piano player. In the early part of the year 1848, a musically educated man, by the name of Benzon, came to Louisville from St. Louis to take a position on a newspaper. With him came a good musician by the name of Schafer, who at one time had directed a quartet club in New York. Through the paper on which they worked, these two music lovers, supported by the members of the before-mentioned quartet, called a meeting on February 12th, for the purpose of founding a singing society. This meeting was held in a house on the corner of Fifth and Walnut, and it was there decided to hold another meeting at the same place on the night of the 15th, at which all of the friends of song were invited to be present. There were forty-five present at this meeting, and Schafer was chosen director. They then decided on the name "Liederkranz," thus signifying that German song must be like a wreath, binding together the Germans of all classes. They at once went to work, holding two rehearsals a week.

The Liederkranz.

In May of the same year friendly relations were established with a Cincinnati society, being the first step toward founding the Saengerbund, which was

any other celebrity, Jefferson Street being packed accomplished the next year, in 1849. The first public concert given by the Liederkranz was early in 1849. A second concert was given in May of the same year, the receipts of which were to send the society to Cincinnati to take part in the first Saengerfest. No other concerts were given that year, but the society was heard at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Peter's Church, and in a benefit concert.

In a short time, the Liederkranz was increased by union with several smaller societies. Among them were the Frohsin and the Teutonia. The society at one time numbered one thousand members. An important event in the year 1850 was the holding of the second Saengerfest in our city. The concert was given in a church on Brook Street, the picnic was on Harrod's Creek, and the ball in Odd Fellows' Hall. The success of the Liederkranz was so great upon this occasion that its permanency was thereafter secured.

The first National Saengerfest in the West was held in this city on July 24th to 29th, 1866. This was the first time a special building had been put up for their use, and a newspaper notice says: "The great singing festival of the First German Singing Union of North America will take place July 24th in Louisville. The central committee for this festival have united with their American fellow-citizens of Louisville, and the most cordial reception and assistance have been proffered by the latter, so that the splendor of the occasion will be unusual, and the festival will not be confined to the Germans alone, but will be a popular one in the broadest sense. The central committee have erected a hall expressly for the four days' festival at an expense of $9,000, and the festival will not only be composed of singing performances, but will end with an excursion to the celebrated Mammoth Cave, where an instrumental and vocal concert will be given." There were forty-two societies represented in this festival, besides delegates from other societies which did not belong to the Union. It was upon this occasion that selections from "Lohengrin" were heard in Louisville for the first time. This special building spoken of was erected on the southwest corner of Fifth and Broadway, and was considered accoustically perfect. It seated an audience of five thousand, besides one thousand male singers and sixty-nine in the orchestra. The director was Sobolewski, a then well-known musician. Up to the year 1870, the Liederkranz was for men's voices only, but women were finally admitted, and the first concert of mixed choruses was given on the one hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's death.

By this time the Liederkranz was in so flourishing a condition that they determined to put up a building for their own use. After many trials and failures, this was finally done, and a handsome structure, exactly suited to their needs, was erected on Market Street, between First and Second, at a cost of $160,000. The cornerstone was laid on July 18th, 1872. The building was near enough completion for them to move in in April of the next year, but the large hall was not used until September, 1873. This building passed out of their hands in 1880, and, although they have continued to meet there, they have been practically without a home from that date until the present time. In 1895 they determined to again secure a home. They purchased the old parsonage of St. Paul's Church, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, where a handsome and commodious club-house has been erected at a cost of $35,000. This building was opened with dedicatory exercises in April, 1896.

The next event of importance in the history of the Liederkranz was the meeting here of the North American Saengerbund in 1877. This was in reality the most important event in its entire history. The festival covered a period of five days, and the concerts were given in the old Exposition building, on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut. There were fifteen hundred in the chorus, seventy-five in the orchestra, and the affair was a tremendous success, artistically and financially, a handsome surplus being left after all expenses were paid. The directors of the choruses were Schueler of Louisville, Brand of Cincinnati, and Eitel of St. Louis, and the chief soloist was the great Eugene Pappenheim.

The Liederkranz was never in a more substantial condition than at the present time. Under the able management of its President, Mr. J. J. Fischer, it seems on the road to greater deeds than ever before, and the society has shown its appreciation of Mr. Fischer's efforts in its behalf by electing him to the office of President twenty-five years in succession. Musically, it has never been better than now. The director, Mr. Karl Schmidt, is a musician in every sense of the word. He is a 'cellist of rare ability, and having played under most of the famous directors of this country and Europe, and also being a composer of merit, he brings to the Liederkranz that trinity which secures success—knowledge, experience, and enthusiasm. Mr.

Schmidt is also the director of the Liederkranz orchestra, which numbers about thirty pieces.

The society at the present time numbers five hundred and fifty members, and is in every way prepared to add to the splendid reputation it has made for itself and Louisville at home and abroad.

Musical Societies.

The Musical Fund Society was organized about 1857, by Professor E. W. Gunter, and was only orchestral. Previous to this there was another orchestral organization, by name Handel and Haydn Society, but nothing can be learned of it except the fact that it bequeathed its musical library to the musical fund. Mr. Joseph Kneffler of this city became a member of the Musical Fund in 1859 and remembers using this music. No program of the Musical Fund can be found, so that very little is known of its early work. A newspaper clipping states that it was re-organized in 1867 with thirty-five members, and another clipping, in 1870, says: "The Musical Fund began its rehearsals last night. It numbers forty instruments, and this gives promise of a full rendering of the greatest musical compositions. The following officers were elected: Directors, Professors Hast and Plato; Musical Committee, H. J. Peters and Joseph Kneffler; Treasurer, D. P. Faulds; Secretary, J. M. Byer. At their first open rehearsal they gave an entire symphony of Mozart and an overture by Cherubini." Still another notice says: "All the musical public, we feel assured, will be glad to hear that this society has re-organized, and there is now a good prospect of having a fine orchestra in this city. The concerts of Theodore Thomas in December (1869) have given the public a taste of orchestra music, so that there is scarcely a doubt that orchestral concerts will be well patronized. Even in former days the old Musical Fund was very successful and they presented the best classical music to the public. That society was an honor to the city, and the people were proud of having such a fine orchestra here." This must have been the first visit of Theodore Thomas to our city, as there is no previous mention of him.

The Concordia Singing Society is one of the oldest in Louisville, having been organized December 28th, 1858. Their rehearsals are held at St. Boniface School Hall, with Professor George W. Nahstoll as Director. The members are: Thirty-one active, one hundred and seventy-five passive, and twenty honorary. This society is a member of and will take part in the North American Saengerbund, which holds its twenty-eighth Saengerfest June, 1896, at Pittsburg. The present officers are: President, Fred Echsner; Vice-President, Julius Holzknecht; Secretary, Hugo Leidenfaden; Treasurer, J. J. Mueller.

In 1860, a club was formed which took no active part in the musical history of Louisville, but which did high standard work for five years. The Beethoven Piano Club was composed of twelve or fourteen young ladies, who met at the home of J. H. Rhorer, on Market Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. The interest in this club was so great that Mr. Rhorer added a small hall to his residence for their meetings. They played compositions for one, two or eight pianos. Mr. Jack Semple was the only male member of this club.

In 1866, Professor Louis Hast organized a combined orchestral and vocal society, called the Philharmonic. This organization had an existence of only two years. They met at first on the top floor of the Masonic Temple and, as there was no gas in the room, each musician had his own candle. Later, they met in the Presbyterian School on Sixth Street. There first concert was given on December 31st, 1866, in Masonic Temple. The Philharmonic was re-organized in June, 1868, but only for a few meetings. Some ten or twelve years later the Philharmonic Orchestra was organized, with Theodore Becker as Director, and later on Albert Sartori. It is now merged into the Liederkranz, and is working regularly with that body under its able Director, Karl Schmidt.

After the cessation of the Philharmonic rehearsals there was no singing society in Louisville—of course excepting the German societies—until September 5th, 1867, when John Byer and Donald Macpherson called a meeting of those interested in music, and the Mendelssohn Club was formed, with Donald Macpherson as President, and C. C. Hull as Director. They met first in private houses, but soon outgrew such quarters. Mr. Macpherson, being at this time Secretary of the School Board, was able to procure for them the use of a room on the fourth floor of the Center and Walnut School building. It was in this room that they were singing the "Dies Irae" from Mozart's "Requiem," when a terrific storm came up, which so emphasized the words of the chorus that a panic almost ensued among the singers. In its most prosperous days this club num-

bered about one hundred singers. Among its members were several interesting characters. Albert Snyder, the old tenor, who was educated for opera by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was one of these. His voice had a bell-tone quality, and he was the most dramatic of all our singers. His delivery of the watchman's solo in Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was something never to be forgotten. He left Louisville early in the seventies for his old home in Switzerland and died there shortly after. Another gifted singer, who was in his prime a few years earlier than this—probably about 1860—was Conrad Colliere. He was a musical enthusiast, and had a wonderful bass voice, which he retained to a good old age. He also was educated for the opera, but died in the monastery of Gesthemane as Father Joseph. His rendition of "Elijah" seems to be retained as a beautiful memory by those who heard him. Harry Peters, another interesting character, was the soloist of the orchestra of the Mendelssohn, and the general adviser on all questions, whether financial or musical. The orchestra was far from complete, but was good in its personnel. The famous quartet of the Mendelssohn contained four such singers as had never been gotten together by any society in Louisville: Mrs. Emily Davison, soprano; Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, alto; Albert Snyder, tenor, and Donald Macpherson, bass. Among the great works given by the Mendelssohn were Haydn's "Creation," "The Seasons," and "Imperial Mass;" Handel's "Messiah;" Mendelssohn's "Forty-second and Ninety-fifth Psalms," "Hymn of Praise," "Elijah," and "St. Paul;" Mozart's "Requiem;" Beethoven's "C Mass;" Verdi's "Crowned with the Tempest," and many minor choruses. The Mendelssohn, after a prosperous career, went out of existence in 1873.

The Arion Society was a male chorus under the direction of Professor George Jonas, and made quite a reputation in the seventies. It was re-organized later under the direction of Professor Theodore Becker.

The Orpheus seems to have been a prosperous singing society from 1869 to 1873, but there is also a mention of it in 1849. The few programs to be found indicate that a high order of music was studied under the directors, Carl Bergstein and Professor Glagan.

The year 1870 brought into life a new musical society, which did some of the best work in this line ever done in the city. The Mozart Quartet or Quintet Club was in existence for about two years and gave a number of what they called "parlor concerts" in the small hall of Masonic Temple. John Byer was President, Secretary and General Manager; W. R. McQuown and Professor Rosenplanter, first violins; Henry U. Frankel, second violin; Henry Preissler, violoncello and flute; Max Zoeller, 'cello and viola; H. Charlton, viola; Ernst Zoeller, pianist. The programs of their concerts would do credit to any organization in any city, and it is to be regretted that the life of so creditable an organization should have been so short. The programs of most of the concerts about this date show a peculiarity which belongs to no other time, either earlier or later. The names of the participants are omitted altogether, or only the initials given. Whether this was a case of super-modesty or a fad deponent saith not. During the summer of 1872 Professor Moebius gave bi-weekly concerts, with an orchestra of about forty musicians, in Central Park. These were very popular. In the fall of the same year he had charge of the music in the old Exposition, on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, where the new custom house now stands. His two daily concerts here were very successful and proved a good drawing card for the Exposition. After Mr. Moebius left Prof. Eichorn gathered together the remnants of this orchestra, and later on Prof. Otto Schueler took hold of it and trained the members into a state of comparative excellence.

La Reunion Musicale, organized in 1874, was one of the most popular societies Louisville has ever known. The name selected by Prof. Hast, its founder and director, and at whose home it had its meetings, suggests its purpose—that of a coterie of musical people who united for their own artistic enjoyment and the cultivation of a taste for the highest and best in music in their audiences. The following composed the list of active members: Vocalists, Mrs. Emily Davidson, Mrs. James Floyd, Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, Messrs. C. K. Needham, Parsons Price, John E. Green, William Plato, Donald Macpherson; pianists, Miss Jessie Cochran, Messrs. Louis Hast, George Zoeller, George Selby and H. J. Peters. Their first program, given on November 9, 1874, in Masonic Temple, was the keynote to all their after work:

Overture, "Egmont," two pianos.....Beethoven
Quartet, vocal, from "Macbeth".....Verdi
Trio, piano, violin and 'cello, op. 42....Rubinstein

J. K. Moore

Intermission of ten minutes for conversation.

Aria, from "Huguenots".....Myerbeer
Serenade, with piano accompaniment, op. 43
.....Mendelssohn
Duett, from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini

Intermission.

Sextette, for piano, two violins, viola and two 'cellos .....Onslow
Aria, from "Figaro".....Mozart
Sextette, from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart

La Reunion gave these rehearsals monthly during the season, from 1874 to 1877, to the great improvement and pleasure of its many friends and subscribers.

In 1878-9 a few amateurs formed the Louisville Amateur Orchestra and engaged Prof. Schueler as director, with C. H. Shackleton as president. The object of the orchestra was to develop a taste for orchestral music among its members, and to afford them an opportunity of practical instruction and experience.

The programs were mostly of a light character, but the society developed quite a number of young players, some of whom have since become more or less prominent. Charles Hildebrand, first violin in the Thomas Orchestra, had his first experience here, as did also Sol Marcosson and Miss Currie Duke. This orchestra was in existence about three years —from 1879 to 1882—with a membership varying from thirty-five to fifty, and in that time gave about twenty concerts.

When this orchestra was organized Prof. Hast gave them a quantity of orchestral music, which included some of the finest work then extant, such as some of the Beethoven symphonies, some of Haydn and Mozart, overtures by Wagner, Cherubini, Mendelssohn and many others.

The Social Maennerchor was organized on November 10, 1878, with Prof. Otto Schueler as director. There were thirty-five active, one hundred and fifteen passive and two honorary members. Since that time there have been three other directors, J. M. Roemele and C. Toelle, and the society is now doing steady work under the direction of G. H. Clausnitzer, and will take part in the Saengerfest at Pittsburg June, 1896. They give about four concerts a year, besides the balls, picnics and excursions.

The Alpenroesli Society was organized March 1, 1878, and holds weekly rehearsals at Beck's Hall. It numbers twenty-two active members, and is under the direction of Prof. E. Scheerer.

In October, 1881, John Byers and Donald Macpherson called together all of the musicians of the city and a new society, by the name of the Oratorio Society, was formed. It was composed of the best singers in the community, and has done probably the most solid work of any of the societies of the city. Mr. Macpherson was director during its seven years' existence, and the late lamented William Frese was the pianist. The board of directors were the choir leaders of the different churches of the city, and, bringing their choirs with them into the society, the best singers were thus secured. Their rehearsals were held in the chapel of the Presbyterian church on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

The following is an almost complete list of the works given:

Bach: "St. Matthew's Passion," by a double quartet.

Handel: "Israel in Egypt," "Messiah," "Samson," "Judas Maccabaeus," "Coronation Anthem" and "Dettingen Te Deum."

Mendelssohn: "Elijah," "St. Paul," "Hymn of Praise," "Forty-second and Ninety-fifth Psalms," and some smaller cantatas.

Haydn: "The Creation," "Imperial Mass," "The Seasons," entire. (Very few societies ever give all of the latter work.)

Mozart: "The Requiem," and "Three Famous Motettes."

Beethoven: "Mass in C," choruses from "The Mount of Olives."

Gounod: "The Redemption," and several smaller works.

The first rendition of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" and Gounod's "Redemption" in the West was by this society.

The Symphony Club was organized in 1881, with John Byers as president, Clement Stapleford as director, and Miss Hattie Bishop as pianiste. The object of the club was to give choruses and part songs. They met at the home of Mr. John M. Atherton during the four years of existence and gave a number of good concerts.

The Musical Club was organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1883. A small society had been formed a few months previously, which was known as "The Sweet Sixteen," or Frese Choir. The officers of this society were C. H. Shackleton, presi-

dent; C. A. Beckmann, secretary, and William Frese, director. The Frese Choir took part in several benefit concerts in 1883 and also participated in several notable representations of "Pinafore," which were given by the Prentice Club for the benefit of the poor of the city, under the direction of Mr. Shackleton, with Mr. Frese at the piano. After the incorporation of the society as the Musical Club Mr. Shackleton was elected director and has held that position ever since.

In 1885 a Ladies' Chorus, called the Madrigal, was organized as a part of the Musical Club, which held weekly rehearsals and managed its own affairs. The first appearance of this chorus was in May, 1888, and from this time forward it became a regular contributor to the programs of the winter concerts. The union of the two societies in mixed chorus did not occur until a year later, when the entire club joined in giving part songs and choruses. Subsequently performances of more ambitious works were given with orchestral accompaniment. The club continued to give the regular series of concerts until 1891, when it adjourned its rehearsals for the purpose of allowing the members to take an active part in the organization of the May Festival Chorus, under the auspices of the Commercial Club. Mr. Shackleton was elected to drill this large chorus. This May Festival was one of the greatest events in the musical history of Louisville. The famous Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Nikisch, was engaged, and also eminent soloists. The part taken by the chorus of two hundred and fifty voices was in the "Stabat Mater" of Dvorak, and Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Of the training and work of this chorus Mr. Nikisch said: "Mr. Shackleton has shown remarkable ability in training this chorus, and his pupils have shown great talent in reaping the benefit of his instructions. I do not think a more promising organization exists anywhere; its future is full of possibilities, and I trust that it will be a permanent organization." Of the six concerts given at this time the chorus took part in three, and the remaining three were given by the orchestra and the solosists: Clementine DeVere, soprano; Gerture Edmands, contralto; Whitney Mockridge, tenor, and William Ludwig, bass; Frank Kneisel, violin. This festival was a great success, artistically and financially. After the May Festival the Musical Club gave one concert at Phoenix Hill Park, after which it did not appear in public until the organization of the World's Fair Chorus in 1892. The national reputation achieved by the May Festival Chorus of 1891 caused Mr. Shackleton to be summoned to Chicago in March, 1892, to attend a conference of chorus directors, under the presidency of Mr. Theodore Thomas, with the object of outlining plans for the appearance of large choral bodies at the World's Fair. The result of the conference was that Mr. Shackleton was requested to form a chorus to take part in a grand festival to be held in July, 1893. The Musical Club made a most creditable appearance at this festival, receiving high compliments from the officers of the Bureau of Music and from the press. The club is now a permanently fixed chorus and is the leading organization of the city. Its great success is due to two things. First, the faithfulness of its members, who meet for rehearsal once a week the year around, and the second, the earnest enthusiasm and musical intelligence of the director, Mr. C. H. Shackleton, who gives of his time, strength and ability without any remuneration save the pleasure of promoting the art.

The Harmonia Maennerchor was organized in February, 1882, and meets in the new Turner Hall on Jefferson Street, near Preston. There are thirty active and eighty passive members. The society has only had two directors, Christ Landoldt from 1882 to 1885, and Adam Reinhardt from 1885 till the present time. They give several concerts a year and arrange picnics and boat excursions for the amusement of their friends and members.

The Southern Exposition of 1883 to 1886 gave to the Louisville public the greatest musical feast in her history. The opening year, 1883, the Exposition lasted one hundred days, Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band giving daily concerts during the first fifty days, and Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band the last fifty. There was also a chorus of five hundred voices, under the direction of Mr. Donald Macpherson and Prof. Otto Schueler. This was the largest chorus of Louisville singers ever gathered together.

These concerts were made up of the best class of music of which a brass band is capable, and were attended by large and enthusiastic audiences. In order to cater to all classes of music lovers the managers of the Exposition determined, in the later years, to have both band and orchestral music. So the Damrosch Orchestra of forty pieces, with Walter J. Damrosch as director was engaged. This was immediately after the death of Dr. Damrosch, and

was the first engagement of the young director, then a youth of a little over twenty years. He followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father and held the high standard which the elder Damrosch had set for this orchestra. The result was that no city was ever blessed with a series of concerts of a higher order of music, and the genuine love of music by the Louisville public was evidenced by their appreciation of the music thus offered them. Nothing has ever done so much to cultivate and elevate the musical taste of the city as these concerts, and musicians look back to those days as a red letter time in the musical history of Louisville. In addition to this the Exposition management erected a magnificent organ at enormous expense, and almost daily concerts were given by such celebrities as George W. Morgan, Jarvis Butler and George Whiting, thus introducing to Louisville audiences a branch of music which hitherto, of necessity, had been unknown to them. At the close of the Exposition in 1886 this organ was bought by the Warren Memorial Church, where it remains a constant pleasure to all lovers of organ music.

A ladies' chorus of eighteen members was organized six years ago by Mrs. J. M. Chatterson, who has been its only president and director. The few public appearances which the club has made have been warmly commended, and while having numerous calls and invitations to give concerts and open rehearsals, they never have appeared, except before invited guests in private houses. Many of the best voices in the city are among its members, and their musicales are always largely attended.

The Louisville Mandolin and Guitar Club was organized in June, 1891, with eleven members, and has earned a reputation second to no similar organization in the country. The club is social, musical and benevolent in character and has always been among the first to promote and respond to entertainments for charitable purposes. The proceeds of all concerts are turned over to some well known local charity. The club now numbers fifteen members and has a handsomely furnished club room on Fourth Avenue. On two occasions the club has serenaded Signor A. Arditi and Adelina Patti, and from these famous persons has received the highest praise. The management has always been in the hands of Mr. R. W. Langan, who was the originator of the club, and it is mainly due to his untiring efforts that the organization has reached its present standing and efficiency.

Many years ago the ideal music—that of the string and piano quartet and quintet—was brought here by the older professors, Gunter, Hast and Peters. They performed among themselves the chamber music of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. It is almost thirty years since that coterie was broken up by the sad accidental death of Prof. Gunter. For many years this style of music had scarcely a hearing here, with the exception of the short-lived existence of the Mozart Quintet, and our young musicians grew up without a knowledge of the very highest inspirations of the art—music that the greatest composers wrote, far above the multitude and for their own pleasure. In about 1891 the Louisville Quintet was formed, with William Frese as the pianist; Henry Burck, first violin; S. Krebs, second violin; M. Zoeller, viola, and Karl Schmidt, 'cello. The best of the old classic school was rehearsed and also the modern works of Raff, Saint-Saens, Goldmark, Jadassohn and Sinding—all in such style as would not be unworthy of any musical center. It is safe to say that no music we have had here compared in artistic finish with the performances of the Louisville Quintet Club during the last year of Mr. Frese's life.

In the piano parts Mr. Frese was an astonishment to even his greatest admirers. More especially in his last appearance in these concerts, when broken down in health and hardly able to stand, like the song of the dying swan, his last essay was his noblest and will long be remembered by those who heard it. It was remarked by Mr. William Semple that "poor Frese will never again play as he did to-night." It was a strange coincidence that Mr. Semple, the organizer of the club, its chief support and a true lover of art in all its forms, was buried the same day as Mr. Frese—two strong, earnest, noble souls, whose departure has left a void in the hearts of their friends. After Mr. Frese's death and Mr. Burck's departure for Europe, the club was reorganized, with Miss Hattie Bishop, pianiste; John Surmann, first violin; Victor Rudolf, second violin; Charles Letzler, viola, and Karl Schmidt, violoncello. For two seasons they have been doing satisfactory work, as their increasing audiences prove, and it is now a permanent organization and one in which we may take great pride. Mr. Karl Schmidt, who is now the director, sees to it that they still have the newest and best on their programs, and it is often the case that Louisville musicians are already familiar with compositions which are being given for the first time in New York and Boston.

The Male Choir was organized in October, 1893, by a few gentlemen interested in music, and the late William Frese was elected director. The introductory appearance of the choir was in Prout's cantata, "Damon and Pythias," January 18, 1894, given at Warren Memorial Church. The Easter service following at Christ Church Cathedral introduced in the city a service designed strictly for men's voices.

This service proved to be one of the last public appearances of Mr. Frese and was a most appropriate exit of so great and gifted a genius, as he died at sea July 2, 1894.

Mr. Horatio W. Browne accepted the directorship in October, 1894, and under his guidance the splendid memorial service to Mr. Frese was given at Christ Church Cathedral.

The objects of the organization, which is now the leading male chorus of the city, are the proper development of church music and the study of English glees, it being the only male choir in the country devoting itself to the betterment of church music. The membership of the choir is limited to twenty voices and will make four appearances each year.

The Oratorio Choir, consisting of about sixty members, under the able direction of Mr. George B. Selby, was introduced to the Louisville public through its rendition of Stainer's "Crucifixion," on Tuesday of Holy Week, 1893. This rendition made so deep an impression on the large audience gathered in Cavalry Church, where Mr. Selby has been organist for many years, that they requested that this composition be repeated each year on the same date, which has been and will continue to be done.

The future of the Oratorio Choir, as outlined, is to perform publicly two oratorios yearly, with an intermission between. These are to be exclusive of the Lenten performance of the Passion music by Stainer or by some other composer. The choir is in a most flourishing condition. The rehearsals are attended regularly and the interest shown by the singers is most gratifying. The high appreciation in which this organization is held is evidenced by the large audiences in attendance, standing room being at a premium always.

The youngest musical organization in Louisville is the Musical Literary Club, which was organized in June, 1895, with Mr. Douglas Webb as president. This club belongs to the federation of musical clubs, of which there are many thousand. It has a membership of twenty-five, meets bi-monthly, and promises to be a source of profit as well as of pleasure.

A complete list of the musical organizations since 1835 is as follows:

St. Cecilia	1822
Mozart Society	1843
Liederkranz	1848
Orpheus	1849
Musical Fund, 1857, reorganized in 1867 and	1870
Concordia Singing Society	1858
Beethoven Piano Club	1860
Philharmonic	1866
Mendelssohn	1867
Arion	1870
Mozart Quintet	1870
Moebius Orchestra	1872
La Reunion Musicale	1874
Social Maennerchor	1878
Alpenroesli	1878
Amateur Orchestra	1879
Oratorio Society	1881
Symphony Club	1881
Musical Club	1882
Harmonia Maennerchor	1882
Exposition Concerts	1883-86
Burck String Quartet	1887
Chatterson Club	1890
Saturday Night Orchestra	1890
Louisville Mandolin and Guitar Club	1891
Louisville Quintet Club	1891
Male Choir	1893
Oratorio Choir	1893
Musical Literary Club	1895

Piano Manufacturers.

It is not generally known how many piano factories Louisville has had, and she has not only made pianos, but what is better, has a reputation for making them well. The first piano made in Kentucky was made in 1801, in Frankfort, by John Goodman. It is known as the Garrard piano, and is now owned by Mrs. Dr. William Cheatham of this city. Goodman also published the first sheet music in this State in 1800.

The first piano made in Louisville was made by Joseph Potter, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1830. He was a fine mechanic and made very good pianos for many years. The firm name was afterward Potter & Ritchie, and later on Potter & Adams, or vice versa. The Potter piano was characterized by the nicest workmanship, the best

F. Taupe.

materials at his command, and by their great durability, so that we still see them occasionally.

Timothy Cragg and his brother, Thomas P. Cragg, associated themselves together under the firm name of T. P. & T. Cragg about the year 1835 or 1836. They entered into the manufacture and sale of pianofortes, and made good and sweet-toned pianos until about 1850. About that time Benedict J. Webb and Harry Peters, who had succeeded William C. Peters in the retail piano, sheet music and small musical merchandise business, joined themselves with the firm of T. P. & T. Cragg, and continued both to manufacture and sell their own pianos and deal in Eastern pianos and sheet music under the firm name of Peters, Cragg & Company. After a year or two Mr. T. P. Cragg withdrew from the firm, and he and Prof. Louis Tripp bought out the sheet music and small musical merchandise business of Peters, Cragg & Company, and continued to make pianos extensively, successfully and of a high quality of tone and finish. Their trade grew and spread over a large portion of the South, with important agencies at Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston, as well as at St. Louis. In 1860 the firm name changed to Peters, Webb & Company, and they continued to make exceedingly fine-toned pianos until 1879, when they closed out their business and dissolved their firm. Mr. Benjamin Webb, of that firm, is still living, and has the comfort in his old age of knowing that his pianos are so highly thought of that they bring more in trade than almost any other old piano.

John Adams began piano making in Louisville about 1840. His pianos were durable, of good material and of fair tone, but were massively made, and were, in that respect, peculiarly German. He never manufactured extensively, having not more than from two to six pianos under construction at one time. He was partner for several years with Joseph Potter, and afterward joined with Mr. Hillar, under the firm name of Adams & Hillar. This partnership was dissolved in 1852, and after that Adams remained alone in business.

In 1859 Messrs. Julius Hinzen, Ernest Rosen and Theodore Green formed a co-partnership to make pianos, under the firm name of Hinzen, Rosen & Company. In 1860 Mr. Green withdrew from the firm and began making pianos for himself. Hinzen & Rosen continued to make pianos and they took rank as fine-toned, durable and superior instruments and were popular wherever sold. In 1872 they took into their firm Mr. P. G. Bryan and changed the name to Hinzen, Rosen & Company. Mr. Bryan traveled as salesman for their piano and spread their trade extensively. In 1876 he withdrew from the firm, and Hinzen & Rosen continued under the old name until 1891, when they closed out all the stock and factory.

Mr. Theodore Green, after withdrawing from the firm of Hinzen, Rosen & Company in 1860 began making pianos under his own name and did well in the number and quality of his instruments. He secured fine testimonials from the very best judges as to the quality of tone and finish. He continued the manufacture of pianos up to the time of his death, in November, 1895.

There are two piano firms in the city now who manufacture their own pianos, but as neither factory is in Louisville we are practically without a piano factory, for the first time in sixty-five years.

Organ Builders.

While we are now without a piano factory in our midst we have a firm of pipe organ builders, Henry Pilcher's Sons, who have given Louisville more fame at home and abroad than any other instrument maker we have ever had. At the World's Fair in 1893 they demonstrated their ability to build grand organs in the most forcible manner, by carrying off the highest awards given by the World's Fair judges, having exhibited in the Liberal Arts Building an immense organ, which was pronounced by organists from all parts of the world to be more replete in modern improvements than any ever before constructed. The firm have personal letters from those two high authorities in this line of art—Alexandre Guilmant of Paris, and Clarence Eddy of Chicago—which commend the organ in most enthusiastic terms. At the close of the Fair this organ was purchased by Trinity Episcopal Church of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Martha B. Adams of our city has awarded this firm the contract for building a duplicate of the World's Fair organ, to be placed in the St. Paul's Church, as a memorial of her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Adams Speed, who was one of our finest amateur musicians. This organ was dedicated April 16, 1896. Henry Pilcher, Sr., grandfather of the members of the present firm, was an organ builder in England, removing to this country in the thirties and establishing his business in New York City. Upon his retirement, in 1858, the business was continued by his son, Henry Pilcher, Jr., in St. Louis and Chicago. After the great Chicago fire in 1871 it was re-established in this city

under the firm name of Henry Pilcher & Sons. At the death of Henry Pilcher in 1890 his sons, H. W., R. E., W. E. and J. V. Pilcher, continued the business under the present name, "Henry Pilcher's Sons." The firm is represented by its organs from New York to San Francisco, and from the lakes to the gulf, having over three hundred in use in the different cities in this country, manufacturing all sizes, some costing as high as thirty thousand dollars.

Personal Mention.

In writing the history of music in Louisville, there are many who should have special mention, because of their faithful labor of love in the cause, but time and space would fail to mention them all. Among the many, however, the following are some of those who have not only loved the divine art, but have suffered and worked for the upbuilding of music in our midst, and to whom is due, in large degree, the excellence of musical taste among us: Prof. E. W. Gunter, Messrs. W. C. and Harry Peters, the Zoeller family, Prof. Louis Hast, Dr. Mason, Prof. Rosenplaenter, Parsons Price, Prof. Plato, Prof. George Whipple, Mesdames Davison, H. Peters and George D. Prentice; Messrs. D. P. Faulds, C. C. Hull, Otto Schueler, George B. Selby, William Frese, Henry Burck, C. H. Shackleton, William Semple, John M. Byer and Donald Macpherson. It will be noticed that the two latter names are actively connected with almost every musical enterprise in the last thirty years. There are, however, four names which justice demands shall have special mention, and no history of music in our city would be at all complete without this credit where credit is due. At the head of the list stands Prof. Louis Hast. "Born in a romantic village of the Palatinate, not far from Mannheim and the Rhine, the youth of Louis Hast coincided with the storm and stress period, when every young German was imbued with enthusiasm for the new ideals in art, religion and politics. He received a literary as well as a professional musical education. In the early forties he came to America, and located for a while in Bardstown, Kentucky. He settled in Louisville between 1845 and 1848, and at once became the favorite piano teacher for those who wanted to make music a thorough artistic study and not merely a trivial amusement. To him music was not an accomplishment, an accompaniment to the dance, or a means of dissipation. It was an earnest expression of the deepest sentiments of life and thought. Either it had a divine or moral meaning, or it was naght. In his social relations Mr. Hast was a polished and cultivated gentleman, a genial companion, and being well posted by reading on all the current topics of the day, his opinions constituted a fountain of fresh, vigorous thought to those who were favored with his conversation. He was married in 1860 to Miss Emma Wilder, and their home became the musical center of the city. Nearly every young musician of prominence in the city has been under the teaching of Prof. Hast and has imbibed from him the love for the very best there is in the art. Nor has his influence been confined to these alone, for all the profession who came in contact with him, acknowledge his guidance and inspiration. When he retired from active teaching still his presence was felt as a pervading influence. When he died, February 12, 1890, a large circle of friends felt his loss as a calamity that had robbed them of a friendship, the like of which they would never find again."

The year 1860 brought to Louisville a musician, Mrs. Emily Davison, who, as a singer, has made more of an impress upon the Louisville public than any other who has ever been in our midst. She soon sang herself into the hearts of all who heard her, and no musicale was complete without her assistance. She had many inducements offered her to go on the operatic stage while in New York, but she preferred the privacy of her own fireside. The possessor of a powerful dramatic voice of great sweetness, added to a fine stage presence, she could have made a great success. Mrs. Davison's only appearance in opera was in New York, in Donizetti's "L'Elisire d'Armore," and Richard Grant White said that she made the greatest first appearance he had ever seen. In 1878 she was induced to go abroad, and sang in Manchester, Liverpool, Exeter, Glasgow, Belfast, and in London, under the direction of Arthur Sullivan. It was a famous London critic who said of her singing of Rubinstein's "Thou'rt Like Unto a Flower": "A perfect song, perfectly sung." In these concerts she was with such singers as Santley, Trebelli, Henschel and Jenny Lind. Her first appearance in Louisville was in the "Creation," in St. Paul's Church, under the direction of Prof. Gunter, and it was in church music and oratorios that she made her greatest success. No more fitting tribute could be paid Mrs. Davison than one by her friend and coworker, Prof. Hast, who said: "We should seriously think how much the church in Louisville owes to Mrs. Emily Davison for her unselfish and untiring efforts to advance the service of holy song. We may think of her triumphs in the concert room with

great pleasure, but the church is where her magnificent voice has told to the utmost, and from which young and old have carried the most lasting memories."

Third in the list stands William Frese. William Frese was born in Hanover and was educated in music by his father. He came to Louisville in 1873 —a mere boy. In a short time his ability was recognized by Mr. Donald Macpherson, who made him organist of Warren Memorial Church, and from that time, by his genius, energy and perseverance, he made his way, at last taking the front place as capellmeister and piano teacher. When Prof. Hast's health failed and he found it necessary to retire from active life, he placed Mr. Frese in his seat at the organ of Christ Church, a place that he filled with remarkable ability. During his administration there he gave splendid renditions of the great oratorios, at which times the church was always crowded to overflowing. He had gained a long experience in this work as accompanist to the Oratorio Society. It is a rare experience to see an accompanist who could so well hold together a chorus, and, as it were, supply any shortcomings with his instrument. During his service with the Oratorio he organized the Frese Choir, which developed into the Musical Club and finally grew into the present large mixed society now known by that name and our most capable and important musical organization. William Frese was still young when he died at sea, July, 1894. He had not reached the boundary of middle age. As an organist and pianist we have never had his equal, and his loss to this community cannot be estimated or repaired. No mention of Mr. Frese would be complete without a reference to his co-laborer, Henry Burck, who always stood shoulder to shoulder with him in every effort to advance the love of good music in Louisville. Mr. Burck came to Louisville in 1881, fresh from the tutelage of that inspiring and enthusiastic violin teacher, S. E. Jacobson, of Cincinnati, being a favorite pupil. He and Mr. Frese at once formed a friendship which lasted until death severed it, and it was a friendship which went hand in hand with their art. One cannot think of Mr. Frese at the organ in Christ Church without the beautiful tone of Mr. Burck's violin sounding in his ears at the same time. Their music together will not soon be forgotten by their many friends. In 1887 Mr. Burck formed the Burck String Quartet, with Henry Burck first violin, Sol Marcosson second violin, John Surmann viola, Herman Burck violoncello, which gave some delightful concerts. After Mr. Frese's return to Louisville this string quartet became the Louisville Quintet Club. Mr. Burck also organized the Saturday Night Orchestra. This organization, consisting of about fifteen members, was composed of young musicians and amateurs, and was in existence from 1890 to 1893. Mr. Burck's ideal in music is singularly high, and music to him is not simply an accomplishment, but is the highest expression of the beautiful. His own ideal is always a growing one, consequently he has been studying in Brussels for two years with the great virtuoso, Ysaye. The influence of such a musician cannot be estimated, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Burck will return to Louisville and continue to lend his inspiring influence to the upbuilding of a love for music in its highest forms.

Nor should this history be concluded without mentioning those musicians, singers and instrumentalists who have brought honor upon the city of their birth by the exercise of the talents which they possess. There are names omitted, probably, which should be mentioned here, but it has been deemed best to mention only those who are native born. The list is as follows:

Singers—Kate Elliott, Lucy Friedenheimer Morris, Kate Miller Callahan, Effie Duncan Beilstein, Katharine Whipple Dobbs, May Shallcross, V. V. Nicholas Williams, Anita Muldoon, Rosa Green, Lewis Williams, Douglas Webb.

Pianists—Jessie Cochran, Julia Bottsford Whitney and Hattie Bishop.

Violinists—Sol Marcosson and Currie Duke.

Louisville also lays claim to Mary Louise Clary, the greatest American contralto of to-day. Miss Clary was not born in Louisville, but came here at so early an age that we are constrained to claim her as our own. Currie Duke and Mary Louise Clary have won more fame than any musicians who have ever gone out from our city.

In closing I desire to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. P. G. Bryan, who furnished the paragraph on piano makers; to Mr. John Byer, who wrote the tributes to Professors Hast and Frese; and to Messrs. A. D. Miles, C. H. Shackleton, Donald Macpherson and Colonel R. T. Durrett, for the valuable information they have so cheerfully given me in the compilation of this history.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—HISTORICAL REVIEW.

BY RIGHT REV. W. G. M'CLOSKEY.

We take it for granted that the object of our having been requested to write this article is not simply that people may know what Catholicity has done for this beautiful city of ours, for that they know pretty well already; but that in a quiet way they may be able to get a clearer knowledge of what precisely that Catholicity is which works so well and produces such admirable fruit; and this we feel quite safe in supposing that they do not know.

It seems well, therefore, to say a word here about that distinctive doctrine of the Catholic religion which is uppermost in men's minds to-day, "the one, too, that separates us more radically, perhaps, than any other from all other denominations of Christians, however near they may approach us in other respects," the claim which Rome has on our obedience as Catholics. What those outside the pale of the church really want—what, too, they need—are correct notions about the church's organization and government, and notably the Pope's place in it; why it is that Catholics so revere and venerate him; what his origin, his duties; what his rights, prerogatives and privileges; what, too, the true ground of his claim on our obedience; and, as Peter is the key-stone of the arch of Catholic unity, they of whom we speak can never understand clearly either the beauty or the massive grandeur of that arch, unless they study closely the compactness and immovability of the key-stone which holds the entire fabric together; and that, by a power which for upward of eighteen hundred years has remained just as steady and unshaken as it was on the day it was first set in its place by the Divine Architect. These, or such as these, are the thoughts which we may suppose occupy the minds of the intelligent reader who may think it worth his while to spend an hour glancing over what is set down here. We feel bound, therefore, to tell him, first of all, at the very outset (and we are sure he will thank us for doing so), the story of the origin of this Papal power, as men call it, and of its claim upon our obedience.

Distinctive Doctrines.

Able men, we know, have questioned the Pope's authority, regarding it as a species of tyranny rather than a sign of that Christian meekness which sits so gracefully on the shoulders of him who styles himself the servant of the servants of God; and like Mr. Gladstone, they have, perhaps, in a moment of exasperation or forgetfulness, taunted us with being mental and moral slaves for acknowledging the Pope's supremacy. They have twitted us with a want of spirit for recognizing what they call "the Pope's decisive demand of the absolute obedience, at the peril of salvation of every member of his communion." Happily, there was one at hand to put even Mr. Gladstone right, and make it plain to the angry statesman that the successor of the fisherman had claims upon us to which the able Englishman had not adverted. Accepting the challenge, his antagonist proceeded at once to examine this large, direct, religious sovereignty of the Pope, both in its relation to his subjects and to the civil power; "But first," said he, "I beg to be allowed to say just one word on the principle of obedience itself, that is, by way of inquiring whether it is or is not a religious duty."

"Is there, then, such a duty at all as obedience to ecclesiastical authority now? or is it one of those obsolete ideas, which are swept away, as unsightly cobwebs, by the new civilization? Scripture says, 'Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God, whose faith follow.' And, 'Obey them that have rule over you, and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy and not with grief; for that is unprofitable for you.' The margin in the Protestant version reads, 'Those who are your guides;' and

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Bishop of Louisville

the word may be also translated 'leaders.' Well, as rulers, or guides and leaders, whichever word be right, they are to be obeyed. Now, Mr. Gladstone dislikes our way of fulfilling this precept, whether as regards our choice of ruler and leader, or our 'absolute obedience' to him; but he does not give us his own. Is there any liberalistic reading of the Scripture passage? Or are the words only for the benefit of the poor and ignorant, not for the Schola (as it may be called) of political and periodical writers, not for individual members of Parliament, not for statesmen and Cabinet ministers, and people of progress? Which party, then, is the most 'Scriptural,' those who recognize and carry out in their conduct texts like these, or those who don't? May not we Catholics claim some mercy from Mr. Gladstone, though we be faulty in the object and the manner of our obedience, since in a lawless day an object and a manner of obedience we have? Can we be blamed, if arguing from those texts which say that ecclesiastical authority comes from above, we obey it in that one form in which alone we find it on earth, in that one person who, of all the notabilities of this nineteenth century into which we have been born, alone claims it of us? The Pope has no rival in his claim upon us; nor is it our doing that his claim has been made and allowed for centuries upon centuries, and that it was he who made the Vatican decrees, and not they him. If we give him up, to whom shall we go? Can we dress up any civil functionary in the vestments of Divine authority? Can I, for instance, follow the faith, can I put my soul into the hands of our gracious sovereign? or of the Archbishop of Canterbury? or of the Bishop of Lincoln, albeit he is not broad and low, but high? Catholics have 'done what they could,' all that any one could; and it should be Mr. Gladstone's business, before telling us that we are slaves, because we obey the Pope, first of all to tear away those texts from the Bible."

For many reasons, then, it is most desirable that our non-Catholic friends should understand our position, the standpoint from which we look at this question of the Pope's claim on us being very different from theirs. That Christ established a visible society which we call the church for carrying on His eternal designs for the salvation of men, and that into this church all must be gathered together under its visible head, the successor of Saint Peter,

Visible Head of the Church.

they don't believe, but we do; and for this very reason we would have them put themselves in our place that they may the better understand us and judge us more fairly. Now, certain it is that the kingdom which Christ established before His ascension is still on earth, for He has Himself assured us that it would never fail; and if so, where is it? One of two things is as clear as the sun at noonday. Either we must rudely cast to the winds, and give up altogether, all belief in the church as an institution established by Christ, with its full claim on our obedience at the peril of salvation, or in all candor admit that if such a society exists at all, there is but one organization on earth which, in any sense, comes up to the full measure of the idea which antiquity gives us of the church of St. Athanasius and St. Basil; but one institution that squares with the historical account that has been handed down to us by such admitted leaders as St. Jerome and St. Augustine; the old, unchangeable church, whose proud motto has ever been "always the same;" she cannot change, for if she did, she would not be the truth; that dauntless church, independent as of old, and just as ready to cry out to-day as she did in the days of St. Ambrose, "I spoke of thy testimonies before kings, and I was not ashamed." Psalm 118:46. Do we expect a church which is but the creation of an act of Parliament, the very breath of its nostrils, to sound this note of independence as one of her credentials? Would the church which Luther founded risk its existence by such an utterance? Will the church of the Czar attempt it through its mouthpiece at Moscow? Or is the Greek patriarch at Constantinople likely ever to be guilty of so supreme an act of folly? And yet, it is the prerogative, the very mission of the minister of Christ to bear testimony of the doctrines of his divine Master even with his blood, whether the great ones of the world like it or like it not. No, no; disguise the fact we cannot. If we would seek a dauntless defender of ancient Christianity, one who would fearlessly deliver "that message which the church of Christ has to all men everywhere, a definite message to high and low from the world's Maker," whether men will hear and hearken to it or not, it is not to Canterbury we would go in search of him; not to Berlin, or to Moscow, or to Constantinople, but to Rome, where sits the Supreme Pontiff on the throne of the fisherman. Nor does it make any difference whether the Pope be in high estate, as this world goes, or not; whether he is in good report, or in evil report; despised as an exile, or honored as a sovereign in peaceful possession of his rightful heritage, for he still bears with him that holy independ-

ence which is one of the credentials of the Catholic Church, which bids him say to kings and princes, and the great ones of the earth, whenever the occasion demands it, be the consequences what they may, "We must obey God rather than man."

It is then absolutely necessary that we start from the beginning and explain, however briefly, the groundwork of Catholic faith regarding him whom we call Christ's Vicar on earth; and if he is in fact the Vicar of Christ, as Catholics say he is, and therefore heir to the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the ancient church, surely it is but the part of that honorable dealing which men owe, if not to conscience, at least to their fellow-men, to look into these claims, so that when they do speak of the August Head of the Catholic Church we may hope to find "gravity and measure in language, and calmness in tone," and not the idle, empty verbiage which so many indulge in while discussing questions which it may be fairly presumed they have never even tried to master, and with which, to say the least, they can have but a very imperfect acquaintance.

Antiquity of the Church.

Antiquity is the badge of Catholic faith, and as it will not be easy to get an adequate idea of that faith unless we go back to the original sources of things, we will here state briefly the groundwork of Catholic belief regarding him whom we call the Vicar of Christ.

As Catholics, we believe that according to the testimony of the Gospel, "the primacy of jurisdiction over the universal Church of God was immediately and directly given to St. Peter, the Apostle of Christ our Lord. For it was to Simon alone that Christ, after Peter's noble profession of faith in His divinity, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God," addressed these solemn words: "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar Jona, because flesh and blood have not revealed it to you, but my Father who is in heaven. And I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." And it was upon Simon alone that Jesus after His resurrection bestowed the jurisdiction of chief pastor and ruler over all His fold in the words: "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." No mere empty title this, but a distinct, well-defined authority, granting power to rule and teach the whole Catholic body, bishops, priests and laity; and when addressing, ex cathedra, the universal flock on a question of faith or morals to speak to them with an infallible authority.

The Council of Florence has defined that "the Roman Pontiff is the true Vicar of Christ and the head of the whole church, and the father and teacher of all Christians; and that to him, in blessed Peter, was delivered by our Lord Jesus Christ the full power of feeding, ruling and governing the whole church, in such manner as also is contained in the acts of ecumenical councils and in the sacred canons." Defin. S. Aecum. Synod. Flor. Conc. Gener. t. xiii, p. 515, Labbe.

As Catholics, we also believe that "this power is perpetual in the church; that what the Prince of shepherds and the great Shepherd of the sheep, Jesus Christ our Lord, established in the person of the blessed Apostle Peter, to secure the perpetual welfare and lasting good of the church, must by the same institution remain unceasingly in the church, which being founded upon the rock, will stand firm to the end of the world."

We believe, also, "that the gift of truth and never failing faith was conferred by heaven upon Peter and his successors in this chair, that they might perform their high office for the salvation of all; as witness the marvelous declaration of our Savior, 'Simon, Simon, Satan has desired to have you (the Apostolic College), that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee (Simon), that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren.' Jesus prays that the faith of Peter may never fail, and the prayer of Christ is always heard by His heavenly Father."

In these wonderful powers granted to Peter we have also the groundwork of that magnificent commission, the grandest ever given to man, with which Christ sent forth Peter and his fellow apostles to teach the world—a commission far extending as the church he had established: "Going, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world," another promise that the church which He had founded on Peter would never fail, because He Himself would be with the rulers of that church, counseling, teaching, guiding and shielding them by His

infinite wisdom and power unto the consummation of the world. This is the keynote of authority sounded by Christ when he built His church on Peter. It is taken up by St. Paul when he says to the Galatians, "Though an angel from heaven preach to you a gospel besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema;" and he makes the truth still stronger by a repetition of it: "As we said before, so now I say again, if any one preach to you a gospel besides that which you have received, let him be accursed." Cyprian gives it out with no uncertain sound when he bids us remember that he who has not the church for his mother cannot have God for his father; or, as St. Ambrose puts it, "Therefore, where Peter is, there is the church; where the church is, there death is not, but life eternal." "As Plato," says Saint Jerome, "was the prince of philosophers, so is Peter the prince of the apostles, on whom the church of the Lord in enduring massiveness was built; a church which neither by the assaulting waves nor by any tempest is shaken." And again, speaking of Peter's successors, the same St. Jerome utters these remarkable words: "I speak with the successor of the Fisherman and the disciple of the cross. Following no chief but Christ, I am joined in communion with your Holiness, that is, with the chair of Peter. Upon that rock I know the church is built. Whosoever eats the Lamb out of this house is profane. If any be not in the ark of Noah, he will perish while the deluge prevaileth." And St. Augustine's sententious expression has passed into a proverb, "Rome has spoken; the question is settled."

Keynote of Authority.

And so Christ's "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church," goes on resounding down through the early centuries till it is caught up by Leo the Great, who deals with it in his own majestic, masterly way, and yet with a simplicity of diction that brings this dominant truth within the grasp of the simplest intelligence. It is now more than fourteen hundred years since Leo, speaking to the assembled bishops of Italy, thus unfolded the mind of the church in his day regarding the See of Peter: "Although our partaking in that gift (of unity) be a great subject for common joy, yet it were a better and more excellent cause of rejoicing if you rest not in the consideration of our humility. More profitable and more worthy far it is to raise the mind's eye unto the contemplation of the most blessed Apostle Peter's glory, and to celebrate this day chiefly in honor of him who was watered with streams so copious from the very fountain of all graces, that while nothing has passed to others without his participation, yet he received many special privileges of his own." The Word made flesh already was dwelling in us, and Christ had given Himself whole to restore the race of man. Nothing was unordered to His wisdom; nothing difficult to His power. Elements were obeying, spirits ministering, angels serving; it was impossible that mystery could fail of its effect, in which the unity and the trinity of the Godhead itself was at once working. And yet out of the whole world, Peter alone is chosen to preside over the calling of all the gentiles, and over all the apostles and the collected fathers of the church; so that, though there be among the people of God many priests and many shepherds, yet Peter rules all by immediate commission, whom Christ also rules by sovereign power. It is a great and wonderful participation of His own power which the divine condescendence gave to this man; and if he willed that other rulers should enjoy aught together with him, yet never did He give, save through him, what he denied not to others. In fine, the Lord asks all the apostles what men think of Him; and they answered in common so long as they set forth the doubtfulness of human ignorance. But when what the disciples think is required, he who is first in apostolic dignity is first also in confession of the Lord. And when he had said, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God," Jesus answered him, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar Jona, because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven." Thou art blessed because my Father has taught thee; nor hath opinion of the earth deceived thee, but inspiration from heaven instructed thee; and not flesh and blood hath shown Me to thee, but He whose only begotten Son I am. "And I," said He, "say unto thee;" that is, as my Father hath manifested to thee my Godhead, so I, too, make known unto thee thy own pre-eminence, "for thou art Peter;" that is, whilst I am the immutable Rock; I the cornerstone who make both one; I the foundation, besides which no one can lay another; yet thou also art a rock, because by my virtue thou art firmly planted; so that whatever is peculiar to me by power, is to thee, by participation, common with Me, "and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." On this strength, saith He, I will build an eternal temple, and my church, which in its height shall reach the heaven, shall rise upon the firmness of this faith. This con-

fession the gates of hell shall not restrain, nor the chain of death fetter, for that voice is the voice of life. And as it raises those who confess it unto heavenly places, so it plunges those who deny it into hell. Wherefore it is said to most blessed Peter: "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." The privilege of this power did indeed pass on to the other apostles, and the order of this decree spread out in all the rulers of the church, but not without purpose; what is intended for all is put into the hands of one. For therefore is this intrusted to Peter singularly, because all the rulers of the church are invested with the figure of Peter. The privilege, therefore, of Peter remaineth, wheresoever judgment is passed according to his equity. Nor can severity or indulgence be excessive, where nothing is bound, nothing loosed, save that which blessed Peter bindeth or looseth. Again, as that passion drew on which was about to shake the firmness of his disciples, the Lord saith: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and when thou art converted confirm thy brethren that ye may not enter into temptation."

Chief of the Church.

The danger of the temptation of fear was common to all the apostles, and they equally needed the help of divine protection, since the devil desired to fill them with dismay and make a wreck of all; and yet the Lord takes care of Peter in particular, and asks especially for the faith of Peter, as if the state of the rest would be more certain if the mind of their chief were not overcome. So then in Peter the strength of all is fortified, and the help of divine grace is so ordered that the stability which through Christ is given to Peter, is conveyed to the apostles.

Since, then, we see such a protection divinely granted to us, reasonably and justly do we rejoice in the merits and dignity of our chief, rendering thanks to the eternal King, our Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, for having given so great a power to him whom he made chief of the whole church, that if anything, even in our own time, by us be rightly done and rightly ordered, it is to be ascribed to his working, to his guidance, under whom it was said: "And thou, when thou art converted, confirm thy brethren;" and to whom the Lord, after His resurrection, in answer to the triple profession of eternal love, thrice said, with mystical intent, "Feed my sheep." And this beyond a doubt the pious shepherd does even now, and fulfills the charge of his Lord, confirming us with his exhortations, and not ceasing to pray for us that we may be overcome by no temptation. But if, as we must believe, he everywhere discharges this affectionate guardianship to all the people of God, how much more will he condescend to grant his help to us, his children, on the sacred couch of his blessed repose, where he resteth in the same flesh in which he ruled? To him, therefore, let us ascribe this anniversary day of us his servant, and this festival, by whose advocacy we have been thought worthy to share his seat itself, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ helping us in all things, who liveth and reigneth with God the Father and the Holy Spirit for ever and ever." Thus did this statesman pontiff, Leo the Great, set forth unhesitatingly from sacred Scripture itself, and in this public manner, the peculiar privileges of the See of Peter; nor did he go beyond the mind of his hearers, for in what he said he but voiced the belief of Christendom.

Centuries had now rolled by, when before an assembly, not of Italians, but of French bishops, there rose up another famous prelate to exhibit the mind of the church in his day as regarded the See of Peter. The passage will give those outside the fold a clearer insight into the light in which Catholics regard the Holy See, and the reason for their deep veneration for the successors of the prince of the apostles: "Listen: this is the mystery of Catholic unity, and the immortal principle of the church's beauty. True beauty comes from health; what makes the church strong makes her fair; her unity makes her fair, her unity makes her strong. United from within by the Holy Spirit, she has, besides, the common bond of her outward communion, and must remain united by a government in which the authority of Jesus Christ is represented. Thus one unity guards the other, and, under the seal of ecclesiastical government, the unity of the spirit is preserved. What is this government? What is its form? Let us say nothing of ourselves. Let us open the Gospel; the Lamb has opened the seals of that sacred Book, and the tradition of the church has explained all.

"We shall find in the Gospel that Jesus Christ, willing to commence the mystery of unity in His church, among all His disciples chose twelve; but that, willing to consummate the mystery of unity in the same church, among the twelve He chose one.

'He called His disciples,' says the Gospel. Here are all, 'and among them He chose twelve.' Here is a first separation of the apostles chosen. 'And these are the names of the twelve apostles: The first, Simon, who is called Peter.' Here, in a second separation, St. Peter is set at the head, and called for that reason by the name of Peter, which 'Jesus Christ,' says St. Mark, 'had given him in order to prepare, as you will see, the work which He was proposing, to raise all His building upon that stone.'

"All this is but a commencement of the mystery of unity. Jesus Christ in beginning it still spoke of many. 'Go ye,' 'preach ye,' 'I send you;' but when he put the finishing touch to the mystery of unity, he speaks no longer to many; He marks out Peter personally, and by the new name which He has given him. It is one who speaks to one: Jesus Christ, the Son of God, to Simon, son of Jona; Jesus Christ, who is the true stone, strong of Himself, to Simon, who is only the stone by the strength which Jesus Christ imparts to him. It is to him that Christ speaks, and in speaking acts on him, and stamps upon him his own immovableness. 'And I,' He says, 'say unto thee, thou art Peter; and,' he adds, 'upon this rock I will build my church, and,' he concludes, 'the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' To prepare him for that honor, Jesus Christ, who knows that faith in Himself is the foundation of His church, inspires Peter with a faith worthy to be the foundation of that admirable building. 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God.' By that bold preaching of the faith he draws to himself the inviolable promise which makes him the foundation of the church. The word of Jesus Christ, who out of nothing makes what He pleases, gives this strength to a mortal. Say not, think not, that this ministry of St. Peter terminates with him; that which is to serve for support to an eternal church can never have an end. Peter will live in his successors. Peter will always speak in his chair. This is what the fathers say. This is what six hundred and thirty bishops at the Council of Chalcedon confirmed.

The Mystery of Unity.

"But consider briefly what follows. Jesus Christ pursues His design; and, after having said to Peter, the eternal preacher of the faith, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church,' He adds, 'and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven.' Thou who hast the prerogative of preaching the faith, thou shalt have likewise the keys which mark the authority of government; 'what thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and what thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.' All is subjected to those keys; all, my brethren, kings and nations, pastors and flocks; we declare it with joy, for we love unity, and hold obedience to be our glory. It is Peter who is ordered first to love more than all the other apostles, and then 'to feed' and govern all, both 'the lambs and the sheep,' the young ones and the mothers and the pastors themselves; pastors in regard to the people, and sheep in regard to Peter; in him they honor Jesus Christ, confessing likewise that with reason greater love is asked of him, for as much as he has a greater dignity with a greater charge; and that among us, under the discipline of a master such as ours, according to his word it must be, that the first be, as he was, by charity the servant of all.

"Thus St. Peter appears the first in all things; the first to confess the faith; the first in the obligation to exercise love; the first of all the apostles who saw Jesus Christ risen, as he was to be the first witness of it before all the people; the first when the number of the apostles was to be filled up; the first who confirmed the faith by a miracle; the first to convert the Jews; the first to receive the gentiles; the first everywhere. You have seen this unity in the Holy See; would you see it in the whole episcopal order and college? Still it is in St. Peter that it must appear, and still in these words, 'Whatsoever thou shalt bind shall be bound; whatsoever thou shalt loose shall be loosed.' All the Popes and all the holy fathers have taught it with a common consent. Yea, my brethren, these great words in which you have seen so clearly the primacy of St. Peter have set up bishops, since the force of their ministry consists in binding or loosing those who believe or believe not their word. Thus this divine power of binding or loosing is a necessary annexment, and, as it were, the final seal of the preaching which Jesus Christ has intrusted to them; and you see, in passing, the whole order of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Wherefore, the same who said to Peter, 'Whatsoever thou shalt bind shall be bound; whatsoever thou shalt loose shalt be loosed,' has said the same thing to all the apostles, and has said to them moreover, 'Whatsoever sins you remit, they shall be remitted; and whosesoever sins you retain, they shall be retained.' What is to bind, but to retain? What to loose, but to remit? And the same who gives to Peter this power gives it

also with His own mouth to all the apostles: 'As My father hath sent Me, so,' says He, 'I send you.' A power better established, or a mission more immediate, cannot be found. So he breathes equally on all. On all he diffuses the same spirit with that breath, in saying, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost,' and the rest that we have quoted.

"It was, then, clearly the design of Jesus Christ to put first in one alone what afterward he meant to put in several; but the sequence does not reverse the beginning, nor the first lose his place. That first word, 'Whatsoever thou shalt bind,' said to one alone, has already ranged under his power each one of those to whom shall be said, 'Whatsoever ye shall remit;' for the promises of Jesus Christ, as well as His gifts, are without repentance; and what is once given indefinitely and universally is irrevocable; besides, that power given to several carries its restrictions in its division, while power given to one alone, and over all, and without exception, carries with it plenitude, and, not having to be divided with any other, it has no bounds save those which its terms convey. Thus the mystery is understood; all received the same power, and all from the same source; but not all in the same degree, not with the same extent; for Jesus Christ communicates himself in such measure as pleases him, and always in the manner most suitable to establish the unity of His church. This is why He begins with the first, and in that first He forms the whole, and Himself develops in order what He has put in one. 'And Peter,' says St. Augustine, 'who in the honor of his primacy represented the whole church,' receives also the first, and the only one at first, the keys which should afterward be communicated to all the rest, in order that we may learn, according to the doctrine of a holy bishop of the Gallican Church, that the ecclesiastical authority, first established in the person of one alone, has been diffused only on the condition of being always brought back to the principal of its unity, and that all those who shall have to exercise it ought to hold themselves inseparably united to the same chair.

"This is that Roman chair so celebrated by the fathers, which they have vied with each other in exalting as 'the chiefship of the Apostolic See;' 'the superior chiefship;' the source of unity; 'that most holy throne which has the headship of all the churches of the world;' 'the head of the episcopate, the chiefship of the universal church;' 'the head of pastoral honor to the world;' 'the head of the members;' 'the single chair in which all seek unity.' In these words you hear St. Optatus, St. Augustine, St. Cyprian, St. Prosper, St. Avitus, St. Theodoret, the Council of Chalcedon, and the rest; Africa, Gaul, Greece, Asia, the East and the West together."

The Roman Chair.

In view of these repeated declarations of Christ's preference for Peter, and of the vast and wonderful powers which our Lord gave him, as distinct from those conferred on the other apostles; and finally His building on Peter, as on an immovable rock, the church which He has established as the depository and guardian of His doctrines; in view of all these proofs of the Savior's fixed purpose to place the headship of that church in Peter, one feels the justice of Dr. Newman's rebuke when he tells Mr. Gladstone that if ecclesiastical obedience is a virtue at all, he should, before taunting Catholics with being mental and moral slaves for obeying Peter's successor, first of all tear away those texts from the Bible.

Thus much may be said of what we may call the Scriptural account of Peter, and the place which Catholics, reasoning from those texts, feel it their duty to assign him.

And now I must pass from this explanation of the claims of the ancient church on our love and obedience to questions nearer home, and yet we feel that we cannot treat them to the satisfaction of our readers unless we be allowed to introduce here the episode of what may be called the Medieval Catholic Church of America. This episode opens at a period when a part at least of Northern Europe, and notably that wild region known as Scandinavia, could hardly, except by courtesy, be included in what was then known as European civilization. We refer to the discovery and settlement of Greenland in the tenth century, well nigh five hundred years before Columbus set foot on San Salvador. The fact that Catholicity was planted, took root and flourished there during four long centuries, and was swept away only by the Reformation, justly entitles it to the name that has been given it, the Medieval Catholic Church of America.

The Medieval Catholic Church.

In plain terms, then, there was established in Greenland, on this western hemisphere, a distinct and definite church organization, with all that goes with it; namely, schools, a seminary for the training up of young Greenlanders for the work of the mission, just as is done today among ourselves; parishes, monasteries, a parochial clergy, and subsequently a

bishop whose see was established in Gardar, where in time was erected one of those noble old medieval cathedrals in which the beautiful services of the Catholic Church were carried out in all their magnificence—unmistakable witnesses all—of the generosity and the faith of the people of those "dark ages," about which inexact writers have so much to say, and yet really know so little.

Incredible and almost startling as at first sight all this may seem, it is yet as historically true as that the magnificent cathedrals of Salisbury, Ely, Chester, Lincoln and York Minster, now sacred to the memory of glories that have passed away, were built by Catholics in that middle age when the faith shone forth in all the gorgeous splendor of its architecture and the sweet, attractive beauty of its ceremonial.

The church is essentially one; and no consistent, much less intelligent account of the workings of religion here can be properly set forth without first sketching, however briefly and imperfectly, the history of this first American See of Gardar, born, so to say, amid the icebergs, on the dreary and inhospitable shores of Greenland.

The story of those terrible Northmen who, during the tenth and eleventh centuries, kept Europe in a state of perpetual dread, is more or less familiar to all. Their sudden appearance on the coast, out upon which poured swarms of those hardy adventurers; their fierce aspect and terrible weapons; their bloody battles, followed by the sacking and burning of towns, the slaughter of men and carrying off of women and children into captivity; these and a hundred other scenes of misery and woe are matters of history. With their swift, tight-built and powerful boats, these ferocious Vikings swept down from their northern fastnesses on the English, Irish and French coasts, and stretching out as far as Iceland in the west, spread desolation wherever they went. Passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, these adventurers entered the Mediterranean, and, flushed with victory, pushed their conquests up to the very shores of Italy and Byzantium. They were a great, but savage race, needing only the touch of divine grace to convert them from reckless marauders into that magnificent chivalry which a century or two later went forth, cross on shoulder, under Godfrey de Bouillon and England's lion-hearted Richard and St. Louis of France, to rescue Christ's tomb from the desecrating grasp of the infidels.

Strange as it may appear, Iceland was a favorite resort of these wild rovers of the sea, and in spite of the bleak desolation that seemed ever to hang over this wild western outpost of these ruthless corsairs, it soon grew to be a flourishing colony of some fifty thousand souls; and what to us, when we consider the character of its first settlers, is the most singular feature of it all, side by side with an equally rich and prosperous commerce, there grew up in Iceland a literature which compared favorably with that of England, France, Spain, and of Italy itself. They formed a community distinct—apart, and their very success made these hardy Icelanders in some sense independent of the mother country.

Certain it is, that if in fact they did acknowledge any lurking allegiance to the mother country at all, it sat very lightly on the minds and consciences of these weather-beaten sea dogs of the Northwestern Ocean.

Converted Norsemen.

Sailing in the track of one Gumbiorn, who, driven by a storm across the deep into far away western latitudes, had accidentally fallen in with Greenland, about which he recounted marvelous tales on his return home, Eric the Red, rather through necessity than choice, set out to visit this newly discovered land. Pleased with what he found there, Eric returned to Norway, and gathering together a number of wild spirits as rude and reckless as himself, and with a considerable fleet of swift Viking sea boats, he went back to Greenland and began at once the colonization of the island. Eric's first visit to Greenland was made in 983.

In the year 1000 Lief Ericson, the son of Eric the Red, a still more hardy and adventurous seaman than his father, sailed from Greenland in search of a land which one Bjarne claimed to have seen on one of his voyages; a mere bird's-eye view, no doubt, which Bjarne got of it from the ship's deck. Nor is it at all unlikely that his imagination may have had something to do with the glowing description which he gave of the country on his return to Greenland. Steering southwest young Ericson came upon a land to which he gave the name of Vinland the Good, and which, whatever may have been its geographical position, lay certainly within the present territory of the United States. That the "solid men of Boston" have erected a statue in honor of Lief Ericson in one of the squares of their noble city is in itself perhaps the best proof that the country which young Ericson called Vinland was situated somewhere in what is now known as the State of Massachusetts. The climate was evidently milder than the cold, dismal climate of Greenland. This fact the Sagas state very clearly.

The length of the shortest winter day is set down at nine hours. The plant known as Indian corn they describe very minutely, and from the accurate description which they give us of the natives, one would almost fancy that he could descry in the distance Massasoit, or the haughty young Sachem of the Narraganset (the fiery Conanchet), or even grim old King Philip himself, peering out cautiously at the strangers and watching their movements from the edge of the forest.

About the close of the tenth century Lief Ericson paid a visit to his father's native country, and finding that the Norwegian king, Olaf, had abjured paganism for the Catholic faith, Lief himself became a convert, and on his return home brought back with him to Greenland a Catholic priest to instruct his people and baptize such as wished to abandon paganism and adopt the faith of Rome. From the year 1044 Greenland, practically speaking, became, and for upward of four hundred years remained part and parcel of European civilization. The conversion of the simple Greenlanders must have been rapid, for in 1350, the palmiest days of Greenland's Catholicity, there were on the west coast, beside the noble cathedral, fifteen other churches, two hundred and fifty settlements, several monasteries, and a Catholic population of ten thousand souls. Up to the time of the Reformation, which swept away the Catholic hierarchy of Norway, eighteen bishops are known to have filled the See of Gardar. In 1044 and for a hundred years afterward the Christians of Greenland had been placed by Benedict IX under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan See of Hamburg-Bremen; and the Bishop of Iceland, as being the prelate nearest to the new settlement, was specially instructed with the care of its missions, until in 1154 Eugene III erected Greenland into a diocese, with the bishop's see at Gardar. Much of what is here related may be news even to some Catholics, but the colonization of Greenland and its Catholic life for upward of four hundred years is founded on certainty as absolutely historical, and as well attested, as is the settlement of the Maryland colony by Lord Baltimore, and the subsequent erection of the City of Baltimore into an episcopal see.

Like the first bishop of New York, Gardar's first bishop never set foot in his diocese, but for some reason or other entered at once upon missionary work in Vinland, where, like so many of his fellow missionaries (for such, bishops as well as priests, they all were) in this our western land he doubtless offered up his life for the faith, thus winning the martyr's crown.

Gardar's second bishop, Arnold, was a Norwegian and ruled the church in Greenland for twenty years, and to him is probably due the erection of the cathedral.

Of the rest of the bishops of Gardar there is nothing very special to note. About the middle of the thirteenth century we find the Holy See asking the Greenland Catholics for the Peter's Pence, and after that they were taxed just as regularly for funds to meet the needs of the Sovereign Pontiff as any other portion of the Catholic world. Then, as now, the successors of St. Peter would seem to have been dependent for their support, and for the carrying out of the works which they undertook, on the noble generosity of the faithful throughout the world. Money being a scarce article in a far-off place like Greenland, the Peter's Pence, as we learn from a letter of Martin IV to the Archbishop of Dronthein, Gardar's metropolitan, was paid in kind, namely in furs, hides, or whatever else of the products of their country the poor Greenlanders had to offer. The people of Vinland were no doubt also called on as inhabitants of "the islands and neighboring territories," for their quota of Peter's Pence, paying it partly, it may be, in furs, but chiefly in a valuable species of timber called mosurr which grew in their country. Now, although not matters of any special importance historically, these facts yet point out to us the close connection between these distant and inhospitable regions and the See of Peter, and their recognition of the duty of supporting the Holy Father when called on to do so.

About twenty years before the end of the fourteenth century the simple Greenland Catholics, little suspecting danger from a quarter so remote, received their first intimation that mischief was brewing among the Skraellings, as the savages of the southwestern coast were called, and that the peril which was first to scatter them, and afterward almost sweep them from the face of the earth, was imminent. Whether the Indians had been stirred up to strife by their chiefs, who, jealous of the growing strength of the Europeans of Vinland, felt that if the red man was to retain his hold on the land of his fathers he must strike some terrible blow against the whites, we know not. Be this as it may, these ferocious savages, during the lifetime of Bishop Alfus, made an inroad into Greenland. It was carrying the war into Africa; for, the Greenland col-

Unfortunate Greenlanders.

onies once destroyed, Vinland and the other dependencies along the coast of the southwest mainland—as being mere trading posts—were sure to follow. At one fell blow the savages would thus rid themselves of their hated foe. The first foray of the Skraellings was completely successful. The mother country, which had in some sense been depopulated by the black death (a terrible scourge which broke out in Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century), could do little to aid her colonies. The savages burst in upon them with fearful yells, as they did many a time afterward in the peaceful valleys and hamlets of New England, tomahawking and scalping the men, women and children who fell into their hands. Forty years later these same savages, coming in their canoes, and in overwhelming numbers, struck another blow more fierce, and, if possible, more terrible in its effects, on the peaceful Greenlanders than the preceding one had been, thus finishing the bloody work which they had begun in their first attack. Churches and dwellings were burned to the ground, and the inhabitants who escaped the tomahawk and scalping-knife were carried off into captivity. The few who were lucky enough to escape to the mountains gathered together, and in fear and trembling practiced their religion as best they could; and, finding that the enemy did not return, they went back to their old homes and set about rebuilding their churches and dwellings, resuming, as far as that was possible, their old manner of life. Bishop and priests—all had been massacred, and the first step taken by the destitute people was to send a message to the Supreme Pontiff in Rome, imploring him to take compassion on them and not to abandon them in their distress. Moreover, many besought His Holiness to send them priests that they might be no longer deprived of the consolations of religion.

The heart of Pope Nicholas V was moved to compassion at the forlorn condition of his children, and in spite of the melancholy state of things in Rome itself he at once set about the work of restoration, and commissioned the bishops of Shalholt and Hola, Icelandic Sees, to look after the spiritual interest of the unfortunate Greenlanders. Although the bull of Nicholas, from which we gather these details of the sad fate of what we may call the first North American bishopric, and the utter ruin of the church in Greenland, is somewhat lengthy, still, as it is interesting from an historical point of view, we do not hesitate to produce it:

"Whereas, my beloved children who are natives of and dwell in the great island of Greenland, which is said to lie on the most extreme boundaries of the ocean, northward of the kingdom of Norway, and in the district of Trondjem, have by their piteous complaints greatly moved my ears and awakened our sympathy; whereas the inhabitants for almost six hundred years have held the Christian faith, which by the teaching of their first instructor, King Olaf, was established among them, firm and immovable under the Roman See and the apostolic form; and whereas in after years, from the constant and ardent zeal of the inhabitants of the said island, many sacred buildings and a handsome cathedral have been erected on the island, in which the service of God was diligently performed, until heathen foreigners from the neighboring coast, thirty years since, came with a fleet against them, and fell with fury upon all the people who dwell there, and laid waste the land itself, and the holy buildings with fire and sword, without leaving upon the island of Greenland other than the few people who are said to be far off, and which they (the savages) by reason of high mountains could not reach, and took away the much to be commiserated inhabitants of both sexes, particularly those whom they looked upon as convenient and strong enough for the burden of slavery, and took home with them those against whom they could exercise their barbarity; whereas, moreover, the same complaint further saith that many in the course of time have come back from said captivity, and after having here and there rebuilt the devastated places, now wish to have the worship of their God again established and set upon the former footing; and since they in consequence of the before mentioned pressing calamity, are themselves wanting the necessary means to support their priesthood and superiors; and have, therefore, during all that period of thirty years been in want of the consolation of the bishops and the services of the priests, except when some one through desire of the service of God has been willing to undertake tedious and toilsome journeys to the people whom the fury of the barbarians has spared; whereas, we have a complete knowledge of all these things; so do we now charge and direct you, brethren, who, we are informed, are the nearest bishops to the said island, that ye, after first conferring with the chief bishop of the diocese, to nominate and send them a fit and proper man as bishop."

In view of the terribly severe winters and formidable ice-packs, to say nothing of the difficulties which the comparatively infant state of navigation

in those days interposed between the Holy See and communications carried on through Iceland with the distant shores of Greenland, we are not surprised that, for whatever reason, the Pope's decree remained unexecuted. Nicholas' successor, Innocent VIII, continued the effort to have a bishop appointed to the See of Gardar, as, on Innocent's death, did Alexander XI, who in a letter written in 1492 ordered the necessary papers to be drawn up and forwarded. That very year Columbus sailed from Palos and landed safely on the shores of San Salvador.

We have evidence that the last Catholic bishop of Drontheim did what he could to learn what had become of the unfortunate See of Gardar. But one hundred years of privation of bishop and priests had done its work effectually, mercilessly, and from that date the Catholicity of Greenland became a thing of the past. Then came the Reformation, and Norway itself, with its massive cathedral and its noble monasteries and parish churches, passed into other hands.

Of the late history of the Catholic Greenlanders we know absolutely nothing, except what the ruins of their handsome cathedral and parish churches and the fragmentary Catholic inscriptions scattered up and down throughout the land reveal to us. One would have hoped that as the blood of martyrs is the seed of Christians, the death of the Saxon bishop who in 1050 set out from Europe for Vinland to evangelize the natives, and that of Eric Gnufson, Gardar's first bishop, who went directly to Vinland, and who also won the crown of martyrdom, would have obtained for the Vinlanders the happiness of conversion to the true faith; but in the inscrutable designs of God the same silence and oblivion that fell like a pall upon Greenland rests equally on her southwestern trading post.

The above brief account of the first planting of the Catholic Church in America was necessary that the share which Columbus had in a similar work may be better understood. It is a proper prelude to the history of the Columbian era of the church treated in the next chapter.

CHAPTER X.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA.

BY RIGHT REV. W. G. M'CLOSKEY.

If the glory of achievements, in whatever order, is to be measured by their effects, no event, perhaps, has taken place during the last four hundred years which has had greater or more widespread consequences than the discovery of America by Columbus. It has changed the face of the world.

Where, four centuries ago, none but heathens inhabited the vast extent of country now known as North and South America, there are to-day upward of one hundred and twenty-five millions of people, who, under one form of worship or another, profess the religion of Jesus Christ; and, singularly enough, by one of these odd turns in the fortunes of states and empires, the youngest nation in that vast territory over which once roamed at will the savage North American tribes, is to-day in some sense the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. I do not wish to say that her fleets are as large and efficient as even those of Germany or Italy, much less may we regard them as a match for the naval armaments of France or England; neither do we mean to imply that she counts her soldiers by the hundreds of thousands. I do but point to the fact that the vast capabilities which manifested themselves so unmistakably in the late Civil War are in her still. Before that war began the American troops, all told, numbered scarcely twenty-five thousand, and these were distributed in garrisons all over the land. And yet such was the matchless energy of the young republic that even before the country had become thoroughly awakened to the fact that a terrific war was on her hands, half a million of soldiers had been mustered into the service and were already in the field. So vast are her resources, so immense that reserve power which in the long run always tells, so fine the temper of her troops when summoned to the field of battle, as attested by the pluck and skill displayed on both sides during our Civil War, that it is quite safe to say that on which side soever the Americans should cast their strength in any European struggle, victory would undeniably rest where the stars and stripes floated over the field.

The European states are very powerful, it is true, but singly we fear them not. Nothing but a question of national honor from which she could not escape without fighting would ever induce the nation which is, by all odds, the most powerful of them all, to measure swords with the young republic, and as for the combination of any two or three of them (and nothing more formidable is ever likely to occur), we would neither shrink from the encounter nor fear its issue. Her very position—her shores washed by two oceans over which is borne the commerce of the world, added to her vast resources in men and money, is guarantee enough, if guarantee were needed, that, like the old Roman empire, the United States is one day destined to rule the world.

The Columbian Era.

And here again it is difficult to deal intelligently with the subject we have in hand without taking at least a cursory view of what one may call the Columbian era, a period most interesting in itself, and one, too, very closely connected with the Catholic Church, the oldest religious organization in the United States, and we may add, the only one of all others that has retained the same life, and polity, and form throughout each succeeding age. The Catholic Church is a powerful factor in the history of nations. Gibbon felt this truth keenly when he began to gather material for his famous work, the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a history which, strange as at first sight it may appear, is, in some sense, an ecclesiastical history, though written by an unbeliever who mocked at religion. He had set out to curse; but as he surveyed the massive grandeur of the church of Ambrose and Augus-

tine, and those other great fathers who through every age have been at once its ornament and its strength; as he calmly studied its history and became familiar with its life and polity, its wonderful strength and duration, its unexampled vigor in the midst of calamities that would have swept from the face of the earth any mere human organization, awed by the truth which confronted him, turn which way he would, he was forced, like Balaam, to bless and praise it in that magnificent English of which he was so complete a master. Utinam noster esses (would that you were one of us) is the expression that comes naturally to the lips of one rising up from the perusal of a work which, but for its covert sneer at piety, its biting, polished sarcasm for all that Christianity holds sacred, its contemptuous scorn for its noble band of martyrs and confessors, and all this made palatable by epigrammatic flashes of savage wit, but for the tone of scoffing unbelief that runs all through it, might well be regarded as a master piece of human genius.

And here we may be allowed to introduce as an offset to this unbeliever's one-sided view of the Catholic Church a sketch no less beautiful than true, from the pen of one of England's greatest statesmen; no partial witness as we know, but one who for all that was too honest an Englishman to conceal his admiration for what he felt was really grand and noble. Fas est ab hoste doceri. He seems a combination of Leo and Bossuet, a blending to which, with but slight modification, the poet's lines apply so well:

> Three statesmen in three distant ages born
> Greece, Italy and England did adorn.
> The first in dignity of thought surpassed,
> The next in majesty, in both the last.
> The force of nature could no farther go,
> To make the third she joined the other two.

But listen: "There is not," says Macaulay, "and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the Republic of Venice is modern when compared with the Papacy; and the Republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains; not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated her for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which a century hence may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. * * * Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the Temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." This from a statesman who was no friend of the Church is surely a high encomium. In one papal doctrine, at least, he was a firm believer, the perpetuity of the Catholic Church—in her proud boast, too, of semper eadem—ever the same!

The Church in America.

It is clear, then, that the student of American history cannot ignore the Catholic Church, even if he would. Its glorious history is interwoven with the whole fabric of his country's annals. The trusty guide of the explorers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, she has left her mark in the very names given to the natural features of the land. The first to raise altars to the living God, it was her crown and her joy to announce the tidings of salvation to almost every nation and tribe from the

shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific slopes. She renewed in the New World the days of the early Christians, not only by the blameless lives and marvelous self-denial of her ministers, but by the heroic death of not a few among them who endured the torments of martyrdom. Many of them were men of noble birth who had left happy homes that they might become instruments in the hands of God in making Christ's precious blood reach and sanctify more souls. No other motive but the love of God and the salvation of souls could have moulded them into the heroes of the cross they were. Wherever they went with the colonists, their first work was to erect a church; a small and rudely constructed one, if you will, but a church in which might be offered up the holy sacrifice of the mass.

The church came first, their own rude dwellings next, and hence it passed into an adage: The altar is older than the hearth. Nor, rude and simple as everything appeared to be, was there any random missionary work among these hardy pioneers of the wilderness. Everything was done on a fixed plan as old as Christianity; for, as order is the rule of action in things ecclesiastical, so authority is the keynote which brings everything into the most admirable harmony. So, whether we regard her in the light of politics, or of literature, or of morality, the Catholic Church plays an important part in the annals of our country. Take away from the pages of American history that of the Catholic Church, and what is left? And do people fancy that we are going to give up the proud boast that as Catholics we rank as oldest in the land? There is no other church that can trace its ancestry back through the various nationalities which from the very start have continued to people this vast country which we now occupy. In this great Republic of ours to-day upwards of twelve millions of Catholics look up to this Church as their spiritual mother; twelve millions of true men and women of every race, knit together by the kinship of a common faith, unchangeable, because it is divine.

When at Chicago, three years ago, the World's Fair opened with such splendor, and so honorably to ourselves as a nation (for the whole world was, so to say, a looker on, and when even among ourselves there were misgivings as to its ultimate success), and when people began to discuss and criticise the Fair and write it up, as the phrase goes, Americans were confronted by a fact which it would seem had never before presented itself to their minds; they were startled, stung, it may be, as the truth suddenly flashed upon them that, historically, at least, the World's Fair was Catholic. How could it be otherwise? for Europe was Catholic when Columbus set sail on his first voyage of discovery. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and Columbus himself, and the noble old monk who stood by him so bravely and kept up his courage when the hopes of a lifetime seemed doomed to utter disappointment; the captains of the little fleet, and the sailors as well—all were Catholic. The very name of the admiral's flagship, the Santa Maria, was in itself significant; and when he set foot on San Salvador, Columbus' first act, after having unfurled to the breeze the standard of Spain, was to erect the cross which for well nigh fifteen hundred years had been, through good and evil report, in honor and dishonor, the glorious emblem of Catholic faith. Spain was at this time, both by sea and land, perhaps the most powerful nation in Europe. She had just had her reckoning with the Moors, from whom, by dint of the most desperate fighting, she had won back every foot of Spanish soil which centuries before had been wrested from her by the infidel invader. She was Catholic, as were England, France and Germany; as were Sweden and Denmark, and Norway, too, which we have seen planting her colonies on the bleak shores of Greenland, her merchants pushing their trading voyages to the very coasts of New England. Italy was Catholic, and so were Portugal and Hungary, and the nations lying along the classic shores of the Adriatic. All, kings and people alike, recognized the supreme pontiff, Peter's successor, as the head of the Catholic Church. So that, in point of fact, viewing Columbus' magnificent achievements in the light of history, it is as plain as the sun at noonday to all who do not care to shut their eyes to the light of truth that to Catholic skill and energy, to Catholic genius and indomitable perseverance, we are indebted, not for the discovery only, but for the incipient civilization as well of a country which to-day, whether in the arts of peace or in the arts of war, ranks second to none on God's earth.

Nor was Spain slow to reap the fruits of a discovery made under her own auspices. It was but just that she should. The tide of European emigration set in at once, and Catholic Spain, first in the field, reaped the full benefit of her favorable position on the Atlantic coast. In some respects she and her then great maritime rival, Portugal, shared between them the glory and the gain of the discovery of the New World, just as France and England

would have done had they had the shadow of a right to back their pretensions.

Other adventurous spirits followed in wake of Columbus, and among them the famous Americus Vespucci, whose good fortune it was to give his name to the New World, an honor not fairly won, and which all felt would have rested much more gracefully on the shoulders of the great Genoese admiral. A Catholic discovers America, another Catholic navigator gives it his name—both from sweet, sunny Italy—

Followers of Columbus.

> "Where craggy ridge and mountain bare
> Cut keenly through the liquid air,
> And in their own pure tints arrayed,
> Scorn earth's green robes which change and fade,
> And stand in beauty undecayed,
> Guards of the bold and free"—

fellow countrymen of Dante, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Domenichino, Giotto, Leonardo Da Vinci, and a host of others whose matchless works of art have for centuries been the admiration of the world.

In 1497 John Cabot, taking with him his son Sebastian, an Englishman by birth, sailed from England with the king's commission, bringing with him to the northern shores of our continent the first colony of English Catholics. Close on Cabot followed England's chivalrous rivals, the French explorers. Spain took possession of Florida, now our fashionable winter resort, but her early efforts at colonization there cost her both blood and money; and it was only after years of hard fighting and unexpected reverses that she finally established her dominion on a firm basis. In 1523 Cortez had already completed that marvelous conquest of Mexico, which, even on the pages of the stately Prescott, reads more like a romance than true history. And yet it gives us, better perhaps than any other episode of the New World's history, a true notion of the martial spirit, the indomitable courage and matchless skill of that heroic Spanish chivalry which, by a power as irresistible as it was terrible, and fighting under the eye of their beautiful queen, Isabella of Castile, had swept clean out of Spain, like chaff before the wind, the high mettled champions of the Moorish hosts.

The very titles of the various bishoprics give us an insight into the nationality of those by whom they were established. These sees are useful, moreover, not only in enabling us to fix dates, but also to point out the relations—now quite done away with—which various countries once held to one another. And yet there are people, and their name is legion, who still fancy that because English is now the language of the country, non-Catholic ministers (and not French and Spanish priests and bishops, as was actually the case), must have been its first missionaries, a supposition as unjust as it is groundless; one, too, that would deprive Catholics of a glory peculiarly their own.

Titles of Bishoprics.

In spite of the gorgeous and almost Oriental splendor of the modern Ponce de Leon and the neighboring hotels, the quaint old city of Saint Augustine, with its ancient type of architecture and narrow streets, reminds one of a plain Spanish town. New Orleans and Mobile, now thoroughly American cities, were in the early days of which we speak suffragans of San Domingo and Santiago di Cuba; and California's first bishop looked up to the Archbishop of the City of Mexico as his metropolitan. The bishopric of San Domingo was established in 1512, that of Santiago di Cuba six years later, and in 1529 was founded the See of Carolensis, in Yucatan, just four years before bluff King Harry, the founder of the Anglican Church, married the beautiful but unfortunate Anne Boleyn, thus severing forever his allegiance to the See of Peter. In short, well nigh one hundred years before the keel of the Mayflower was laid in English dock, Catholic priests—Seculars, Franciscans, Dominicans and Jesuits—had, as missionaries, been preaching the Gospel of Christ in the New World and attending to the spiritual wants of their flocks scattered up and down along our gulf coast from Florida to Louisiana; in Mexico also, and up along the Pacific Coast, and on through into the wilds of California. The crumbling ruins of the old adobe churches and monasteries in Arizona and New Mexico attest today the heroic self-denial and hardy enterprise in the cause of religion of those early Catholic missionaries. Nor had their French companions been idle in the Northwest, for, as we learn from Parkman, they were doing a similar work from the mouth of the Saint Lawrence to the headwaters of the Mississippi. Some of these missionaries penetrated far into the interior of the State of New York, where they obtained from the bloody-minded Mohawks, not furs, or peltries, or any earthly gain, but the glorious crown of martyrdom. All honor to those brave soldiers of the cross! Although the memory of their heroic deeds has long since passed into that oblivion which sooner or later is sure to be

the fate of all things earthly, their names have been written in the book of life by Him for whose sweet sake they endured privations of which we can now form but a very faint conception.

This short digression was necessary for a clear insight into the position which Catholics have held, and which, in the minds of fair-minded and scholarly men, they must always hold in the history of these United States into which they were the first comers; where, too, they were the first to proclaim and guarantee to their fellow countrymen, of whatever creed, the great boon of religious freedom—the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. And yet, strange to say, the persistent denial of this precious privilege by every English colony, except the Catholic colony of Maryland, and that by men whose chief motive for leaving the homes of their fathers had been to obtain this very freedom, forms one of the most melancholy episodes of our colonial history. Catholics discovered this country and planted here the Catholic faith when there was no other to plant. They had their share in colonizing it, in developing its resources, and, when the time came, in pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the maintenance of that Declaration of Independence to which they had affixed their signature, and in afterwards sealing with their blood on every battlefield of the Revolution, from Maine to Georgia, that love of liberty which they had inherited from their Catholic ancestors on the field of Runnymede.

On that glorious field, famous in the annals of Catholic England, it was the Catholic barons who wrung from King John, who liked it not, the great charter of English rights. And who will blame us if, bearing in mind the history of the past, we now scorn to accept as a favor what, as first comers, we feel is our right? Our "foot is on our native heath," and, in its best, its truest and its noblest sense, we are "to the manner born."

CHAPTER XI.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN KENTUCKY.

BY RIGHT REV. W. G. M'CLOSKEY.

The Catholics who first came to Kentucky during the latter part of the last century, emigrated chiefly from Maryland, the colony in which liberty of conscience had been first proclaimed by the founder, Lord Baltimore.

In seeking a new home in the West, these emigrants were actuated by various motives. Some were led by the desire of obtaining a better establishment for themselves and their children than could be had in the lower counties of Maryland. Others were attracted, it may be, by the reports of the splendid game that was to be found in a region which had already become famous as the common hunting ground of the Indians of the South and West. But most of these settlers were no doubt carried away by that wild spirit of adventure which contributed so largely to swell the tide of population which had set in from the various states lying along the Atlantic seaboard, and notably from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

First Catholics in Kentucky.

The first Catholic colony came out in 1787, and was succeeded by others that started in the two following years. The colonists purchased land in what are now known as Scott, Boyle, Mercer, Marion, Washington and Nelson counties, and later on they spread themselves through that portion of Kentucky out of which were afterward formed Hardin, Meade, Hancock, Breckinridge, Daviess and Union counties; and finally, as time went on, led by the same spirit of adventure that had swayed the minds of their fathers, they occupied no inconsiderable portion of the territory which "Old Hickory" had bought from the last remnants of the Kentucky tribes—"Jackson's Purchase"—whose chief towns are Paducah, Hickman, Mayfield and Columbus. As early as 1787 there were in Kentucky about fifty Catholic families, who as yet had no priest to administer to their spiritual wants, they being at this time under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, whose Vicar-General in the United States was the Very Rev. John Carroll, subsequently appointed first bishop of Baltimore.

The first priest sent out to Kentucky by Vicar-General Carroll was Father Whelan, who had been a chaplain in the naval squadron fleet of the Count de Rochambeau, the commander of the fleet sent by France to aid us in our struggle for independence. Three years afterward Father Whelan was succeeded by Father William de Rohan, who built Holy Cross, the first Catholic church in Kentucky.

The privations which they endured on these rough Kentucky missions proved too much for the constitution of these clergymen who were no longer young, and in 1793 they were replaced by the Rev. Stephen Badin, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States.

Father Badin was just the man for Kentucky. A cultivated, polished gentleman of the old school, of courtly bearing and scholarly attainments, young, energetic and enthusiastic, he threw himself into the work before him with the spirit of a Francis of Sales. The Catholics of to-day may form some idea of what that work was when we tell them that for nearly three years Father Badin was alone in his mission. Three hundred families scattered up and down the length and breadth of the State constituted his spiritual charge. Comforts of life they had none; and we are told that they had suffered greatly from spiritual neglect and were in a wretched state of discipline.

But Father Badin was a born administrator, and in a few years he had succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. In 1799 he was joined by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, a convert from Boston, who stayed with him four years.

In 1806 four Dominican Fathers came from Belgium under their superior, the Rev. Edward Fen-

wick, a Marylander by birth, and afterward Cincinnati's first bishop. These fathers presented themselves to the venerable Bishop Carroll and offered him their services to labor in his diocese. He sent them out to Kentucky, where they purchased a large farm on Cartwright's Creek, near Springfield, built a church under the patronage of Saint Rose of Lima, the first flower of America, and afterward erected the spacious monastery which they now occupy.

As the eye scans the horizon toward the West, one sees the magnificent pile of buildings erected by the Sisters of Saint Catherine down in the quiet, lovely Siena vale, and not far from the spot where once stood a sweet chapel dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen. Saint Catherine's is the cradle of the third order of the Sisters of Penance in this country. The present prioress-general of the convent of Saint Catherine is Rev. Mother Vincent Ferrer Thompson, a woman of singular prudence and great firmness of character, and yet, strange to say, one who governs rather by her gentleness than by her authority; one of the brightest minds, too, of an order that can boast of some of the cleverest women in Kentucky.

The Trappist Fathers.

The Trappist Fathers came to Kentucky from France in 1807, and settled near Rohan's Knob in Marion, then Washington, County, about one mile from the spot where that brave Irish missionary, Father de Rohan, built the first Catholic church ever erected on the "dark and bloody ground." The Trappists remained but three years, and then, gathering their household goods, they bade farewell to Kentucky and made their way down the Rolling Fork in a flat-boat bound for St. Louis. In 1813, after many cruel disasters by sea and by land, they went back again to La Belle France.

Toward the close of Bishop Flaget's life the Trappists returned to their "Ancient Mother" under the gentle Abbot Eutropius, bought near Gethsemane several hundred acres of land, and on it erected, in Abbot Benedict Berger's time, that massive pile of buildings which now affixes the gaze of the traveler as he comes suddenly upon it from the west, reminding him of the splendid abbeys one meets with as he journeys through the old countries of Europe.

The Abbot Eutropius died, if memory does not play me false, at the abbey of the "Three Fountains," outside of the walls of Rome, and just beyond the superb basilica of Saint Paul the Apostle. His successor, the Abbot Benedict Berger, a man of untiring energy and indomitable will; a spirit cast in nature's sternest mould, and who, if a soldier, would have led his squadrons against the foe in the fiercest charge at Austerlitz, died peacefully amid the austerities of his Gethsemane home. The present abbot, known so well, far and wide, for that courtly urbanity which sits so gracefully on a still youthful brow, is the Right Rev. Edward Chaix de Bourbon.

In 1805 Bishop Carroll sent Father Badin, who had again been left alone on his mission, a kindred spirit in the person of Father Nerincks, a Belgian priest who worked hand in hand with his friend, making the Kentucky missions once more blossom like the rose.

In point of fact, things had been for some time hanging somewhat loosely together in these missions, and there can be little doubt that for want of priests to break to them the bread of life, many had already strayed from the church of their fathers. How, indeed, could it be otherwise?

To the untiring missionary labors of these two celebrated priests, Fathers Badin and Nerincks, we owe it that the faith was kept alive in the hearts of the early Catholic settlers. They did their best to hold together the scattered families whose children they instructed in the principles of their religion, thus preparing them for the day of joy that was so soon to dawn upon their troubled souls. The hour was full of peril. Badin and Nerincks had done all that devoted men could do to hold their Catholic brethren together, and it was plain to all that without aid from a higher quarter, religion must suffer grievous loss. A leader was needed for the occasion, and Rome, with that sagacity which has ever characterized the See of Peter, saw clearly that however gifted or able he might be, ours was a country of too vast extent and had too grand a future before it to permit the Catholics of the United States to remain any longer under the government of a single bishop. So, from his prison walls, while the star of Napoleon was still in the ascendant, and to human eyes things looked gloomy enough for that church which her divine Master has promised should never fail, Pius the Seventh erected Baltimore into an archiepiscopal see with four bishops as its suffragans, and thus laid deep and solid the foundation of that splendid hierarchy which to-day stands unrivalled in the world.

Thirteen archbishops and seventy-three bishops now rule that church, which, a little more than fourscore years ago, was governed by a single prelate.

The cities selected for the high honor of being the first suffragans of Baltimore were New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Bardstown, and Mgr. Flaget, who, even at that early day, was no stranger to his future flock, a princely prelate, whose name is still honored in Kentucky, whose memory is in benediction, was chosen by the Holy See as Bardstown's first bishop. The Catholic church was thus placed on a solid basis in Kentucky.

At his consecration Bishop Flaget's diocese held spiritual jurisdiction over all the States and Territories of the United States lying between the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and the lakes of the North; and between the States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains, a vast extent of territory now divided into upward of forty-three archdioceses and dioceses.

See of Louisville.

Later on, when it was found that Bardstown had failed to fulfill its early promise, and had practically fallen out of line as a place of any special note, Bishop Flaget had the See transferred to Louisville, which, owing to its splendid position, had steadily increased in size and resources, and in consequent importance, and had at length developed into the flourishing city we now behold her—the pride of the State, and with every assurance of a still more glorious future. Already a great railway center, with a well ordered municipal government, schools of law and medicine that compare favorably with the best in the land, and a bar which for forensic eloquence stands unrivalled, there is no reason why Louisville should not one day take a very high place among the leading cities of the West.

Nor have Catholics reason to be ashamed of the presentation which, from a religious standpoint, Louisville now makes, with her massive cathedral, its noble spire pointing heavenward, her five and twenty churches and numerous chapels, her well appointed colleges and elegant academies, and notably the Presentation Academy, second to none in a city famous for its fair seats of learning; her successful parochial schools and infirmaries, hospitals, houses for the aged poor and homes of every kind, the best evidence (if proof were needed) of genuine Catholic charity; her magnificent asylums and lying-in-hospital and refuges for the outcast of whatever description; in a word, steadily keeping pace with her sister cities of the North and East in all that concerns the welfare of humanity, and fully justifying the sagacious foresight of the venerable Flaget, whose keen perception had from the very outset grasped intuitively the truth that Louisville, not Bardstown, was destined to become one day the dominating city of the State, and was therefore the true point to establish the Episcopal See.

But Catholicity owes much to those centers of learning, which one by one grew up into vigor and usefulness under the fostering care of Louisville's first bishop—Saint Joseph's College, patronized chiefly by Southern students, and which went down during the Civil War; Saint Mary's, which still maintains her ancient rank as an educator of youth; Loretto, founded by the devoted Nerincks, who came to us from Belgium; Saint Catherine of Siena, nestled in the woody vale, and inferior to none in the finished religious training which she gives her pupils; and stately Nazareth, moving on with queenly grace and splendor, the crown and the joy of the venerable patriarch of the West; her former pupils, ornaments of society in almost every State of the Union, rising up to call her blessed.

These and other institutions contributed their full share to place the Catholic Church on the solid basis on which she now reposes in our noble State.

Renowned Catholic Pioneers.

Great and renowned were the men and women of Kentucky's brightest, palmiest days. They did their work, and they did it well; and it behooves Catholics who have come after them, and have entered into their labors, to honor their memories and pour out no stinted praise on their glorious achievements for the honor of religion. The names of these heroes and heroines, our ancestors in the faith, should be household words in every Catholic home; de Rohan and Whelan, Badin and Nerincks, David and Hazeltine, and young Kenrick, afterward archbishop of Baltimore; Mothers Catherine Spalding and Frances Gardiner, two bright jewels in Nazareth's glorious crown; and Mother Columba Carroll, whose matchless administrative ability placed Nazareth on the proud pinnacle of fame on which she rests to-day—noble Columba! whose sweet memory is embalmed in the hearts of her pupils everywhere throughout that Sunny South she loved so well.

And there were George Elder and William Byrne, both founders of colleges, both "old mountaineers," trained in the school of the saintly Bruté, Vincennes' first bishop; and good old Father Chambige, with his commanding look and eagle eye, feared and yet beloved by the young Levites whom he trained for the sanctuary; and Robert Abell, whose noble bearing, lofty stature and trumpet tones

are still remembered, an orator of the Patrick Henry type; and the venerable Father Elias Durbin, with a host of other noble spirits. But towering aloft above them all, like Saul among his brethren, the keystone of this magnificent arch of Catholic zeal and devotion to duty, stood Bishop Flaget, the grand old prelate to whom Pius the Seventh had entrusted the early fortunes of the Catholic Church in Kentucky.

"Micat inter omnes
Julium Sidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores."

With men and women cast in such heroic mold looming up before us from the twilight of the past, in no spirit of criticism, but of sadness rather, one is tempted to set before the eyes of a frivolous and pleasure-seeking generation the words of the ancient bard:

"Ye have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
Of two such lessons, why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?"

The venerable patriarch of the West died in Louisville in 1850, and was succeeded by the Rev. Martin John Spalding, who two years before had been named his coadjutor with the right of succession.

To the superficial observer the labor of laying the foundation of the diocese, establishing in it the various religious communities needed for its many wants, and notably those for the education of the young, and the building up of its churches, would appear to have been so thoroughly well done by Bishop Flaget, that Mgr. Spalding had little else to do but to continue and keep up the noble work of his venerable predecessor.

But in Louisville, as in all other dioceses, priests were needed for the missions. Worn out by the severe and constant toil which they had had to endure under a chief at once so active and so energetic as Mgr. Flaget, the older clergy were gradually thinning out, they who remained growing feeble; and as the home vocations to the holy ministry were insufficient to recruit his diminished forces, Dr. Spalding's first step was to go abroad to obtain missionaries from the crowded seminaries of Europe.

Three or four bright young French ecclesiastics, two or three Hollanders, and as many Germans and Belgians, and two bright and energetic young priests from Ireland—a band, all told, of some twelve or thirteen—generously offered themselves for the rough missions of Kentucky; and although this was upward of forty years ago, three of these young gentlemen still survive, their heads somewhat frosted by time and the wear and tear incident to hard missionary life; the oldest of the three, the honored rector of one of the city churches, the youngest still doing noble service for the church, the third, for a quarter of a century the vicar-general of the diocese and the trusted friend of the bishop.

An American College.

It may have been this insight into one of the most urgent needs of the country that led Bishop Spalding to take so active a part in the establishment of an American College in Louvain for the education of priests for the American missions; a work that has been successfully carried out, and has already given many excellent priests to the missions in our own State, and to the country some of the ablest and most worthy of her prelates. Had Bishop Spalding done no other work during his long and useful career his name would be honored as a benefactor of his country.

His great work was the assembling and carrying out to a successful close the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, over which he presided as the Delegate of the Holy See.

As a writer and a lecturer, this renowned prelate held no mean rank. His vigilant eye was ever open to the interests of that church, of which, for well nigh a quarter of a century, he was a bright and shining light; and finally, on the death of Francis Patrick Kenrick, Rome marked her high appreciation of the worth of Kentucky's distinguished son by appointing Dr. Spalding Archbishop of Baltimore.

At the Vatican Council in which some eight hundred bishops were gathered together from all parts of the civilized world, in 1869, Bishop Spalding's voice was heard in support of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and on his return home no prelate was more earnest in his efforts to impress upon his flock that dogma's full and unreserved acceptance.

Two years afterwards this great churchman calmly breathed his last, mourned by a devoted flock and by a host of friends in his native State. He was a gentle, genial, frank and outspoken prelate; one whose child-like simplicity was one of the brightest ornaments of a character peculiarly attractive and beautiful.

Dr. Spalding was succeeded in the See of Louisville, in 1865, by the Right Rev. Joseph Lavialle, a

bishop whose soul was filled with zeal for religion —pious, devoted and self-sacrificing. At no time a man of hardy fibre, Bishop Lavialle's delicate constitution slowly gave way under the stern demands made upon it by one who never spared himself in the service of the diocese. He lived only long enough to give token of the great things he would have done had he been spared to a flock that loved and venerated him for the virtues that had shone so brightly in him as a priest.

"Si qua fata aspera rumpas tu Marcellus eris."

Dr. Lavialle's successor in the Diocese of Louisville was the Right Rev. William George McCloskey, who came to Kentucky from Rome.

Educated at Mount St. Mary's College in Maryland, he entered the seminary there, and in 1852 was ordained in New York by Archbishop Hughes in the old cathedral where he had been baptized.

Returning to the "Old Mountain," he succeeded, in 1857, Dr. Elder (now Archbishop of Cincinnati) as director of the Theological Seminary, and two years later, in 1859, Dr. McCloskey was selected by Pope Pius the Ninth as the president of the American College which His Holiness had just established in the Eternal City. Here he remained nearly nine years, and in 1868 was appointed Bishop of Louisville, receiving episcopal consecration at the hands of Cardinal de Reisach in the Church of the American College. In October of the same year he returned to his native land and took up his residence in Louisville.

Having thus given the history of Catholic settlement of the State which seemed fitting, if only as an introduction, we now proceed to lay before our readers an account of the progress which Catholicity has made in the City of Louisville. Its lengthened monotony may require an apology, but it is hard to make it more brief and give a true statement of what has been accomplished in the years since Louisville had its first Catholic Church and pastor. So, trusting to the patient indulgence of our readers a little longer, the churches will claim our first mention.

Catholicism in Louisville.

The Church of Saint Louis was the second Catholic Church built in Louisville. The first Catholic Church in the city was built by Father Badin, near the river bank and in the western part of the town. Saint Louis, the second Catholic Church built, was erected by the Rev. Robert Abell and was opened for divine service in 1832. From the account we have of it, it must have been an imposing building, for when, on the transfer of the Bishop's see from Bardstown to Louisville, there was question of building a Cathedral, much regret was expressed that so fine a structure as Saint Louis' Church should be torn down to make way for the more important edifice. Old Father Robert Abell, so well-known to the Catholics of Kentucky, was for many years the pastor of this church. He it was who in some sense laid solidly the foundation of Catholicity in Louisville. A man of sterling sense, of majestic presence, with a trumpet-toned voice, and the eloquence of a Patrick Henry; crowds of all denominations thronged to hear him when he preached. One of the results of the working of this church was the building of the orphan asylum, Bishop Flaget heartily endorsing and encouraging with his approval the work of a few pious and charitable ladies who under Mother Catherine's guidance had been looking after some stray waifs whose fathers and mothers had been carried off by the cholera or prevalent fevers.

The famous Bishop England, who is said to have emptied the New Orleans' theaters by the power of his eloquence, preached more than once in Saint Louis' Church, and it was the delight of the venerable Flaget to see gathered around him there many of his countrymen who in that day were in high estate in Louisville.

Such men as Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Bishop Reynolds, of Charleston, and Father Ben Spalding, were successively rectors of Saint Louis' Church, and the old memories clung round it to the last, for about it stood the old familiar landmarks, the unpretentious residence of the pastor, the little school house, Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum and the old Presentation Academy with its many pleasant recollections of dear old Sister Martha, whom all knew, and none knew but to love, and of other noble daughters of Nazareth for whom the figure of this world has long since passed away.

The Bishop's see having been transferred from Bardstown to Louisville in 1841, it was determined to build a new Cathedral on the site of old Saint Louis' Church mentioned above. The old church was at once torn down and the work on the present noble edifice, St. Mary's Cathedral of the Assumption, begun in 1849. The venerable octogenarian Flaget gave his episcopal blessing to the crowd that had gathered to witness the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone—the last time probably

that the time-honored patriarch of the West appeared in public. Under the energetic action of Bishop Martin John Spalding, Mgr. Flaget's coadjutor, the work went bravely on, under the architectural supervision of William Keely, who has erected so many churches in the West. The Cathedral was about three years building and cost about $80,000. Its dimensions are two hundred feet in length, eighty in breadth and seventy in height. The spire is a noble one, nearly three hundred feet in height, and would have been built of iron, as originally intended, but for the uncertainty as to whether the tower, massive as it was, would support the weight of the iron superstructure; a wise provision doubtless when we take into consideration the sandy character of the soil and the increased frequency and violence of earthquake shocks occurring in the country. The first rector of the new Cathedral was Father Ben Spalding, whose untimely death in August, 1868, deprived the diocese of the services of a learned and efficient vicar-general. The Rev. David Russell succeeded Father Ben Spalding, but his health not being equal to the strain of the onerous duties of his office, he offered his resignation, and in 1870 was succeeded by the Very Rev. Michael Bouchet, who, during the last twenty-five years as rector of the Cathedral and vicar-general of the diocese, has been his Bishop's right arm. The style in which the Cathedral is built is pure Gothic, and it is to this day one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices of the West.

Connected with it is the parochial school, the boys being taught by Xaverian Brothers, of Saint Xavier's College, and the girls by the Sisters of Mercy of the Second Street Convent. Attached to it there is also a fine hall adapted to lectures, meetings, etc., with an excellent reading room furnished not only with a suitable library, but also with the principal papers and magazines of the day. The Cathedral Rectory is a large and commodious building containing some seventeen rooms, including the Bishop's apartments.

Presentation Academy, a now famous institution, had a very humble beginning when in 1831 Mother Catherine Spalding, with two other Nazareth Sisters, began the first Catholic school in Louisville next door to Saint Louis' Church, on the site on which the Cathedral now stands. In a short time the Sisters moved to the old Academy next door to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Here they remained for fifty years. In this Academy were educated many of the finest women in Louisville, some of whom, like Mary Anderson, made their mark in the world. For many years old Sister Martha Drury, who was equally at home in the cholera ward, the Academy, or in the management of an infirmary, was one of the earliest superiors of this Academy. The Presentation was a sort of training school for bright young Sisters who were to go out on the missions, and many of these Sisters who taught in the old Presentation Academy are at the head of other well known schools to-day. It was with deep regret that the Sisters and the scholars themselves gave up the old place, but it had become so surrounded with business houses and the din of street traffic had become so noisy that they found it necessary to gather together their household goods and take up their abode in the magnificent Academy which Mother Helena Tormey had prepared for them on Fourth avenue, an imposing edifice even on a street famous for its splendid mansions. Four stories high, with upwards of forty rooms, a beautiful chapel, its fine altar the gift of pupils of the Academy's olden days, and all the appliances needed in a Catholic high school for girls; a large and efficient corps of teachers, and a superior who renews in Louisville the memories of the queenly Mother Columba Carroll, as bright and dignified as she was cultured, and with that wonderful charm of manner which wins all hearts.

The new Presentation Academy is at once the pride of our Catholic population and an ornament to the city of Louisville, and we may add, that its admirable and thoroughly equipped kindergarten, is the delight of the little ones who attend it.

In 1833 the Rev. James Joseph Ferneding was ordained by Bishop Flaget and was charged with the spiritual care of the German Catholics living in Louisville. The Church of Saint Boniface was begun in 1836 by Father Stahlschmidt, who purchased a lot 210x60 on Green street, on which in the following year he erected a brick church, 80x45. He died soon after he built Saint Boniface's and was succeeded by Father Blanc, on whose death in 1846 Bishop Flaget invited the Franciscan Provincial of Cincinnati to take charge of the church. The Franciscans came in 1849, and Saint Boniface's has remained in their care ever since. The Rev. Otho Jair enlarged the building by adding seventy-five feet to its length and giving it a transept sixty feet broad, thus making it the roomy, dignified-looking edifice it is to-day.

The parochial school is an excellent one, having in it some five hundred children taught by Franciscan Brothers, and the girls by the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee. The school house itself is a large, three-story building, with a hall for meetings and commencement exercises. Under the pastorate of the present incumbent, the Very Rev. Lucas Gottbehoede, Saint Boniface's congregation continues to maintain its old reputation for zeal and efficiency in every department.

The corner stone of the Church of Our Lady was blessed in 1841. The early members of this congregation were chiefly natives of France. The Rev. Napoleon Perchè, afterwards Archbishop of New Orleans, was the first rector. The church erected by him was a fine building and fully adequate to all the needs of the small congregation which worshipped in it. Father Perchè was succeeded by the Rev. Vital, who was for many years pastor of Notre Dame du Port (Our Lady of the Port—Portland), as it was called in the early days. On his death in 1861, he was succeeded by Father Bekkers, who built the school house and pastoral residence. In 1864 Father Peythieu became pastor of the Church of Our Lady and the large number of Catholics who were employed in the building of the canal, having suggested the idea of the necessity of a larger building, the old church was taken down and a new one erected in its stead in 1867, by the Rev. Peythieu. But Father Peythieu was unfortunate in the selection of his architect, the result being that a badly constructed "self-supporting roof" so pushed out the walls from their perpendicular position that in less than two years after the church had been built, Mr. Whitestone, the famous Louisville architect, gave the Bishop a written opinion to the effect that if the building were not taken down, there was every reason to fear that it would one day topple down of itself. The position was full of peril to the congregation, nor could the decision of so eminent an architect be disregarded, and the only course for the Bishop was to order the Church of Our Lady to be rebuilt. However, the congregation may have regretted the new burden thus placed upon them, they had all confidence in Mr. Whitestone's judgment, and they felt that after all it was the only sensible course to pursue. So they courageously set about rebuilding the Church of Our Lady—number three. The new church was finished in 1870, and dedicated to the service of God by the Bishop, assisted by a large number of the clergymen of the city.

In 1884 came the famous flood which tried men's souls and the souls of Our Lady's congregation as well, for the water stood three feet deep in their handsome new church, the pastor's house being in pretty much the same condition. Father Peythieu resigned and the Bishop appointed the Rev. A. T. McConnell to succeed him. Father McConnell built the new church, but his health compelled him to take a long rest.

For very nearly twelve years the Very Rev. Alexander Harnist was pastor. He had succeeded Father McConnell as pastor of Our Lady's. It was his great desire to have the church consecrated, but this could not be done until the indebtedness on it was paid. He labored hard to liquidate this debt, and with the assistance of an energetic debt-paying society, had brought the amount down to about two thousand dollars when death cut short his useful career. During his pastorate the beautiful altar which now adorns the Church of Our Lady was purchased. The pastoral residence and school house are plain, substantial buildings and the number of pupils attending the parochial school, which is taught by the Sisters of Loretto, is about one hundred and twenty. The church is one hundred and twenty feet in length by sixty in breadth, and is on the whole a very presentable building. The present excellent pastor, the Rev. J. J. Cunniff, is steadily and successfully carrying out the good work of his predecessor, and through his exertions the church is, practically speaking, out of debt.

Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum was founded in 1832. While the cholera was epidemic throughout Kentucky, Mother Catherine took into the house of the Sisters, near the old Saint Louis' Church, on Fifth street, two little girls. As soon as this was known many came to ask admittance for similarly orphaned children, and Mother, whose charity often exceeded her means, received fifteen additional orphans, and the crowded rooms could hold no more. Old Father Robert Abell, the then pastor of Saint Louis' Church, seeing that the time had come for establishing an orphan asylum on a solid basis, obtained the Bishop's approbation, and called together the ladies of the congregation for the purpose of considering what was best to be done. These pious women responded at once to the call of the pastor, met together and at once made their plans for the establishment of an orphan asylum.

Church Charities.

A fair was suggested and approved, and it was opened within a few weeks. By their combined efforts these devoted women raised eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Astonished at their unexpected success, another fair was held in the autumn of 1833, and in this fair they realized another thousand. The old orphan asylum adjoining Saint Louis' Church having become too small, the Sisters removed, in 1836, to a large, roomy building on Jefferson Street, which, with an addition built subsequently by the Bishop, served as the orphan asylum until in 1891, when the orphans were removed to the house which they now occupy on the Newburg Road. The number of children ranges from one hundred and fifty to two hundred.

Saint Joseph's Infirmary grew out of the asylum on Jefferson Street, in 1837, there having been fortunately more room there than was needed for the orphans.

The physicians of the city, glad to have the benefit of the Sisters' skillful nursing, availed themselves of the opportunity of sending their patients to the institution; but very soon so crowded did the house become that more ample accommodations became a necessity. The large building now occupied by Saint Joseph's Infirmary, and which had been vacated by its former occupants, was obtained, and under the care of Sister Apollonia McGill the patients were conveyed to the new house on Fourth Street, which has been known ever since as Saint Joseph's Infirmary.

This noble institution has been several times added to and enlarged, nor is it yet able to supply the ever increasing need of more ample room, and especially for those who are obliged to undergo surgical operations. The operating room of Saint Joseph's Infirmary is most complete and will compare favorably with all similar institutions in the country.

Some of the Sisters who nurse the sick at the Infirmary have been there for upward of twenty years. Twenty-five years ago Sister Aurea, the present Sister servant, was appointed to duty at the Infirmary. One need not name those who work so devotedly and so generously in that institution. The sick and the suffering have them engraved in their hearts.

The cholera, which in Kentucky was most disastrous, began in Louisville in 1832, and caused the universal panic which goes with such visitations. People were so much frightened by its suddenness and at the number who fell sick at the same time that they were utterly unable to help one another. The Board of Health, seeing itself powerless to cope with the disease and consequent widespread alarm, turned to the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth for help in their distress. The small community, then only in its beginning, willingly accepted the work among the poor and afflicted, nursing wherever called to go, and aiding in every way those stricken down with the disease. And, as few persons were willing to run the risk of certain contagion in those last hours, when death did come, it was not to be expected that they would have courage enough to bury the unfortunate victims of the plague, so this duty also fell but too often to the lot of the wearied Sisters. Mother Catherine worked side by side with her little community of brave women, who went from house to house, from bedside to bedside, comforting and consoling until the cholera had run its course. Three of the Sisters fell victims to the disease.

The following is a memorandum of the agreement entered into between General Robert Anderson and Bishop Martin John Spalding:

"Louisville, September 24, 1861.

"1st. The Sisters of Charity will nurse the wounded under the direction of the army surgeons without any intermediate authority or interference whatever.

"2d. Everything necessary for the lodging and nursing of the wounded and sick will be supplied to them without putting them to any expense, they giving their services gratuitously.

"3d. So far as circumstances will allow, they shall have every facility for attending to their religious and devotional exercises.

(Signed) "ROBERT ANDERSON,
"Brig.-General U. S. A., Commanding.
"M. J. SPALDING,
"Bishop of Louisville."

The military hospitals to which the Sisters proceeded at once were: Hospital No. 1, warehouse rooms at the corner of Broadway and Ninth streets; No. 2, Mr. Munn's plow factory, and No. 3, the Avery plow factory. The Sisters nursed and cared for the wounded, aiding the surgeons in every possible way.

Many are still living of those who worked in the hospitals, some at orphanages, others continuing to care for the sick and dying, one of the band dying

with fever in the discharge of her duties during the war.

The House of the Good Shepherd, which has done so much good here, and which from Louisville spread throughout the United States, came to the city in 1842, invited by Bishop Flaget, to extend the work of the saving of souls in his diocese. The order was founded in Angers, in France, by the Rev. Father Eudes, who, realizing that for the outcast woman there was no mercy in the world, determined on the beginning of a work which would help and save them, and, above all, protect the young from vice and its consequences. Five Sisters were selected for the first mission of the order in the United States, and after every manner of privation and suffering on sea, and more especially on their journey by land from New York, they reached Louisville on the first day of December, 1842. Welcomed most cordially by Bishop Flaget, they at first accepted the hospitality of the good Sisters at Loretto, at Cedar Grove. Very soon a large piece of ground was purchased at the corner of Eighth and Madison streets, and in the spring of 1843 the building was begun. By September the convent was in a measure ready for occupancy and the Sisters took possession. In 1867 the house on Bank Street was finished, and the Mother Provincial moved into it with the main body of Sisters and penitents. The "penitents" are they who, abandoning a life of sin, come to the convent for the purpose of reforming their lives by the kindly aid of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who themselves in a long preparation of discipline and prayer have been fitted for the work which their order has undertaken to accomplish. Ordinarily the penitent, after two or three years spent in industrious occupation and daily devotion to duty, is enabled to forget her past and live it down. Then she can either go back to her family or friends, or may, if she so wishes, be sent away to some other city far from the associations which have dragged her into sin. Some penitents ask and are permitted to remain longer in the convent, and if the superior decides it to be best, and their conduct has given every encouragement to admit it, they are allowed to become consecrated penitents. Others again strive for a still higher and holier life. These are called Magdalens. They live under the rule of the third order of Mount Carmel, make annual vows, and are to be found in every house of the order wherever established. And if the world only knew what really beautiful and blameless lives these young women lead, who have been so helped, its scoffing would be turned into devout thankfulness that the good God had raised up an order of such self-sacrificing women, whose daily lives are devoted to the reclaiming of all that is saddest in the life of woman. So may be seen at a glance what this order has done in its completed fifty years of work in our city. Thousands of souls saved, thousands of the young snatched from the temptation which would have made them outcasts of society. Then how many have gone back to labor in the world wholly and entirely reformed, willing and ready to help those about them whom they see in danger of being lost by the same temptation from which they have themselves happily escaped. They cannot, however, be received into the regular order of the Good Shepherd, but form by themselves a most excellent and edifying body of women, their lives hidden with Christ in God. There is also a preservation class for younger girls, who, removed from all evil surroundings, by a course of discipline, study and work, are materially assisted to live virtuously, and give good example when they go out into the world to discharge those duties which may devolve on them.

These three institutions support themselves at what best suits the capabilities of the young girls. Saint Xavier's laundry has been long established, and the exquisite needlework of the Good Shepherd Convent has been long known as of the finest and best since they first came to us from France. It would seem as if the same needlewoman had instructed in each house these fifty years, so uniform, so perfect is the work.

From the Eighth Street mustard seed the results may be seen, and how it has grown, and been carried from Louisville throughout the States, until nearly every individual diocese has its House of the Good Shepherd. With what a feeling of laudable pride can Louisville point to the little sapling of 1842 grown to so mighty and wide spreading a tree.

City Churches.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception was built under the pastorship of Rev. C. Boeswald, who began the work in 1845, and finished it in 1847. It was, so to say, the aristocratic church of the German congregations of the early days of Louisville Catholicity. Father Boeswald was a good preacher, energetic in his work, a clever man of business, and thoroughly interested in the welfare of his countrymen who had cast their fortunes in this portion of the State. And this old and well-ordered congregation, although no longer German, as it once was, still

clings to its early traditions, and as being, perhaps, one of the oldest and wealthiest congregations, is no doubt entitled in some sense at least to lead the way.

The Rev. Fathers Vandeutekom and Brandt were for many years pastors of this congregation. The church is a fine, solid building, and quite capable of accommodating its now somewhat diminished numbers. Business is encroaching on the neighborhood, and in the course of time will lessen still more the strength of this once compact congregation. The parochial schools are excellent. The church is now under the pastorship of the Rev. Henry Westermann, a gentleman who is beloved by his flock and who has done much to advance the interests of religion during the few years he has spent in their midst. The splendid parochial school house, with its magnificent hall, is an ornament to the city, and an evidence, if evidences were needed, of the interest which Father Westermann has always taken in the Christian education of the young. To him is chiefly due the erection of this noble building, one hundred and twenty feet in length and fifty-four in breadth, with its two stories and basement. This solid building, which has cost $17,000.00, will stand as a monument of Father Westermann's earnest zeal in carrying out to complete success what he felt was the greatest blessing he could confer on the youthful members of his flock. This noble structure speaks equally well for the generosity and devotedness of the congregation.

The old Saint Patrick's Church, a solid but plain brick building, was put up in 1853 by the Rev. Thomas Joyce, who was its first pastor. In the course of nine years it was found necessary to build a new church, and the present structure was also erected by Father Joyce and dedicated to the service of God in 1862. On the death of the Rev. Father Joyce in 1868, he was succeeded by the Rev. Father P. Lawler, who made many improvements at Saint Patrick's. He painted the church several times, and enlarged the parochial residence The stained glass windows are evidence of his good taste, and finally he added the spire, a most desirable improvement, which gives old Saint Patrick's quite an imposing appearance.

During Father Lawler's pastorate Saint Patrick's was solemnly consecrated by the Bishop, the third church consecrated in Louisville. The parochial school connected with Saint Patrick's has always been a flourishing one, the boys being taught by four Xaverian Brothers from the college on Broadway, and the girls by four Sisters of Mercy from Saint Catherine's Convent on Second Street. Among the English-speaking churches Saint Patrick's ranks next to the Cathedral.

Father Lawler, who died in the autumn of 1893, was succeeded in the rectorship of Saint Patrick's by the Very Rev. Thomas F. Gambon, who built that fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, Saint Paul's Church in Owensboro. On the death of his predecessor (owing no doubt to Father Lawler's failing health, and the long illness which preceded his death), there was an indebtedness of between four and five thousand dollars on the many recent improvements, both of church and school. This debt the Very Rev. Father Gambon has cancelled and is in all things else steadily carrying out the work of his venerable predecessor.

To good old Father Leander, as he was familiarly known throughout the City of Louisville, Bishop Martin John Spalding, in 1853, assigned the duty of building Saint Martin's Church, on Shelby Street. On the 12th of October the corner stone was blessed, and on the 20th of August in the following year Saint Martin's was dedicated to the service of God.

With great foresight had Bishop Spalding selected the site of this important church, for it was found necessary in a few years to enlarge the building to its present noble dimensions of one hundred and eighty feet in length by eighty in breadth at the transept, making it one of the largest Catholic churches in the city. The congregation, though not wealthy, as the phrase goes, is as large-hearted and generous as the necessities of such a church demands, and they are a musical congregation as well, for in Father Leander's time a Munich organ, costing some ten thousand dollars, was bought, and that, too, when the congregation was considerably in debt. Nothing daunted by this, but having heard of the great improvement which had taken place in organ building during the last quarter of a century, their present pastor, the Rev. Francis Zabler, was encouraged to purchase a new and splendid organ, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. In 1892, new stained glass windows, real works of art, the donations of various members of the congregation, were added. In 1893, two beautiful side altars were erected and expensive improvements made on the high altar, which, with a very beautiful and costly communion railing, completes the adornment of Saint Martin's sanctu-

ary. Nor must we forget the fourteen superb stations of the cross, the pious gift of those who do not let their left hand know what their right hand doeth.

But it is in the parochial school that this congregation has put forth all its strength. The fine three-story building originally erected for school purposes, and with ample room for four hundred pupils, was purchased as a girls' school at a cost of eight thousand dollars. This school is taught by the Ursuline nuns of the Shelby Street Convent. Besides this school for girls Father Zabler completed three years ago a three-story school for boys, taught by the Brothers of Mary of the Dayton Academy, one of the finest Catholic educational institutions in the country. Saint Martin's school for boys is one of the best appointed in Louisville, has its heating apparatus, its ample hall for commencement exercises, etc., and cost twenty-two thousand dollars, all paid the year the school was built.

This shows that there is life and youthful vigor at St. Martin's; and perhaps the most efficient help that Father Zabler has to carry out the important work which has been given him to do is a body of young, zealous and hard-working assistant priests, who have made his own work easy and his burden light.

Ursuline Convent.

The Ursuline Convent, at the corner of Shelby and Chestnut streets, was founded in 1864 by the Rev. Leander Streber, then rector of St. Martin's Church. The order has flourished rapidly, and besides the fine convent, church and school, on Shelby Street, the Ursulines teach several parochial schools, and notably that of Saint Martin's, in the city, besides having a convent and novitiate near the Eastern Park, and a fine boarding school in Daviess County, which has its English-speaking novitiate and a flourishing academy. The Ursulines have schools in many other States besides Kentucky.

The first parish work in the present congregation of Saint John's began in a small room on Jefferson Street, which, in 1854, the Rev. Joseph Elder secured for church purposes. On account of failing health Father Elder resigned the pastorship of this newly-formed congregation, and was succeeded by the Rev. Lawrence Bax, who in 1855 began his preparations for the building of the noble brick edifice which now stands at the corner of Clay and Walnut streets. The untiring efforts of this hard-working priest, his skill in collecting, and excellent judgment in making his contracts with the parties who undertook the building, alone enabled him to erect in five years a structure of such fine proportions, and to have it so far free from debt that it was consecrated before it was opened for divine worship in 1860.

The consecrating prelate was the Archbishop of Cincinnati; Bishop Spalding, the ordinary of the diocese preached the sermon, and a large number of priests filled the ample sanctuary at mass on that auspicious occasion. The congregation was filled with joy on witnessing the completion of what to them had been a work of much toil and anxiety, but one of love as well. They had sowed in tears, and now at the splendid scene which presented itself on the day of the consecration of their new church they reaped in joy the fruits of their labors; and gladness filled the soul of the reverend pastor in that he now saw the work of years crowned with complete success. The school came next, and in its way it was quite as well equipped as the church itself. That of the boys is taught by the Xaverian Brothers; that of the girls by the Sisters of Nazareth. Saint John's School has always held a high rank among the Catholic educational institutions of our city, and the credit of this is due to the untiring efforts of the pastor, who was ever alive to the necessities of a solid, religious and civil training of the little ones of his flock. But the real beauty of Saint John's Church is from within. Besides a noble marble altar, Father Bax has added an amount of ecclesiastical ornamentation which gives a very graceful appearance to this well-ordered sanctuary. Everything needed is there; everything in its proper place and in good taste. But the crowning glory of Saint John's, that which sets it off to most advantage, and at once attracts the attention of the visitor as he enters the building, are the stained glass windows, which rival everything we have in our beautiful city, famous as it is for its works of art. We need not describe them, for they speak for themselves; and they, as well as the other decorations of Saint John's, are the one consolation, apart from his spiritual works, which a priest looks for, the crowning glory of his priestly life.

On his ordination the Rev. Father Beyhurst received the commission to form a new congregation in the southwestern part of the city, then known as "California." A fine lot was purchased, on which in 1855 Father Beyhurst erected old Saint Peter's Church, a small brick building, which served at first

for the purpose of both church and school. After he had been pastor of Saint Peter's six years the Bishop appointed him to Saint John's Church, in McCracken County. His successor at Saint Peter's, the Rev. Bonaventure Keller, began in 1866 the building of one-half of the present church, which was dedicated to divine service in the following year. The needs of the congregation demanding the enlargement of the church, the Rev. Vincent Duomovich, O. M. C., the then pastor of Saint Peter's, added a front to it, making it as it now stands, a noble and well-proportioned building, one hundred and twenty feet in length and seventy in width. The cost of the whole structure was thirty-two thousand dollars. In 1893, Father Vincent, who had presided for many years over the interests of this congregation, was compelled by failing health to return to Europe for the purpose of recuperating his strength. There he was appointed to take the place of the present Father Provincial of the order as grand penitentiary at Saint Peter's in Rome, where he now resides.

The present pastor, the Rev. Leo Greulich, has shown his zeal for the education of the young by the erection in 1894 of a magnificent school house, three stories high, which beyond all question is one of the finest Catholic schools in the city of Louisville, a living proof not only of the pastor's zeal and energy, but of the open-handed generosity of his flock, who stood bravely by him in this great undertaking. The school house is one hundred and forty-five feet in length, sixty in width, and cost twenty-three thousand dollars, a splendid showing for a congregation which is not overburdened by the good things of this world. Three hundred and sixty pupils daily attend the school, the teachers being members of the Ursuline Convent of Shelby Street in this city.

Attached to this church is the small congregation of Saint Andrew's, outside of the city limits, and beautifully situated among the hills near the Southern Park.

The first church was built in 1866 by the Rev. Father Walterspiel, and like so many of the Catholic churches was adapted for both school and church purposes. In 1871 Father Walterspiel died, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Vanderhagan, on whose appointment to Saint Louis' Church, Henderson, the Franciscan Fathers were invited by the Bishop to take charge of Saint Joseph's. Father Aloysius Kurz, O. S. F., labored long and zealously in this congregation, and finding the old church entirely too small for the increased number of his congregation, began in 1883 the erection of the present spacious building, which the Bishop consecrated in 1885, a joyous day for both Father Kurz and his devoted flock. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, sang pontifical mass on the occasion, and Bishop Rademaker of Nashville preached the sermon.

The old church was then converted into a parochial school, which is now amply sufficient to contain the pupils who attend it. The school is taught by Ursuline Sisters, who belong to the convent on Shelby Street. The new rectory is very conveniently situated, and furnished with all things necessary for the health and comfort of the present excellent pastor, the Rev. Gabriel Lipps, O. S. F.

Saint Anthony's congregation, on Market Street, in the western part of the city, was first placed in charge of Rev. Father Vandeutekom by Bishop Lavialle in 1866. He it was that purchased the lot and began to gather the people together. In 1867 the Franciscans were placed in charge of Saint Anthony's, and in April, 1867, ground was broken for the erection of the new church, which was dedicated by Very Rev. Ben J. Spalding in November of the same year. But the needs of the congregation requiring it, the Rev. Dr. Louis Miller, O. M. C., the then pastor of Saint Anthony, began in 1884 the erection of the magnificent church which now stands beside the old one, a building one hundred and eighty-six feet in length and sixty-seven in width, with a height of sixty feet from floor to ceiling. On the 22d of May, 1887, this superb church was consecrated to the service of God with all the imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Dr. Miller has since built an ample three-story rectory, sixty-four feet front by forty-seven feet in depth. In 1896 Dr. Miller began his preparations for the erection of a school house one hundred and forty-five feet in length and sixty-eight in breadth and three stories in height. When built the school house will be in keeping with the church and rectory. Four hundred pupils attend Saint Anthony's School, the teachers of which are Sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis from Syracuse, N. Y. The Church of Saint Anthony cost sixty-eight thousand dollars, the rectory eleven thousand, and the cost of the new school house will be, when finished, seventeen thousand dollars. This is the work of the last twenty-five years, a splendid showing, which—honor to whom honor is due—has been

carried to a successful close chiefly by the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Miller.

Saint Michael's Church was purchased in 1866 by Bishop Lavialle, and was dedicated and placed under the charge of the Rev. Michael Power as the first pastor. For twelve years Father Power labored faithfully for the spiritual and temporal interest of this congregation until his death in 1878. In 1879 Father Herman Plaggenborg was appointed to succeed Father Power. Father Plaggenborg labored hard and successfully to liquidate the debt which he found pressing on Saint Michael's Church. On his death the Bishop appointed Rev. John Sheridan as his successor. Father Sheridan has labored faithfully and successfully in the congregation of Saint Michael, and has since his appointment to the parish reduced the debt eight thousand dollars. The pastoral residence and school are both convenient to the church. The school is admirably taught by the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth.

Saint Louis Bertrand's Church, the old frame church building which Bishop Lavialle directed the Dominican Fathers to build in June, 1866, was sufficient for some years for all the needs of the parish. But in 1869 the building of a new church being urgent, the Bishop blessed the corner-stone on the 15th of August in that year. Father Rooney preached the sermon on the occasion from a stand erected on the ground. The Rev. D. J. Meagher, O. P., was the pastor of Saint Louis, and to his exertions in great part is due the noble stone church which stands there to-day, and which was dedicated to the service of God with imposing ceremonies on one of the coldest days in January in 1873. The Bishop celebrated pontifical mass, and Father Thomas Burke, O. P., one of the famous pulpit orators of his day, preached the dedication sermon. The building is about one hundred and eighty feet in length by seventy in width, with a seating capacity of some sixteen hundred. On entering the building it presents a very noble appearance. The beautiful stained glass windows add much to the splendor of an edifice in every way majestic and imposing, and the handsome marble altar, a donation of Mr. John Watts Kearny sets off admirably the ample sanctuary.

Attached to Saint Louis Bertrand's is a large and spacious school house fully capable of containing the three hundred children who attend it. The teachers are well trained Dominican Sisters from the Mother House of Saint Catherine, near Springfield, an order which has done much for the education of the young in this diocese. The parochial residence is a fine one, and amply sufficient for the needs of the religious community which occupies it.

The first Holy Rosary Academy, conducted by the Dominican Sisters, was, in 1866, a double two-story brick house on Fifth Street. Finding themselves circumscribed in their first location the Rev. Mother Benven, the Superior, opened negotiations for the purchase of the old Pennington property at the corner of Oak and Eighth and Kentucky streets. In the habitable space in both houses there was very little difference, and the Bishop strongly advised Mother Benven not to pay the price asked for it, which was thirty-five thousand dollars. The Holy Rosary Academy was carried on at that place upward of twenty years, when finding themselves surrounded on all sides by railroad tracks, iron and lumber yards, and factories, it became a risk for the children to reach the school, and it was therefore closed with the hope of opening a similar school at some other point.

This order which came first to Louisville in 1869 has for its object the taking care of the aged poor.

Little Sisters of the Poor.

We are all familiar with these devoted sisters, who, coming strangers to a strange land, not even speaking our language, or speaking it imperfectly, have, after their early foundation, built and filled their large house at Tenth and Magazine streets with helpless old men and women; have housed, fed and clothed them comfortably, and how? By begging from door to door, from shop to shop, from market to market, taking everything offered to them, or nothing, with a smile or a gracious word of thanks, and yet each day finds them pursuing their noiseless way, each begging expedition helping their old men and women with some daily comfort; for these indefatigable women will accept any thing that is offered them. Nothing comes amiss, for all can be worked over to fill some gap, or minister to some need. With what confidence do they who see helpless, dreary old age approaching turn to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who take them into their home and charitably care for them to the end. Within their doors may be seen and known what their daily self-sacrificing lives are. To beg from door to door has no easy ring even in its sound. To be repelled, perhaps turned away with a rough word, is not pleasant, but if those who gave the repulse, or

perhaps ridiculed these humble beggars of Jesus Christ were some day to ring at the door and ask to be taken through the house, and with their own eyes could see the work they do, certain it is that they would leave the place with an earnest "God bless them!"

At least one hundred and thirty-five or one hundred and forty of the aged poor, black and white, for these good sisters know no distinction of color, are cared for by the sisters, and as death claims its own the vacant place is filled by some needy one who has perhaps been waiting; for even the home of the old men and women must have its limits. The very expense thus saved to the city is by no means inconsiderable. The order was founded in France, and the first house in this country was established in Brooklyn. That of Louisville was among the first, and so through the United States. On their arrival at one of their new homes they ask but for bedsteads and straw beds for their sisters, sit on the floor till chairs are begged, and so it goes until the dormitories are supplied, and the old people made comfortable in every way, when some more room is needed and a larger house goes up, to be in its turn filled with these helpless waifs of aged humanity.

It certainly argues well for the charity and generosity of the citizens of Louisville when one sees the home of these destitute old men and women they have aided the sisters in building, for it is their rule to beg only in the city in which their house is located.

Their little black-covered wagon driven by one of the old men may be daily seen going about gathering up what may not be carried by hand.

Sisters of Mercy.

The Sisters of Mercy came to Louisville from Saint Louis in 1869 and established themselves at the present academy on Second Street, which they purchased soon after their arrival. This academy has always been a very flourishing one, being attended by the children of the most respectable families in the city. The first Superior was Mother Ignatius Walker, who had been formerly Mother Superior in the House of Saint Louis. The present Superior is Rev. Mother Columba McLaughlin, who is well known in our city. In 1872 the sisters established a young ladies' boarding school on the Newburg Road in the immediate neighborhood of Preston Park Seminary. This house is still flourishing under the title of Mount Saint Agnes Academy, receiving its due share of the patronage of the Catholics of Louisville under its Superior Mother, Sebastian Mudd. Besides these two academies the Sisters of Mercy have charge of several parochial schools, and notably those of the Cathedral and Saint Patrick's. We may add, that for many years after their arrival in Louisville, they had charge of the United States Marine Hospital, which they managed with admirable success and fidelity until the hospital was subsequently transferred by the Government to other hands.

The Sisters of Mercy opened in 1893 a separate house on College Street known as the Sacred Heart Home. This home was intended for ladies who wish to enjoy the privileges and religious advantages afforded by residence in a quiet, religious house. On hearing of the purpose of this establishment, Mrs. Mary A. Pyne, a lady belonging to one of the old families of Virginia, but long a resident of Louisville, took up her abode with the sisters, and being a lady of means, endowed the Sacred Heart Home with her own Broadway residence. This donation enabled the sisters to purchase the beautiful mansion formerly occupied by Col. Kinkead on College Street, and there they have continued quietly to carry on the work they have in hand. When things are more settled it is the intention of these religious ladies to open a hospital for incurables; indeed this was the original purpose for which the Sacred Heart Home was begun, as a means of enabling the sisters to carry on so noble an undertaking as the Hospital for Incurables when their number and their resources justify it. The sisters have taken charge of four of the city parochial schools, the revenues from which are of great assistance in helping on the main work.

Saint Augustin's Church for colored people was built in 1869 by the present learned and eloquent Bishop of Peoria, when an assistant priest at the Cathedral. It was a work of predilection, and for it he gave up his place as assistant at the Cathedral until his Bishop recalled him when he had finished Saint Augustin's.

The building, which is of brick, combines both church and school house, has a comfortable parochial residence, and a school which has always been well attended. This school is taught by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

Adjoining the present church and pastor's house is a fine lot on which it is proposed at some future

day to build a larger and more commodious church. Fathers Francis Demeulder and Alfred Coenen devoted themselves to this noble work in the early days of Saint Augustin's. For many years the congregation was under the care of the Josephite Fathers, who have since, under the direction of their Superiors, given their entire attention to the English missions in East Indies. The present pastor, who voluntarily offered his services for this mission, is the Rev. John Henry Taylor, to whom this simple flock is devotedly attached.

Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital.

This hospital, opened in 1872, was the handsome memorial erected by Mr. William Shakespeare Caldwell to the memory of his deceased wife, Mary Elizabeth Breckenridge Caldwell, graduate of Nazareth Academy. Mr. Caldwell desired to have the sisters of this institution placed in charge of the hospital which he endowed in memory of his deceased wife. It is a large four-story building, eighty feet front by one hundred and twenty in depth, and furnished with all the appliances necessary for such an institution. The lot cost twenty-four thousand dollars, the hospital itself about sixty thousand dollars. In addition to this Mr. Caldwell gave fifty thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be devoted to the carrying on of the institution. Dr. David Yandell, one of Louisville's most eminent surgeons, in a very neat address which he made at the opening of the hospital, remarked, in allusion to Mr. Caldwell's generous gift, "I would rather have founded this hospital than have been the commander of a victorious army. I would rather have my pathway to a better land, as Shakespeare Caldwell's will be, bedewed by the grateful tears of the sick, than made luminous by banners won on a thousand battlefields." There are twenty-four sisters in charge of this hospital, who, under their Superior, Sister Borromeo, devote their lives to the care of the sick and afflicted.

Saint Benedict's Academy.

This institution, founded in 1842, has been long and favorably known as one of Louisville's schools for young ladies, and is admirably adapted by its healthful situation and beautiful grounds for school purposes. The play ground is ample and well shaded by fine old trees.

Easily accessible by the electric cars from almost any point, it is yet very quiet and retired. Indeed one seems far away from the din and noise of the city, although not without the advantages which the city gives. A very fine garden should not go without its meed of praise, being a much-needed accessory when the pupils are many in number.

Mount Saint Benedict stands well, and overlooking the Ohio it gives a fine view of it and of the boats going up and down with the traffic of every kind carried by its waters. Under the administration of Mother Elizabeth Hayden, Mount Saint Benedict was a flourishing academy, had a good school attendance and a promising future. Mother Austin, the present Superior, is an excellent woman, and is eminently capable of directing the academy.

The corner-stone of the two-story brick building, which for many years was used for both church and school house and known as Sacred Heart's Church, was blessed in 1872, but so urgent was the need of a larger edifice that as early as 1885 the Bishop, however reluctantly (for there was still some indebtedness on the first building), permitted the corner-stone of a new church to be laid on the site of the present one. The memorable cyclone of 1890, which swept over Louisville on the fatal evening of the 27th of March, demolished the Sacred Heart Church, which lay directly in the line of the cyclone's onward course. The new church, the school house, the sisters' house-residence on Broadway, and Father Disney's came down in a mass of ruins under the resistless power of the elements. One sister lost her life on the occasion, having been caught in the debris of the falling house.

Plans were at once drawn up for a new church of larger dimensions than the one that had been destroyed, and in 1890 Father Disney began to collect funds for the rebuilding of his ruined church, but his health failed and he died in December, 1891, while the building was still under construction. The Bishop at once appointed the Rev. Patrick Walsh as the successor of Father Disney at the Sacred Heart. Father Walsh continued the work of building, and in 1892 the new Sacred Heart was solemnly blessed. The school house attached to the Sacred Heart Church is admirably conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, the number of pupils in attendance being about two hundred.

In 1873 a small frame church was built on Baxter Avenue near Payne Street by the Rev. James P. Ryan and named Saint Bridget's Church. In a short time a parish school house was built and the school begun, and in a few years it was found necessary to enlarge the church.

In 1890 Father Henry A. Connolly obtained per-

mission to build at the corner of Baxter and Hepburn avenues a two-story brick building, which is used at present both for church and school purposes. Near by is a magnificent lot on which at some future day it is intended to build a church suitable to the wants of this growing congregation. The parochial school is admirably taught and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

The lot on which Saint Cecilia's Church is built was donated by Thomas Slevin, Esq., and the work of erecting the new church was put into the hands of the Carmelite Fathers, who had recently been invited by the Bishop to labor on the missions of the diocese.

The present building, which is used both as church and school, is a large and solid one, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be replaced by a much larger church. The corner stone of Saint Cecilia's was blessed in September, 1873, and in the following year the ceremony of dedication took place. The Carmelites having been assigned to Paducah, the Rev. P. M. J. Rock was appointed pastor of Saint Cecilia's, and built the first parochial residence there. Soon after that a neat brick house was built on Slevin Street as a residence for the Sisters of Charity, who were to take charge of the parochial schools. This parish is growing very rapidly both in size and importance and bids fair to become one of the finest in the city. Fathers A. T. McConnell and W. P. Mackin were both pastors of Saint Cecilia's, and are well remembered in the congregation for the good work that was done during their respective administrations. The present pastor, the Rev. A. J. Brady, has recently built a new parochial residence, and is managing the spiritual and temporal affairs of Saint Cecilia's with admirable zeal and prudence.

The Church of the Blessed Sacrament, formerly Saint Columba's, was erected in 1877 by the Rev. Edmond Breen for the benefit of the English-speaking Catholics in the northeastern part of the city. On the same lot a school house was built and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. The Rev. Father Breen was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, who built the pastoral residence, and erected in 1893 the fine brick Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the congregation of the Blessed Sacrament now worships. It was dedicated on the 12th of November, 1893, and stands there a monument of Father O'Sullivan's untiring efforts to erect with small resources so handsome a church. The old one was converted into a parochial school for this distant part of the city. It is taught by Nazareth Sisters.

Saint Agnes' Church on Barrett Avenue was founded in 1875, and was for many years under the pastorship of the Very Rev. George McCloskey, then President of Preston Park Seminary. On his death in 1890 the Bishop placed Saint Agnes' in charge of the Very Rev. Superior of the Passionist Fathers at the Sacred Heart Retreat, authorized the Very Rev. Pastor Denis Callagee, C. P., to move the frame church to the adjoining "Retreat," where Saint Agnes' Church now remains. As yet the congregation is not a large one, but as the city becomes more populous in that direction Saint Agnes' will take rank with the other churches in size and importance.

In 1877 a large two-story brick structure which served for the purpose of both church and school was erected at the corner of Shelby and Milk streets by the Rev. Herman Plaggenborg, and called Saint Vincent de Paul's. In this building the congregation of Saint Vincent's worshiped for many years, until, as usual, the church became entirely too small for the increasing congregation. Father Plaggenborg having been appointed to Saint Michael's on Brook Street, the Rev. John Heising became his successor as pastor of Saint Vincent's. He at once began the erection of the large brick church which now meets the eye as one passes out Shelby Street. On its dedication the old brick building was converted into a school house, which, now that it has both stories fitted up for a parochial school, presents quite a fine appearance. Five hundred scholars attend school here daily under the care and instruction of the Ursuline Sisters from the Shelby Street Convent. Father Heising also built a fine three-story parochial residence adjoining the church at the cost of five thousand dollars. The church itself cost twenty thousand, and is an ornament to that part of the city.

A fine lot for the Church of Saint Francis on the Bardstown road was purchased by the Rev. Henry Westermann in 1886, and he began building in the same year. The dedication followed. A school house was built at the same time and was opened at the beginning of the scholastic year. The school is

taught by the Sisters of Mercy from the Mother House on Second Street, and is in a flourishing condition.

The parochial residence was erected at the same time the church and school house were built, thus making the whole thing complete. Father Westermann did a good work at Saint Francis', and after attending that congregation for many years the bishop appointed him to the pastorship of the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Eighth Street, where this year he erected one of the finest parochial schools in the city.

Father Westermann was succeeded at Saint Francis' by Rev. Louis C. Ohle, who had built the Holy Trinity Church at Saint Matthew's and who is successfully carrying out the work of his predecessor at Saint Francis'.

Sacred Heart Retreat.

This beautiful retreat on Barrett Avenue is the home of the Passionist Fathers, who purchased this lovely villa some fifteen years ago. The chief occupation of the Passionist Fathers is to give retreats to religious communities and missions in the various parishes of this and other dioceses. In this work these Fathers are eminently successful. Besides giving retreats and missions they engage sometimes in parochial work, thus lightening the burden of the other priests of the diocese. Adjoining the Sacred Heart Retreat was the Church of St. Agnes, which five years ago the bishop placed under the spiritual care of the Passionist Fathers, who are gradually making Saint Agnes' parish a center of activity among its neighbors.

The Sisters of Mercy from Mount Saint Agnes' Academy teach the children of the congregation. The present rector of the Sacred Heart Retreat is the Very Rev. Denis Callagee.

At the very start a large and beautiful lot was purchased by the Rev. Louis Ohle for the congregation of the Holy Trinity. Out of this lot, which contains six acres of ground and which will in time become much more valuable than it is now, it is proposed to build a large brick church to take the place of the present frame building, which, however, is still quite large enough to supply the wants of the congregation. The church was dedicated in 1882.

The pastoral residence is a large and comfortable one and beautifully shaded by fine old trees. The parochial school is doing as well as could be expected. The teachers are Ursuline Sisters, who live at the Sacred Heart Academy, not far distant from the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Rev. Henry Mertens is now pastor of this church.

The handsome frame church erected just beyond the Asylum for the Blind by the Rev. Thomas W. White was christened Church of Saint Frances of Rome. The congregation rapidly increased in numbers and there is even now need of a larger and more substantial building.

The parochial residence is on Payne Street, very conveniently placed, and in every respect suited to the purpose for which it was built.

Saint Frances' parochial school, which is taught by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, is getting on admirably, and in a few years it is quite clear that this parish will be not only a well equipped, but a large one.

The pastor and congregation work together in the interest of their church, and this it is that is the chief cause of the success which has attended this congregation from the beginning.

Smallpox Epidemic in 1873.

With the bishop's permission Dr. Ford went to Nazareth in the name of the mayor and Board of Health to request the Sisters to take charge of the new hospital, or pest house, recently opened for those who were stricken by the smallpox then epidemic in the city. Sister Euphemia of Saint Joseph's Infirmary was placed at the head of the brave little band. A few days later a gentleman of Louisville wrote to Mother Frances: "The disease is raging as badly as ever, but we have a new pest house now, and the care and attention of the Sisters you sent have made a great change in public opinion here. People do not look on the pest house as certain death, as was the case under the old arrangement, and I am told that all classes go now, which is a great deal in praise of your noble order." The Sisters remained at the pest house and returned to Nazareth in the following summer.

In 1892, at the request of the mayor, the Nazareth Sisters took charge of Saint John's Eruptive Hospital—a noble institution when we consider its benefits to suffering humanity. Later the city authorities desiring a change in the management of this hospital, the Sisters withdrew.

Saint Margaret's was opened in a very modest way in 1888 under the charge of a charitable and pious lady, and gradually grew in favor with the people. During the years 1888 and 1889 many

handsome donations were made to the institution, and notably one of three thousand dollars by Mr. Sylvester Johnson of New Haven, and another by the late William J. Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio, who in his will left Saint Margaret's five thousand dollars.

In 1890 the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth took charge of the institution and in 1891 they moved into their present house on Portland Avenue, under the charge of Sister Virginia Page as Superior.

Saint Charles' Church, a neat frame church at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Chestnut streets, was built by its energetic pastor, the Rev. Charles P. Raffo, in 1888. The rapid growth of the congregation necessitated the enlargement of the church. This addition, it is hoped, will make the building amply sufficient for the accommodation of the congregation for many years to come.

The parochial school is an excellent one and is taught by Sisters of Mercy, whose convent is on College Street. The parochial residence is neat, sufficiently large and well furnished.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

For many years this orphan's home for the children of German parents was located on Green Street, opposite Saint Boniface's Church, the Sisters of Notre Dame from Milwaukee mother house having charge of the German orphans. A few years ago the German Catholics of Louisville purchased several acres of land on the old Lexington Road in the suburbs of Louisville, and on it they erected the present noble home, which to-day is the admiration of the traveler who sweeps by it in the train as it enters the eastern part of the city. The building is fully one hundred feet in breadth, presenting a magnificent front, and seventy feet in depth, and is three stories high. The grounds themselves, with their noble old trees, form perhaps the chief beauty of this admirable orphans' home, which is carefully managed by a board of trustees, of which the bishop is the head. The orphans, who always look hearty and healthy, are under the care of the excellent Sisters of Notre Dame, who spare no pains in their efforts to make these dear little ones contented and happy. The chaplain is appointed by the bishop, as is also the ecclesiastical superior, his representative in the management, spiritual and temporal, of this notable institution.

Xaverian Brothers.

The Xaverian Brothers were introduced into Louisville by Bishop Spalding in 1861. The work set for them to do was the establishment of a high school and the teaching of the boys in the parochial schools throughout the city. In 1864 they opened a high school in the large three-story building on Fourth Street, adjoining Saint Joseph's Infirmary, and now known as St. Helena's Home. Here these excellent Brothers labored hard at their vocation and were in time so successful that in 1892 they were able to purchase the magnificent building which they now occupy on Broadway, between First and Second streets, formerly known as the Newcomb residence, now Saint Xavier's College. Between two and three hundred scholars attend this college annually. The Brothers are well known among other things for the admirable manner in which they prepare young men for business.

The grounds on which the college stands are extensive, fronting two hundred feet on Broadway and running back to Jacob Street, on which the Brothers have erected ample buildings for their school. There are about thirty Brothers at the college, some of whom are engaged in teaching the parochial schools. The president, Brother Stanislaus, is an admirable manager and has the confidence not only of his brethren living in the college, but of the pupils and their parents as well. The Very Rev. Father Dunn, the chaplain of the college, is also professor of Latin and Greek at Saint Xavier's.

Saint Mary Magdalen's Church, though not as large as some of our ecclesiastical buildings, all things considered, is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the best appointed Catholic churches in the city. In its fine stained glass windows we have depicted the twelve apostles; they are simple, yet artistic; and the large window of the Crucifixion above the choir is really magnificent, and yet, unlike the king's daughter, the chief beauty of this superb window is from without, for when lighted up at night and seen on the street it gives one a very good idea of the Crucifixion. One seems to see what took place on Calvary, and just as it happened. The altar is a superb piece of work, and of just such proportions as the eye of taste would have selected as a fitting offer for so beautiful a church. The statues around about so correspond with all the other decorations that they seem to have stepped into their places of their own accord. The organ, too, is a very fine instrument, built in our own city. Indeed, everything in the sweet church of Saint

Mary Magdalen is so suited to the place, so indicative of good taste and judgment, and at the same time inspires such a spirit of devotion and reverential awe that the words of the Psalmist rise naturally to the lips: "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house and the place where Thy glory dwelleth."

Saint Mary Magdalen's Church was begun by the Rev. Edward S. Fitzgerald. The building is one hundred and ten feet in length and forty in width and was completed in 1892. The Very Rev. Louis G. Deppen succeeded Rev. Father Fitzgerald in 1893, and the year following he purchased the present pastoral residence, which is of ample dimensions and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was secured, and in every way worthy of this beautiful church.

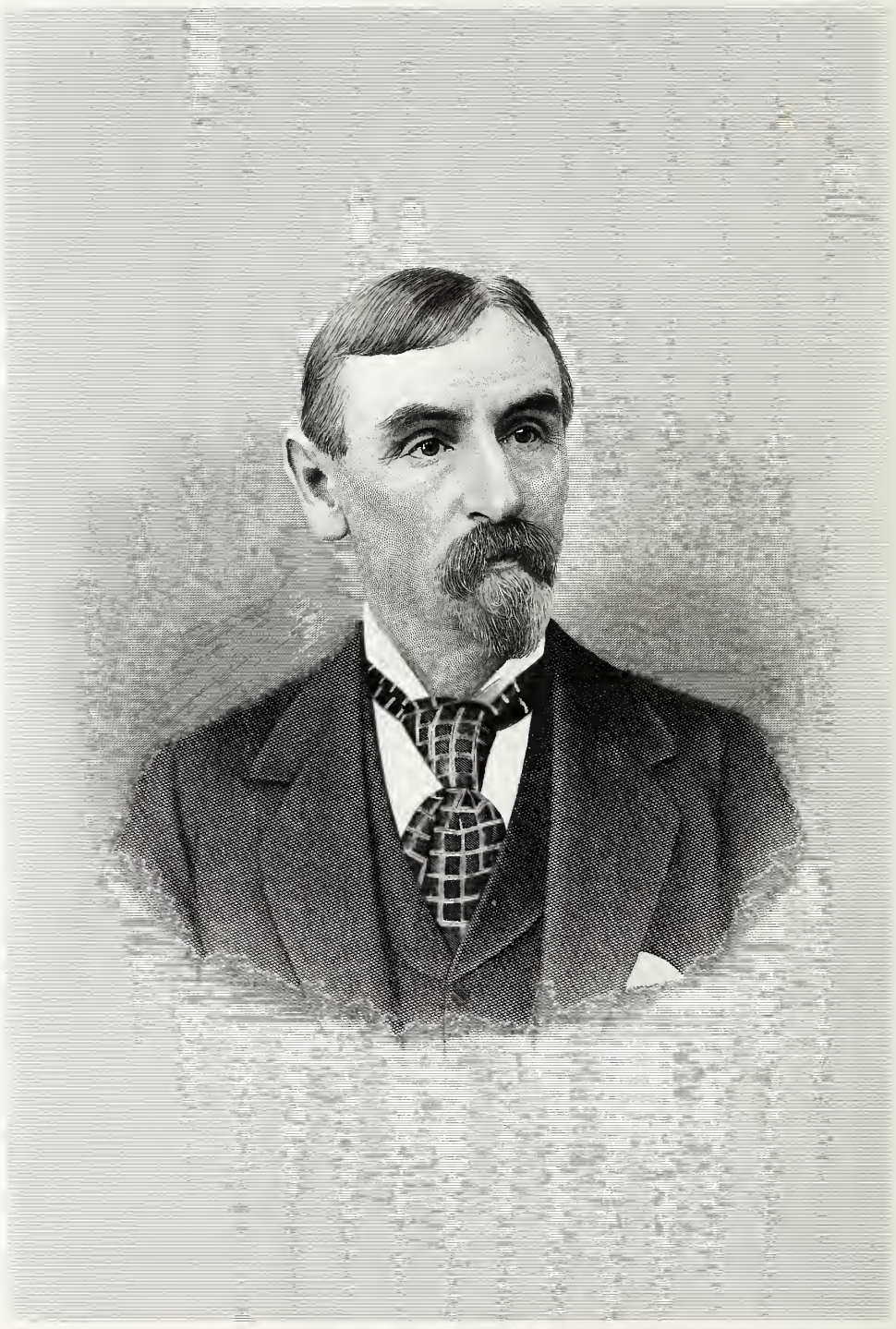
Attached to Saint Mary Magdalen's is a thoroughly well managed parochial school taught by the Sisters of Mercy, whose convent is on College Street. Having himself a deep sense of the necessity of training up the young in knowledge and virtue, the present pastor of Saint Mary Magdalen's, although burdened with the onerous duty of the chancelry and secretaryship, yet manages to find time to look carefully after the interest of the parochial school, which, to use a familiar phrase, is in some sense the apple of his eye.

Saint Paul's Church on Jackson Street was built in 1888 by Rev. Thomas York. Five years afterward a new frame church was built on the adjoining lot, and it has been found necessary to add an addition to this church during the past year. The church is now one hundred and ten feet by thirty. The parochial school is taught by the Sisters of Mercy from the College Street Convent.

Saint Aloysius' Church was built on Payne Street, near Baxter Avenue, in 1891, by the Rev. Joseph O'Grady. There is a neat pastor's residence attached to this church, but as yet no parochial school.

The Church of the Holy Name, on the corner of Fourth Avenue and O Street, was built by the Very Rev. Louis G. Deppen in 1891. The parochial residence is a commodious one and is fully equipped. The parochial school has been in successful operation from the very start, and is taught by the Sisters of Nazareth. The present pastor, Rev. John O'Connor, is carrying out the work of his predecessor.

The Holy Cross Church, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street, was built in 1895 by the Rev. I. J. Fitzgerald. It has a pastoral residence, a well built school house, the teachers of which are the Sisters of Mercy from the College Street Convent. On Father Fitzgerald's appointment to the Church of the Annunciation in Shelbyville he was succeeded at Holy Cross by the Rev. F. Cunningham.



E. A. Newman

CHAPTER XII.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY RIGHT REV. T. U. DUDLEY, D. D., LL. D., BISHOP OF KENTUCKY.

The man who undertakes to write even the most meager history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in any State of our Union, or even in any city or town, must, of necessity, begin with the planting of this, the historic church of English speaking people, upon the Continent of America. And we believe that we can now say that, beyond all controversy, by the testimony of Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, this planting was made when John Cabot, on the 24th day of June, 1497, discovered the North American Continent, and planted thereon "a great cross, with the arms of England attached to its base, in token of the right of the English Crown, the English people, and the English Church fully to occupy and dominate this portion of the New World." Doubtless the man who thus set up the English cross did speak beneath its shadow English prayers to Him who died thereon. Doubtless, because English ships did then, as now, carry always the English Church in the person of its official representative, the prayers which we English speaking folk are using to-day were heard on that bleak Labrador coast four hundred years ago.

Certainly we know that in the following century, in 1579, the English admiral, Sir Francis Drake, discovered the northern California coast, and that for six weeks the captain and crew of his ship, the "Golden Hind," bivouacked on the shore of Drake's Bay, and that Francis Fletcher, priest of the English Church, held service there for sailors and savages alike. If discovery and priority of occupation give righteous claim to possession and rule, then did this North American Continent, from Atlantic to Pacific, belong of right to England's throne and England's Church.

Planting of the Church.

But the English Church in America cannot be said to have had an organized existence before the establishment of the first permanent colony at Jamestown, Virginia, A. D. 1607. There, nearly three hundred years ago, began in America the organized life of the church of the English speaking people, when Robert Hunt, priest, stood by the rustic altar beneath the awning hung from the trees, and celebrated the holy communion. In the church at Jamestown, in the year 1619, met the first elective assembly of the new world, and it was opened with a prayer book collect by one of the church's clergy. Thus the foundation of our republican form of government was laid by English churchmen a full year before the "Mayflower" sailed from England with the Pilgrim colonists; seven years before the Dutch came to New York; eleven years before the landing of the Puritans in Massachusetts Bay, and twenty-seven years before Lord Baltimore brought his first colony of Romanists to Maryland. Naturally, the church of the English speaking people furnished the leaders and commanders of that people, and despite the conflict which had gone on with the Latin Church for the possession of the continent since the day of its discovery, and notwithstanding that various forms of dissent had been introduced and had prospered in different parts of the country, yet when the time of trial came of the men who aroused the colonists to know their rights and dare defend them, of the men who became the acknowledged leaders of the struggling States, a large majority were children of the ancient Church of England. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, two-thirds were churchmen; Livingston, of New York, who, in A. D. 1764, organized the opposition to the Stamp Act, was a churchman; Richard Lee, of Virginia, who proposed the

Colonial Church History.

idea of a congress for all the colonies, and who, in that congress, introduced the resolution for the independence of the colonies, was a churchman; George Mason, of Virginia, a churchman, wrote the Virginia Bill of Rights, which was by Jefferson, a churchman, embodied in the Declaration of Independence; Washington, who led the armies of the patriots to victory, was a devout churchman, and time would fail to tell of the churchmen who followed him, of every rank, from general to private soldier. Madison, who framed the constitution; Hamilton, its mightiest defender; Marshall, its ablest expounder; and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who inserted its provision that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for public office—all these were churchmen. The Rev. Mr. Douché, a clergyman of the church, offered the first prayer ever spoken in a session of the Congress of the United States, invited to do so by special resolution. And of the two hundred Anglican clergymen laboring in the colonies at the time of the outbreaking of the Revolution, less than one-fifth, notwithstanding their oath of allegiance to the Crown, were active adherents of the royal cause. Fully two-thirds of them honestly swore their allegiance to the new government of Independent States, and of these, the major part were active and ardent supporters of the American cause. More than one of them exchanged his surplice for the garb of a soldier, and did battle in the field for his country.

We must remember that during this whole colonial period of the church's life, no bishop had ever set foot upon this continent. The Episcopal Church had lived without the presence and guidance of a bishop; had been deprived of that element of its being which its very title declares to be essential. The churchmen of England rested content with the oversight of the church in the colonies by the Bishop of London, though the rite of confirmation was never administered, and though every candidate for the sacred ministry must cross the great ocean to receive his orders. The infant church in the colonies cried out again and again that this supreme deficiency should be supplied, that a leader and commander be given to rule the clergy, to administer ordinances and to essay the extension of the church among the natives. But the petition was all in vain; independence came before a bishop.

Independence gained, religious freedom established by the labors and sufferings of churchmen, soon it became manifest that the church had suffered as grievously as her sons. Churches and rectories had been destroyed or desecrated and allowed to fall into ruins. In Virginia had been destroyed ninety-five of the one hundred and sixty-four churches standing when the war began, and only twenty-eight of the ninety-one clergymen remained to serve at these altars. After a time, glebe lands and endowments were scattered, and worse still, the church thus impoverished and spoiled was stripped bare of even the sympathy and affection of the people, by the suspicion diligently fostered by her enemies that she was aristocratic, royal, British, and not the church for Americans, although she had nourished and brought up the men who had made America.

And this slanderous report of the church's principles and character became an added hindrance in the way of securing from England for the new nation the historic episcopate, for which the colonists had plead so long in vain. The unhappy subjection of the church to the state stood in the way of the consecration of a bishop for America, because, by statutory provision, every such candidate must take an oath of allegiance to the sovereign, and to pass an enabling act to dispense with this oath would, it was feared, excite the displeasure of the people of the newly formed republic. But, after many years had passed and many difficulties been surmounted, the episcopate was at last obtained, and Samuel Seabury was exercising this office in Connecticut, William White in Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Samuel Provoost in New York, before the first Roman bishop—John Carroll—arrived in America.

Episcopate Obtained.

Indeed, it may well be remembered that the diocese of Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1783, six years before the setting up of the Roman Catholic hierarchy at Baltimore. In 1790, James Madison was consecrated Bishop of Virginia, and the church in Virginia and in the United States was fully organized. But naturally the church in Virginia, struggling to preserve the little that was left to her, could hardly then make effort to extend her influence to the unsettled regions of her own territory. So low was the state of the old church in Virginia even as late as 1811 that great surprise was created by the announcement that a young Virginian was resolved to enter its ministry. For seven years, 1805-12, there had been no convention of the church in Virginia; in the latter year Madison, the first bishop, died, and soon thereafter a convention was assembled, at which were present but fourteen of the clergy and

twelve of the laity. Of the convention of the following year—1813—William Meade, afterward Bishop of Virginia, writes: "Our deliberations were conducted in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol, sitting around a table. There was nothing to encourage us to meet again. When I left it, it was under the impression that it would be our last." "I well remember that, having just read Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' I found myself continually saying, in relation to the church in Virginia, in the words of the elfish page, 'Lost, lost, lost!' and never expected to cross the mountains again on such an errand."

So much we have felt it proper to state as preliminary to the story of the planting and the progress of the church in Kentucky and in Louisville. The sad story of England's neglect of her children in the plantations across the sea is the ample explanation of the failure of the church to have attained vigorous maturity before the separation of the colonies from the mother country. The further effect of the union of church and state is seen in the long-time suspicion of churchmen in free America, and the consequent slow progress of the church among the people, a progress which the last census shows to be at present greater than that of any other religious body.

The Church in Kentucky.

Of the adventurous men who crossed the mountains as the pioneers of the great army of settlement to follow, and who settled the State of Kentucky, no large proportion had been reared under the influence of the Episcopal Church. This we believe, notwithstanding the fact that these pioneers came in general from Virginia and North Carolina, where this church was by law established. And, alas! of those who had been so reared, the larger part had forgotten their early training when they had become settlers of this fair new region, and brought with them to Kentucky more of the teachings of the French Encyclopaedia than the Book of Common Prayer.

Yet Humphrey Marshall, in his History of Kentucky, published in 1824, writes of the condition of affairs in 1792: "There were in the country, and chiefly from Virginia, many Episcopalians, but who had formed no church—there being no person to take charge of it. At the period of separation from Virginia (1792) it might have been hazarded as a probable conjecture that no Episcopalian Church would ever be erected in Kentucky."

But long before this time, in one of the companies of pioneers which came in largest part from North Carolina, under the leadership of Colonel Henderson, came—according to the statement of Allen, in his history (page 204)—the Rev. Mr. Lisle, a clergyman of the Church of England. Allen calls attention to the fact that, in Collins' History, the "name is spelled Lithe." The statement in Collins' History is contained in the "Journal of an Expedition to Cantuckey in 1775," by Colonel Richard Henderson, of North Carolina. Therein this distinguished leader writes of his summons to all the settlers in Kentucky to meet at Boonesborough, May 23, 1775, to organize the "first Anglo-American government on the west side of the Allegheny Range of Mountains." Henderson mentions that, just behind his camp, "stands one of the finest elms that perhaps nature has ever produced." "This divine tree," he adds, "or rather one of the many proofs of the existence from all eternity of its Divine Author—is to be our church, our council chamber, etc. Having many things on our hands, we have not had time to erect a pulpit, seats, etc., but hope by Sunday, seven night, to perform divine service in a public manner, and that to a set of scoundrels who scarcely believe in God or fear a devil—if we are to judge from most of their looks, words, or actions." His expectations were realized, for, on Sunday, May 28th, he enters in his journal: "Divine service, for the first time in Kentucky, was performed by the Rev. John Lythe, of the Church of England." Again, the historic Church of English speaking people asserts, by priority of service, her claim to the continent. The first religious service ever held in Kentucky was by her representative.

What were the earliest efforts after the establishment of the government of the United States, to place the old church in the new land of Kentucky, whence they came, and by whom, it is hard to determine. Our fathers, busy with making history, had no time nor thought for the writing of it. We know that, in 1789, "the Convention of ye Protestant Episcopal Church" in Maryland sent greeting "to all and every the Professors of the Protestant Episcopal Church inhabiting Kentucky Government, to whom these Presents shall come," and commended to them "the Rev. Mr. William Duke, Clerk, who has notified unto us his laudable intention of emigrating into that country," and assured them "that he has been regularly and canonically ordained, and yt he has behaved himself as a good and faithful minister of the Gospel of Jesus Xt." This letter is still in existence and is in the handwriting of Bishop Claggett, who was at that time rector of St.

James' Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. There is, however, no evidence that Mr. Duke, armed with such goodly testimonial, ever assailed "the Professors of the Protestant Episcopal Church inhabiting Kentucky Government." On the contrary, his journal, still in existence, contains no record of his ever reaching Kentucky. But Claggett, now become Bishop of Maryland, was ever, as he says, desirous "to be ye humble instrument of spreading ye principles of our catholic church to ye westward." Accordingly, when Duke failed to go, he sent the Rev. Edward Gantt, Jr., with his "commission to found churches there." This clergyman (Gantt) was, according to the statement of the Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D., of Maryland, the first missionary of the church in Kentucky, in 1798, and returned to that State (Maryland) and died there in 1810.

Bishop Claggett says of Mr. Gantt, in a manuscript letter now in the archives of the Diocese of Maryland, that "he failed;" and that then he "gave ye same commission to the Rev. Mr. S. Keene, who spent nine months in this mission and effected great things. He organized several small congregations in ye State, and, by his preaching and good conduct, raised ye character of our church and converted some of the most influential Presbyterian characters there to our faith and practice. He also brought over a Methodist preacher, the Rev. Mr. Williams Kavanaugh, who I afterward ordained and for whom I have a great regard." The ordination of Mr. Kavanaugh, above mentioned, we know, from the life of his son, Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church, by Redford, to have taken place in June, 1800, and the fact is of greatest interest to us, for he is the first clergyman of the Episcopal Church whom we know to have officiated regularly in Louisville.

In the letter of Bishop Claggett, from which quotation has already been made, dated "April ye 14th, 1803"—and strangely enough, addressed to that same Rev. William Duke, to whom he gave the first mission to Kentucky—he speaks of having recently received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, and says: "Among other things, he informs me that they wanted two able and faithful ministers, and yt both he, ye Rev. Mr. Moore and some of the lay members of our church, thought there would be no difficulty in making up five or six hundred dollars for each as salary per year." In this letter, the good bishop goes on to tell Mr. Duke, now "Humanity Professor in St. John's College, Annapolis," that he has "some notion that this information was directed by Heaven to you (him)." He wishes Duke to go out and take charge of an academy, "of which there were many in ye State well endowed, and shut up for want of teachers," and if he will engage in the work, the bishop adds, "I have thought of arrogating to myself ye power of constituting you my archdeacon there, and, following the example of good Bp. Seabury, to take ye liberty, in ye plenitude of my episcopal authority alone, to confer on you ye decree of D. D., in order to enable you the better to discharge all the aforementioned important duties, but especially the two last."

Ah! if Professor Duke could but have accepted the offer thus made in the letter sent to him "per Mr. S. Chew's negro Phill," what different history we had now to write! Had he come thus authorized by the Bishop of Maryland to oversee the church in Kentucky, to build up schools and churches, another story had perhaps been that of the last century.

But this letter is interesting also as containing specific mention of the Rev. James Moore, to whom tradition has given the credit of having been the first missionary of the church in Kentucky. Allen and Collins both award him this honor, and state that he emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in 1792; that he came as a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry; that his trial sermons not being satisfactory to the Transylvania Presbytery, he was displeased, and sought refuge in the Episcopal Church; that he became the first rector of Christ Church, Lexington—which was organized in 1794—and in 1798 the president—Collins says, acting president—of Transylvania University, and professor of moral philosophy, logic, metaphysics and belles-lettres, Collins says: "Mr. Moore was distinguished for sound learning, devoted piety, courteous manners, and liberal hospitality."

First Missionary to Kentucky.

Bishop B. B. Smith, so Allen reports, discovered the names of six clergymen who, in the early day, went to England for ordination and returned to serve the church in Virginia and Kentucky. Allen states that Bishop Smith had seen the Letters of Orders of Judge Sebastian, Dr. Chambers, of Bardstown, and Dr. Gantt, of Louisville. Others reported as clergymen were Elliott, of Franklin; Crawford, of Shelby, and Johnson, of Nelson. But Allen adds more truly: "Not one of these took any part in organizing a parish, or in endeavoring to revive a church, whose prospects for the future they no doubt regarded as absolutely hopeless."

First Organized Church.

The first organized church in Kentucky was Christ Church in Lexington, which, as we have noted, was founded, though hardly organized, in 1794, under the ministry of the Rev. James Moore, but there is no record of any vestry having been chosen there until July 2, 1809. But as Mr. Moore was officiating regularly for the congregation at the time of the formal organization—at a salary of $200 per annum!!—it is wholly improbable that he had been doing so since 1794.

We know that the Rev. Williams Kavanaugh, who had been ordained by Bishop Claggett, June, 1800, was officiating regularly at Louisville in 1803. Mr. R. T. Durrett, the most zealous and most successful student of the early history of Kentucky, has found that the records of the court in the case of Carroll against Lacassagne, of Hite against March, and in other suits, show that orders were entered in 1803 requiring notice to non-residents, etc., to be read "at the Rev. Williams Kavanaugh's meeting house in Louisville, on some Sunday immediately after divine service." Kavanaugh officiated in this "meeting house" until 1806, when he removed to Henderson, Kentucky, and in the same year there died in charge of the Episcopal Church. But where this "meeting house" stood it is hard to determine. Says Mr. Durrett: "There was a pioneer church in Louisville, near the old Twelfth Street Fort, which was used by all denominations in early times. It stood at the northwest corner of Main and Twelfth streets, on a lot which belonged to Jacob Myers. Its erection on this lot at an early date involved the title in a cloud, which was not dispersed for many years. It was a simple structure, made of unhewed logs from the adjacent forest. It was thirty feet long, by twenty feet wide, and had a broad roof and belfry. The main door was in what would be called the gable end, which fronted on Twelfth Street, with one window over it, and two windows on each of the long sides. A large wooden chimney occupied the other end. * * * * It is possible that Mr. Kavanaugh, in 1803, got possession of this old church, and, after putting it in order, officiated in it while he was in Louisville. There is no known account, printed or written, of any other church at this early date, and tradition has handed down nothing relating to another."

But nearly twenty years must pass away before we shall find any living organized church at the Falls of the Ohio. Of that dark period of the church's life in Kentucky we have no record. Mr. Kavanaugh took up his residence in Henderson, perhaps, we may conjecture, because there he found loyal churchmen who had come with Colonel Henderson from North Carolina and had not lost in the wilderness the ancient faith. The Rev. James Moore had continued in charge of the congregation at Lexington since 1794; it had been formally organized in 1809; had agreed to the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, April 29, 1814, and sent John D. Clifford as a delegate to the general convention of the church, held in Philadelphia in that year. In 1816 a clergyman, sent out by "The Episcopal Missionary Society of Philadelphia" to Ohio, visited parts of Kentucky and, in 1819 (Sunday, June 6th), Mr. Benjamin Birge, of Lexington, was ordained deacon by Bishop Chase at Worthington, Ohio. The church in Kentucky still lived. There is preserved in the archives of the Diocese of Maryland a MS. letter from the Rev. Joseph Jackson to Bishop Kemp, of Maryland, dated Bardstown, Kentucky, September 28, 1820. We do not know under what auspices Mr. Jackson had come to Kentucky, but evidently he writes to his own bishop to give report of his doings and of the condition of ecclesiastical affairs which he has found. His hope had been, but we do not know for how long, "that a subscription would be made up in Louisville for an Episcopal clergyman, and authority given me (him) to write you to forward one without delay; but so much of caprice and indifference to everything religious prevails that delay has been added to delay. * * * * The excessive heat and prevailing disease in Louisville has prevented me (him) from tarrying but an hour or two at a time in town." He has left "a subscription paper in the hands of two or three gentlemen, who have promised to attend to it." He fears that the time has passed when the Episcopal Church could have been established with immediate strength, "but," he adds, "still there are nominal adherents in a sufficient number to induce, I think, a competent provision in several places, and the general inefficiency of other ministrations, the evident lukewarmness which prevails, with little or no exception where I have been, and the known fruits of Episcopal ministration in some places—for instance, in certain parts of Maryland and Virginia, as well as in New England—these considerations induce with the thinking and serious, even of different denominations, a wish for Episcopal clergymen —that is, of zeal and ardor, fidelity and wisdom." He concludes his letter, October 5: "The subscrip-

tion in Louisville has not progressed much during my absence, but I think there is still hope, from the character of some of the subscriptions. * * * * My wish is for a minister of the very finest grade to officiate at Louisville; none other would answer. His eloquence, especially, must be winning, commanding and irresistible. * * * * But," he adds finally, "without a bishop, I see no prospect of a permanent Episcopalian establishment in the State, nor indeed in any. Ohio now progresses, because she has a bishop." Mr. Jackson has evidently learned the first principles of churchmanship. And just as evidently, the sine qua non for success with Kentuckians!

He requests the bishop to direct his reply to "any respectable Marylander (as Richard Barnes, Esq.) in Louisville." And so we are not surprised that, at the first meeting of Episcopalians, to erect a church in Louisville, held in Washington Hall, on Friday, the 31st of May, 1822, the name of Richard Barnes appears as one of the committee of management then appointed. John Bustard was chairman of this meeting, and Samuel Dickinson secretary. The committee of management to erect the church consisted of Messrs. Peter B. Ormsby, Dennis Fitzhugh, Samuel Churchill, James Hughes, William L. Thompson, Richard Barnes and William H. Atkinson.

The Rev. Dr. Craik, in his "Historical Sketches of Christ Church, Louisville," informs us that by the census of Louisville for 1821 the population was ascertained to be: White persons, 1,886; blacks, 1,126; total, 3,012. He says: "A large proportion of the site of Louisville, now covered with houses, was then covered with water. Besides innumerable smaller bodies of water, there was one large lake, famous for its water fowl and for its boating facilities, occupying the space between the present site of St. Paul's Church (Sixth and Walnut streets) and Main Street. Louisville was then dreaded as a very graveyard. In the summer and fall of 1822 vast numbers were swept off by a fever of a very malignant type. * * * * This terrible visitation aroused the surviving inhabitants to the necessity of removing the cause of the pestilence, and their efforts were so successful that the scourge has never been repeated, and the city, for many years, has been one of the healthiest in the United States." But Dr. Craik calls attention to the fact that, although this movement to erect an Episcopal Church "was in the same year with the sickness and mortality already spoken of, yet it was not," as has been by some suggested, "prompted by that terrible calamity, for the first meeting was in May, and the second in July. The pestilence began near the close of the summer, and by its desolations and its discouraging influence upon the prospects of the place, retarded the work of making subscriptions and collections."

Christ Church Founded.

It is proper that we mention the names of those founders of the church in Louisville who were added to the committee of management at that second meeting mentioned by Dr. Craik as held in July, They were Hancock Taylor, James S. Bate, Richard Ferguson, James C. Johnston and William Croghan. At that same meeting the name of the church was fixed as Christ Church, and Richard Barnes, the "respectable Marylander," was elected treasurer. In May (8th), 1823, the plan offered by Graham & Ferguson was adopted, and Peter B. Ormsby, James Hughes and Richard Barnes were appointed to contract for materials and the building same church." And at the same meeting, the first vestry of Christ Church, Louisville, was chosen, as follows: Richard Barnes and G. S. Butler, wardens; P. B. Ormsby, John Bustard, John T. Gray, Daniel Wilson, Daniel McCalister, Richard Ferguson, Hancock Taylor and Samuel Churchill, vestrymen.

Of course, we know that Dr. Craik is mistaken in his statement that "up to this time it does not appear that any Episcopal clergyman had visited Louisville, with a single exception, two years before." And we know as well from the letter of the Rev. Joseph Jackson to Bishop Kemp, given above, that the movement was by no means "a spontaneous one on the part of the people." Dr. Craik mentions that the Rev. Asa Baldwin, of Western New York, preached in Louisville in 1820, "or thereabouts," "baptized and probably gave the first impulse to the desire for an Episcopal church." But in that very year the Rev. Joseph Jackson was pleading with the people to subscribe a salary for a resident minister. Again, whether the people did as Dr. Craik says, "persevere in this well-doing (the erection of the church) without any aid or encouragement from abroad," is at least doubtful, in view of the fact that, in the Episcopal Library of Maryland, there is a letter dated Louisville, June 20, 1822, signed "in behalf of the committee, P. B. Ormsby, chairman," addressed to Bishop Kemp, of Maryland, transmitting to him a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of May 31, giving "a probable statement of the expense of building the same (Christ

Church), and the means of meeting that expense." The letter concludes: "It is become the duty of the committee respectfully to ask of you such assistance toward the completion of the great work as you may be able to give, by taking up collections for that purpose, or otherwise." Whether collections were taken up in Maryland or not, we have no knowledge, but from the coming of the Rev. Joseph Jackson and his report to Bishop Kemp, we may be sure that the good bishop did not fail to send that "encouragement."

On the 11th of March, 1824, it is recorded that "at a meeting of the congregation of Christ Church —strange proceeding for the congregation!—held this day at the Washington Hall, the Rev. Henry M. Shaw was elected rector of said church and his salary fixed at $1,200 per year in Commonwealth paper, equal to $600 in specie." On the 1st day of May, 1824, it is recorded that Mr. Shaw accepted the appointment and commenced his ministerial duties in a temporary building provided for that purpose until Christ Church should be finished. "This building was," says Dr. Craik, "a frame house, on the present courthouse lot, on Fifth Street, near the corner of Jefferson and Fifth."

The same loving historian of the church and people he served so long and so faithfully tells us that "from the first meeting in Washington Hall, May 31, 1822, to this date, May 10, 1824, the enterprise has been conducted without the presence of a minister, and without even an occasional service. It is said that the honest and determined treasurer (Barnes) never permitted the work to be in advance of his collections. As soon as these were expended he covered up the walls and dismissed the workmen until funds were again in hand to pay for the work as fast as it was done. A similar honest policy pursued in all cases would have saved the church in this country much scandal, disgrace and pecuniary loss. Besides the moral benefits of this course, it it undoubtedly one cause, in the present instance, of the remarkable firmness and solidity of the walls of Christ Church." Alas, that the good treasurer did not go a little bit more slowly and use the money first collected to survey and fence off the lot donated to the church by Mr. Ormsby! Dr Craik says "the land was part of a five-acre lot, and Mr. Ormsby told the senior warden (Barnes) to survey and fence off just as much of the lot as might be desirable, and he would execute a deed for it. Amid the cares and perplexities of his numerous duties, the senior warden neglected this important matter, until, by one of those financial revulsions so common in this country, the whole of Mr. Ormsby's real estate passed out of his own control; and when the deed was actually made, on the 1st of May, 1824, no more land could be secured than the portion actually occupied by the building. Thus did a little procrastination lose to the church not only a beautiful yard and ample space for a rectory, but land that would have proved to be a valuable endowment." The burial ground, which was in rear of the church, was afterward presented to the church by Mrs. Mary O. Gray, the daughter of Mr. Ormsby.

The church must have been completed by the close of the year 1824, for, on the 21st of February, 1825, it is recorded in the vestry book that "the unsold pews are authorized to be rented subject to sale, and a sexton appointed to keep the church in order, etc." Here Mr. Shaw, the rector, officiated until August, 1828. His "showy qualities" "in the desk and pulpit, as a fine reader and an eloquent preacher," says Dr. Craik, "were well adapted to gratify and develop this newly awakened feeling of religious sensibility, affording to the church the fairest promise of deep and extended usefulness." But the fair prospect was soon blasted, for, in the summer of 1828, "grave scandals were in circulation in regard to the rector," and on the 14th of August was held a meeting of the male pewholders "to pass some whitewashing resolutions, with the understanding that Mr. Shaw was then and there to resign, all of which was accordingly done."

Disastrous to the new congregation was the fall of this man they had chosen as their first minister. For nearly four years there is no entry in the records of the vestry, not even of the annual election of vestrymen. We leave the people of Christ Church in their angry despair to mark the changes which meantime have taken place in Lexington; the introduction there of a new and powerful agent for the extension of the church in Kentucky; the organization of the diocesan life; and thence we shall note the coming of the influence to revive and reinvigorate the life of Christ Church, Louisville.

Allen, in his history, states that "the Rev. John Ward was really the first who infused an earnest church life into any parish in Kentucky." We know that Rev. James Moore was rector of Christ Church, Lexington, in 1809, and Allen implies, rather than affirms, that at about that date the Rev. John Ward succeeded to the rectorship. The records show that the Rev. John Ward began to officiate in Christ Church, Lexington, in November, 1814,

and resigned its charge December 1, 1819. "In 1820," he says, "the Rev. George Chapman succeeded the Rev. John Ward, who had removed to St. Louis." The rectorship of Dr. Chapman is the true beginning of the church's life in Kentucky. In the fall of 1829 appeared his first volume of "Sermons on the Church," and it immediately produced a great and beneficial effect. This book awakened many thinking men to the necessity of examining the claims of the Episcopal Church upon their allegiance, and among these, first and chief, Dr. John Esten Cooke, then professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Transylvania University. Perhaps no one man had more to do with the development and progress of the church in Kentucky than Dr. Cooke. The first fruits of his conversion to belief in the Apostolic Church was his volume published to satisfy his former co-religionists as to the grounds of his change. It is entitled "The Invalidity of Presbyterian Ordination," and made a deep impression upon the people and upon the church, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the United States. The convictions which found expression in Dr. Chapman's sermons as to the nature of the church necessarily compelled the effort to establish it in full and perfect form in Kentucky. Dr. Chapman was himself, in 1829, the only rector in Kentucky, yet is he not dismayed. On the 30th of May he visits Danville, gathers the Episcopalians, organizes a church, and bids the members send delegates to the convention it is proposed to hold in Lexington in the following July for the organization of the diocese. On the 7th of June, just a week later—and railroads in Kentucky are not yet!—on the 7th of June he is presiding in Christ Church, Louisville, and induces the vestry to send delegates to the convention at Lexington.

On the 8th of July, 1829, the first convention assembles in Christ Church, Lexington, at 8 a. m. Morning prayer is said by the Rev. John Ward, who, if he ever removed to St. Louis, is back again in Lexington, the principal of a female academy. A sermon—described by the secretary as "appropriate"—is delivered by Dr. Chapman. When the convention assembles for business, but three clergymen are present, Chapman and Ward, and the Rev. B. O. Peers, a deacon, who, like Moore, had been educated for the Presbyterian ministry, but changing his views of church polity, had been ordained a deacon by Bishop Moore, of Virginia, in 1826. Mr. Peers is the principal of the Pestalozzi Academy, in Lexington, Kentucky. Dr. Chapman was elected president of the convention, and the Rev. Mr. Peers the secretary. It is interesting to note, in this day of so-called medical unbelief, when the study of the physical prevents belief in the spiritual, that two great physicians, Ephraim McDowell and John Esten Cooke, are members of the primary convention of the Diocese of Kentucky. A constitution is adopted, reported by Dr. McDowell; a standing committee chosen; delegates are elected to attend the general convention in Philadelphia in the following August; the standing committee is instructed to invite Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina, to visit the diocese; a missionary society is organized; and the little handful of churchmen separate, having made ready another diocese to be added, in August following, to the American Federation of the Apostolic Church.

In July the Bishop of North Carolina (Ravenscroft) fulfills his promise and visits Lexington, and confirms ninety-one persons. Then, in November of the same year, comes Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, and visits both Lexington and Louisville. In the latter place he consecrated the new church and confirmed thirty-one persons. In his journal the bishop makes mention of the arrival of the new rector of Christ Church, Louisville, the Rev. David C. Page, of whose election there is, strange to say, no record in the vestry book. Dr. Craik tells us that, in 1827, Mr. Page, then recently ordained to the ministry, had married Miss Eliza Ormsby, of Louisville, and that this connection and the stimulus of Dr. Chapman's visit to Louisville in the spring of 1829 probably led to his election to the long vacant rectorship. So when the convention meets in 1830 there are four clergymen present: Chapman, Peers, Page and McMillan. In 1831 a new name appears, henceforth to be the most prominent for fifty years. The Rev. B. B. Smith has come—in November, 1830—from New York, where he had been serving as a secretary of the Missionary Society, to be the rector of Christ Church, Lexington; it being understood, so the tradition goes, that he shall be elected the bishop of the diocese so soon as its numerical strength will justify an election. William Meade, the great Bishop of Virginia, is present at this convention, but leaves before adjournment.

Early Conventions.

At this convention the Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith was elected bishop of the diocese, but technical objection having been raised by the standing committee of some of the dioceses to the validity of

Diocese of Kentucky.

the election, on account of a supposed deficiency in the number of presbyters voting, the bishop-elect declined to accept the election. Accordingly, at the convention of 1832, Dr. Smith was again unanimously elected, and was consecrated to this high office in St. Paul's Chapel, New York City, October 31, 1832.

When the convention assembled in 1833 the bishop greeted the little company, less than a dozen in number, with these words: "We meet this day under circumstances calculated to call forth our most grateful feelings to the compassionate and unchangeable Head of the church. No ecclesiastical body has yet met, south of the Ohio and west of the Alleghenies, completely organized within itself, after the model which the Apostles and their successors bequeathed to the church. Could I hope, in answer to your prayers, and by the supply of the Spirit of Christ, to realize the hopes which led you to perfect this ecclesiastical arrangement, I should indeed consider this meeting every way auspicious. Let no lack of effort on our part, or of faithful reliance on the promises of God, prove the sinful cause of the failure of the large expectations which attended the consecration of the first Protestant bishop for this portion of the Lord's vineyard."

One marvelous sign of progress and growth is the presence at this convention of eight candidates for holy orders. The bishop reports nine such on his list, and tells the convention that he has already inaugurated measures—"very imperfect," he calls them—for the education of these young men, "whose hearts the Lord hath touched to desire the work of the ministry." "A house has been rented, and by the pious liberality of a few ladies in Louisville and Lexington, partly furnished for their accommodation. These students are at present enjoying the imperfect advantages thus far provided. A fund of about a thousand dollars has also been subscribed, of which $345 has been paid in, to be loaned in small sums, without interest, to such students as require assistance."

Before the convention meets in 1834, the bishop —as he tells us afterward—acting upon the advice of "The Diocesan Society"—we suppose this means the Diocesan Missionary Society—has received from the Legislature of the State a charter for the theological seminary. "The buildings of the Eclectic Institute, lately owned by the Rev. Mr. Peers, of Lexington, have been purchased for the use of the seminary at $9,000, and one of the three annual payments made, or satisfactorily arranged to be made, before possession was taken on April 20 (1834)." The Rev. Henry Caswell has entered upon his duty as professor of sacred literature, with the care of seven or eight students.

When the convention met in 1836—for of that of 1835 no journal exists—the bright and glorious prospect is all overcast with the clouds of coming disaster. The bishop reports that he has been absent from his diocese almost a year, engaged in securing aid for the theological seminary; "the whole sum secured to the church in this diocese, amounting in various ways to not less than $14,000." The distinguished Dr. Thomas W. Coit is president of Transylvania University, and he, with Mr. Caswell, and perhaps others, are teaching in the seminary. There are eighteen students of divinity in the seminary. But the great trouble has begun, which shall destroy the seminary and set back the development of the church in the diocese for many, many years. Any reference to this most unhappy episode is, of course, most painful, but justice demands it, because this unfortunate misunderstanding among good men goes far toward explaining the slow growth of the church in Kentucky. It is not necessary to indicate the charges made against the bishop, or the progress of the angry discussion behind closed doors. At the convention of 1837 in Lexington the bishop demanded "a trial by my (his) peers." The formal presentment was then made and, in accordance with the canons of the general convention in such cases provided, the charges and specifications agreed upon, and the Court of Bishops—McIlvaine, of Ohio; Kemper, of Missouri and Indiana, and McCoskry, of Michigan—rendered judgment upon each charge and specification. As to the larger part of the charges that the accused was "guilty without criminality," and they add: "In conclusion the court considers that, in the publication of so much of the sentence as contains an opinion of guilt and expression of the censure of the court, the accused has received the merited admonition and penalty, and are now therefore prepared to reinvest him with his robes of office, and receive the Rt. Rev. Benjamin B. Smith as bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky within the rails of the altar and reinstate him in their affectionate confidence." But alas! they could not restore him to the confidence of the men who had been his co-laborers. There is of course peace on the surface, but only there; and the bishop can never regain the enthusiastic following of his people. When the convention meets in

An Unhappy Episode.

Louisville in 1838 the little company of brilliant men who had been gathered at Lexington about the seminary has been scattered. Coit has resigned the presidency of Transylvania, and, with Caswell, the Leacocks, and Bledsoe, has left the diocese. Dr. Cooke, who had been perhaps the leader of the opposition to the bishop, has removed to Louisville. Thither we will return with him to mark the growth of the church in this city, under the leadership of Mr. Page, who had, as we remember, entered upon his duty as rector of Christ Church just as Chapman had begun to arouse the churchmen of Kentucky to united action.

Mr. Page had not been very long in charge of Christ Church before his deep despondency because of the indifference of the people gave place to great rejoicing over the evidences of a new spirit in them. As Dr. Craik says: "The winter was passed. The spring time had come. The congregation rapidly increased. * * * * And before the close of Mr. Page's ministry in Louisville this house of God, in its then dimensions, was filled to overflowing." His resignation was accepted in April, 1836. During his rectorship was founded the first of the charitable institutions which are now the crown and the pride of the church in Louisville. The Protestant Episcopal Female Orphan Asylum was begun by Mrs. Mary O. Gray, who enlisted other loving and liberal hearts in the Godly enterprise, and was opened October 1, 1835, in a house on the north side of Market Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Six orphan children entered the asylum at its opening. Thereafter, the asylum was for many years on Fifth, near Chestnut Street; and now the children have a most beautiful home on College Street, near Floyd, wherein they are lovingly cared for by a devoted matron and a no less devoted Board of Lady Managers, representing the several congregations of the church in the city. The institution has an endowment sufficient, with the gifts it can annually expect, to support it most comfortably. It is proper to add that, of this endowment, $10,000 was given in 1843 by John Bustard, Esq., at that time a member of St. Paul's Church, but who was one of the first vestry of Christ Church, elected in 1823.

Upon the acceptance of Dr. Page's resignation, the vestry elected as rector the Rev. Mr. Leacock, of Lexington, who declined the election. Already we begin to see the fruit of the unhappy controversy between the bishop and his presbyters. For eight months of the vacancy the church was under the charge of the Rev. J. B. Britton, a young clergyman just ordained, who had been baptized and confirmed in Christ Church, and by its people supported during the period of his preparation. His ministrations were most acceptable, efficient and successful. Not until July, 1837, is the chancel of Christ Church occupied by a rector, when there stood within its rails the Rev. William Jackson. His coming marks an epoch in our history. He was a man of rare gifts, one of a family of five brothers, of whom three were clergymen, all born in England. He came to Louisville in the very fullness of his powers and of his reputation. He came to a church that had been filled to overflowing by his predecessor. At once, the question was presented anew of providing additional accommodations for the congregation. We say "anew," "for the same subject had already been urged upon the vestry by Dr. Page in 1835." To understand the action to this end finally taken, we must go back a little in our history and recite the beginnings of the movement for the erection of a second church—St. Paul's—in Louisville.

St. Paul's Church.

On the 28th day of September, 1834, twelve citizens met, pursuant to a call published in the newspapers, in the Louisville Hotel, for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal Church in the lower section of the city. To show that in this movement there was no jealousy of, or hostility to, Christ Church, we rejoice to note that the rector of Christ Church, Dr. Page, was chairman of the meeting. Having appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the object they had in view, the meeting adjourned until October 4, 1834, the following Saturday. Of this meeting appointed, if it ever was held, we have no record. But we have a record of a meeting on November 1, 1834, at which St. Paul's Church was formally organized, and its wardens and vestry regularly elected. Immediately thereafter a subscription list was opened for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a church. The next meeting of which we have record was held in Christ Church, December 10, 1835, when it was agreed to make effort to find at least twenty persons willing to give their notes for $500 each, to be discounted and used in the building of the church, and a building committee was appointed. At a meeting eight days after report was made of some success. The lot, already purchased, was paid for, but the "amount of the subscriptions left was so small that many favored the erection of a small church, only 26 by 60

feet in dimensions. The building committee had, fortunately, larger ideas, and perhaps under the influence of Stirewalt, the architect, decided to erect a building 80 by 100 feet in size.

Just at this time we find record of a meeting, May 30, 1836, at which, disregarding the action of the meeting in November, 1834, new articles of agreement were adopted. Perhaps some technical deficiency in the document drawn up in 1834 may have led to this. This is probable, and the new document is interesting, chiefly because it bears the signatures of B. O. Peers and Richard Barnes. The Rev. B. O. Peers, the deacon, who was secretary of the first diocesan convention, had removed to Louisville in 1834, for the coming storm at Lexington had ere this made itself felt. Richard Barnes, clarum et venerabile nomen, is the "respectable Marylander," the senior warden and treasurer of old Christ Church from its very beginning. The corner stone of the new church was laid by Bishop Smith, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Peers, who seems from 1836 to have been in charge of the new congregation, on the 29th of April, 1837. Soon came the terrible financial panic of that year, and necessarily the work upon the building was stopped, if, indeed, it was ever begun. But the congregation did not disband, or cease to be gathered for worship. In the Mechanics' Institute, on Sixth street, near Walnut, and perhaps in a school house on the Court House lot, on Fifth street, the Rev. Mr. Peers ministered to them, although there is no record of his ever having been formally elected rector. Distinguished as an educator, a professor in Transylvania University at twenty-seven years of age, and its president before he was thirty-five, to the work of education he devoted his life. His report to the Legislature of Kentucky upon the Common School System of education, in 1829, may be said to be the foundation on which our Kentucky System of Schools has been erected. Yet may it not be forgotten that he ever served diligently as a minister of Christ, and was the leader of the little band to organize and establish St. Paul's Church, Louisville.

Doubtless, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, the new rector of Christ Church, was the cause of the measures being taken by the Vestry of Christ Church, which resulted in the completion of St. Paul's Church, notwithstanding the financial difficulties. His church was so full that some provision had to be made for the people. Says Mr. Durrett, in his "Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church:" "Mr. Jackson took hold of the matter with his wonted energy, and so handled the two congregations in joint action that they progressed as one body, without the jealousies usually attendant upon such movements. St. Paul's became the work of Christ Church, as it was the work of St. Paul's, and the result was that the building began to rise and did not stop until the walls were up, the roof on, and the interior fitted for worship." The new church was consecrated on the 6th day of October, 1839, Dr. Henshaw, of Baltimore, preaching the sermon. "Then," says Dr. Craik, "Mr. Jackson and the greater part of the congregation took possession of the new building, leaving a few old and attached members of Christ Church to begin again the struggle of getting a new congregation." For a little more than four years was this good and great man permitted to break the bread of life to the large congregation he attracted to St. Paul's, and then, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," as he sat at his desk writing his sermon—February 16th, 1844—was he called to Paradise. His works still follow him. His influence for the church in Louisville was as great as that of any other man.

We must turn aside for a moment from the proper subject of our sketch, to note the beginning and the development of an enterprise of the church in Kentucky, whose failure and the causes of it must be told as being another melancholy factor in our slow conquest of the people. In the Diocesan Convention of 1839, a resolution was adopted to raise a committee to consider the expediency of establishing a college in the diocese, under the auspices of the church; and a further resolution that the trustees of the Theological Seminary be requested to appoint a committee to consider the expediency of removing the seminary to any point where the said college shall be established. The next year, the proposition is made for a committee to make effort to establish the college in Madison County, and with power to begin the work when a subscription in that and neighboring counties shall have reached the sum of $10,000. In December of that same year—1840—there is held a special convention of the diocese in the Court House at Shelbyville, at which the Bishop reminds the members that more than a year before they had resolved to make effort to revive the dead seminary by uniting it with a college under church auspices, and then presents the offer of the trustees of Shelby College to surrender their institution to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Theological Seminary.

The overture is promptly accepted, application for charter is ordered, and the new trustees are designated. The Bishop is authorized to ask for the proper amendments of the charter of the seminary, and the convention adjourns, hopeful and thankful. But, in May, 1842, the Bishop reports that all efforts to find a suitable head for the college have proved unsuccessful. In 1844, the Rev. Robert B. Drane appears as president of the college, and the Rev. J. Sweet as professor of mathematics therein. In 1845, Dr. Drane and Mr. Sweet have both departed, and the Rev. I. D. Berry, deacon, has become president of the college, and professor of theology. And more significant perhaps, the property in Lexington formerly used as the Theological Seminary has been sold for $11,500. This money has been invested in stocks and the income is to be used for the support of the theological professor in the college. The years pass by freighted with earnest, honest effort to upbuild the institution, and with disappointment to the aged Bishop and those clergy and laymen who labored with him. Ill success causes, perhaps, ill judged experiments both in men and methods. And naturally, these result in heart-burnings and hard words, for the unfortunate doth naturally seek to explain his misfortunes by others' failure. At last comes the end. The heart of the diocese is sick with the long-deferred hope that the college shall prosper, and within a short time after Bishop Cummins had assumed virtual control, perhaps by his advice, the property was surrendered to the trustees of the town of Shelbyville. But few Kentucky churchmen of to-day had any personal knowledge of it or its administration, but its living death for so many years will be a warning to the generations to come that they essay not to build till they have counted the cost and are ready.

When Dr. Jackson entered the new St. Paul's Church in October, 1839, it will be remembered that he took with him the larger part of the congregation of Christ Church. A few faithful ones remained to be the nucleus of another congregation in the old home.

On the 23d of September, 1839, the Rev. H. J. Leacock was elected rector, but, to the disappointment of all, declined. Naturally to the disappointment of all, for Leacock was a most remarkable man. He came from Barbadoes to the United States, and joined his brother at Lexington, Kentucky, where he shone even in the brilliancy of that seminary circle. When that group of remarkable men was scattered by the unhappy events of which we have made mention, Leacock had gone from Lexington to Franklin, Tennessee, where he had charge of a small parish. Thither went Mr. G. W. Anderson, of Louisville, two hundred miles by stage coach, and seizing him with friendly violence, actually brought him with him to Louisville. For six months, he labored in Christ Church most successfully, but he would not remain, for he would not permanently reside in Kentucky. The old wounds of the seminary battle are unhealed. He returned to the West Indies in 1847, and there losing his wife, placed himself at the head of the new African Mission and died as "the Martyr of the Pongas."

Christ Church, which had been closed for several months before Mr. Leacock came, was, after his departure in July, 1840, again without ministerial service, and the little congregation well nigh in despair. The position demanded such a man as they could with difficulty secure with the means they had to support him. To Mr. B. O. Davis, says Dr. Craik, is due the credit of saving the old parish in that critical time. He, by personal solicitation, raised a salary sufficient for an unmarried man, and then by the good providence of God did Bishop Kemper visit Louisville and being guest at Mr. Davis' house, learned of the need and suggested the supply.

The Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin was the man; he was unanimously elected rector on the judgment of Bishop Kemper, and in response to the invitation came to visit Christ Church. The visit convinced the modest man of his own unfitness for the position, and convinced the people that he was the man they sought. Again elected unanimously, Mr. Pitkin came and assumed the charge November 1, 1840. The judgment of the people proved correct. Mr. Pitkin was the man they sought, as was proven by the results of his four years' ministry. He resigned the rectorship May 22, 1844, and five days thereafter the Rev. James Craik of Kanawha, Virginia, was elected rector. Before accepting or declining he tells us that he wished to inspect the field offered him, and so in June he came, arriving by the mail boat at early dawn. "Before sunrise Mr. Craik was traversing the streets of Louisville with curious interest. It was Friday morning and the church was opened for early morning prayer. He entered the sacred courts, and so the first house which gave him shelter in Louisville was the House of God"—that very House of God in which he should plead for God with men

J. N. Stine

for forty years. On August 1, 1844, he began the labors which ceased only when he departed this life, June 9, 1882.

James Craik was one of the most influential churchmen of his time. He speedily took his place as the leader in the Diocese of Kentucky, and not long thereafter as a leader in the general council of the church. Again and again was he called to preside over the House of Deputies of the General Convention, and never was complaint made of either his ability or his equity in judgment. Of decided convictions, a loyal servant of principle, he was fearless in the utterance of his convictions and the defense of his principles, whether their application were to the church or to the State. Because he believed in the union of the States, as indissoluble by any one or any number of the States, he was bold to declare this faith and to give reasons for its holding, when to do so was not most popular in Kentucky. Because he believed with all his heart in the principles of the Catholic church of antiquity, therefore he was outspoken in their assertion, equally against the corruptions of the mediaevalists and the rationalism of the modern Protestantism. Busy with his pen in defense of the truth, busy on his little farm close by the city in the maintenance of his health by physical exercise, he yet was a diligent pastor of his flock, which increased with marvelous rapidity and regularity; he knew his sheep and was known of them, and therefore they followed him. His word was law, his opinion was the end of controversy to the great congregation of Christ Church, because he had "fed them with a faithful and true heart, and ruled them prudently with all his power." In 1870, when Dr. Craik began to be an old man and needed help in the administration of his great charge, there came to be his associate a man as rare as he, and yet almost his very contradictory.

John Nicholas Norton, D. D., was a native of Western New York, and came thence as a very young man to the charge of Ascension Church, Frankfort, which he built up from the very ground. During his long service in Frankfort he gathered together a great flock, which more than filled the beautiful church he had builded. When Bishop Smith, about the year 1866, removed his residence to the capital, the beautiful church was enlarged, and, as many think, spoiled in the enlargement. Why, we know not, but in 1870 Dr. Norton consented to become the associate rector of Christ Church, entering upon his charge September 1 of that year, and having labored as such most assiduously for eight years, he went to his rest before his senior, Dr. Craik, on July 18, 1881.

We have said he was the contradictory of Dr. Craik, and yet we mean not in church principles, for there they were absolutely at one, save that perhaps Dr. Norton held higher views of the efficacy of sacraments than Dr. Craik. But they were unlike in the manner of their address and in the manner of their thought. Dr. Norton was an even more voluminous writer than his fellow. He wrote and published the lives of many of the bishops, some story books, and several volumes of sermons. In style they are as nervous and epigrammatic as were the walk and the conversation of the writer. They are essentially modern—and we had almost said American—in their mode of thought and of treatment. Short, pointed, interesting, we know no sermons like them. But it was the man behind them that gave them their power. He loved God and believed that He was ever ready to hear and answer prayer. He loved men—all men—and gave himself to them and for them. He was the Good Samaritan to thousands of poor afflicted ones, and his love and goodness helped them to believe the love and goodness of their Father in Heaven. They believed in Dr. Norton, and so learned to believe in Him whom he preached. Christ Church was filled in his time with those for whose souls no one cared, and often now, fifteen years after his death, we are approached by those whose introduction is that they were "confirmed by Dr. Norton." Prayerful, studious, self-denying, devoted, he served Christ in his generation. At the death of Dr. Norton the vestry of Christ Church invited the son of the rector, the Rev. Charles E. Craik, to become his assistant, and upon the death of the father the son was elected to the rectorship. He still serves the congregation in which he was born and grew up to manhood, albeit the congregation has, as we shall see, changed its character.

Upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop Smith was rector pro tempore of St. Paul's Church until near the end of the year 1844, the Rev. John B. Gallagher came from Savannah, Georgia, to become the second rector of that parish. It will be noted that he and Dr. Craik came to Louisville about the same time, and we are pleased to be able to give Dr. Craik's estimate of this man of God, his neighbor and his friend. He says: "He was a man of singularly pure mind, of warm affections, of cultivated taste and intellect, and of gentle manners, refined to the highest degree of effectiveness

by foreign travel. His conversational powers and his whole address were of the most captivating order. And all these powers and graces he devoted with full and unreserved consecration to the service of his Divine Master. Our relations were cordial and intimate from the beginning to the end of our brief sojourn together in Louisville. * * * * During the whole period of Mr. Gallagher's ministry in Louisville the Episcopal church was emphatically one in heart and mind, as well as in faith and discipline."

St. John's Parish.

During the rectorship of Mr. Gallagher St. John's Parish was organized. Mr. Durrett says: "An ample lot was purchased and a suitable brick building erected in 1847, and when it was ready for occupancy, in 1848, a colony of members from St. Paul's went there and formed the nucleus of a new congregation." Dr. Craik says, as an evidence of the perfect unity then existing in the church in Louisville, that "St. John's Church was organized, and its present comely house of worship built by the labors and contributions of both" (Christ Church and St. Paul's); that Mr. I. B. Ramsdell, then a lay missionary of the church in the city, gathered the first members of the Parish of St. John's, but the work was soon taken hold of and conducted to a successful issue by the Rev. Joseph C. Talbot. This gentleman, afterward the missionary bishop of the Northwest, and late of Indiana, was confirmed in Christ Church just before Mr. Jackson removed to St. Paul's. He studied divinity while engaged as an officer in a bank in this city, and for several years thus maintained himself while serving as rector of St. John's. St. John's Parish was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese in 1847, and as one of its deputies appears William Cornwall, who was to live to be a warden in Christ Church, a deputy to many general conventions, and a devoted lay reader and Sunday School teacher. He built St. James' Church, Cane Run, Jefferson County, and ministered to the little flock he had gathered there for a lifetime. A student, a remarkable Bible scholar, a churchman who spared himself never in serving the church, he is missed in Louisville and will be for years to come.

Mr. Gallagher died February 9, 1849, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Y. Rooker, an Englishman by birth. He was a preacher of most captivating eloquence, but yet, under his administration, the church did not prosper as aforetime. In March, 1853, he resigned and returned to England. While he was rector a lot was purchased in Portland, from which purchase, perhaps, arose long after the Church of St. Peter, in that region of the city.

In November, 1853, the Rev. Henry M. Denison came from Williamsburg, Virginia, to the rectorship of St. Paul's. Mr. Durrett says of him: "He was a man of brilliant talents, extensive learning, and of the highest moral and religious character. He was a fine reader and an eloquent speaker. He soon began to bring back to harmony the discords his predecessor had made. * * * * The loss of his estimable wife, however, added to bodily afflictions, and in May, 1857, he resigned to accept the rectorship of St. Peter's, in Charleston, South Carolina."

St. Andrew's Parish.

During his administration, in the year 1856, the Parish of St. Andrew's was organized. It was begun in a church which stands on Chestnut Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and was sold to the Baptists in 1865. The parish was admitted to union with the Convention in 1857. Some time after the old church had been sold a small church was erected upon a lot at the corner of Second and Kentucky streets, the gift of Mr. R. A. Robinson, who has given so much to upbuild the church in Louisville. Of its later history we will speak later.

In October, 1857, the Rev. Francis McNeece Whittle came from Berryville, Virginia, to be the rector of St. Paul's, and there labored diligently and effectively for ten years, until called to be the assistant bishop of Virginia. He still lives in Virginia, a blessing to his diocese, although infirm and almost blind. He still lives in the hearts of a great multitude in this city, to whom he was in very deed a father in God. During his rectorship the Parish of Zion Church was organized, at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets; and St. Paul's Chapel, which is not now used for worship, was set up in the northwestern part of the city.

Upon the removal of Dr. Whittle to Virginia (1867), the Rev. Edmund Taylor Perkins, D. D., came thence to be rector of St. Paul's. We rejoice that he still lives, a joy and a comfort to us all in Louisville, although two years ago he resigned the rectorship, but consented to remain with his people as rector emeritus. During his rectorship Emmanuel Church was organized, at Fourteenth and Broadway. It was admitted into the union with the Council of the Diocese in 1871. But in 1873 its rector was "carried away with the dissimulation" of the then assistant bishop (Cummins), and aban-

doned the church in his company. The effort was made to carry the congregation and the property with him, but returning reason prevented the exodus of all but two or three of the members, and the courts protected the title of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the property. Wisely the property was sold and the money invested in the erection of a new church for Zion Parish at Eighteenth and Chestnut streets.

Upon Dr. Perkins' retirement the present rector of St. Paul's, the Rev. Reverdy Estill, D. D., was elected. But a little while after he had entered upon his duty, on St. Paul's Day, January 25, 1894, St. Paul's Church—at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets—was burned to the ground. The services were maintained for a short time in the chapel adjoining the church, which had escaped the fire, and since have been held in the old Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. The vestry, after long and full consideration, decided that it was not wise to rebuild the church upon the old site. In spite of sentiment which cried out for the continued use of the old lot, they came to see that as Christ Church could not be removed by reason of a reversionary clause in the deed of gift, and further, that as Christ Church had just given its property to be the cathedral of the diocese and would naturally care for all church people in the northern part of the city, it was best to place St. Paul's in the midst of the new and growing section in the south. Accordingly, a lot was purchased at the entrance of St. James' Court (why shall it not now be called St. Paul's Court?), and thereon has been erected a noble edifice of stone, which was opened and dedicated on Easter Day, April 5, 1896. An earnest churchman can but pray that the glory of this latter house may be as great as that of the one we have given up.

Calvary Church.

In 1860 the congregation of Methodists, worshiping in Sehon Chapel, at the corner of Third and Guthrie streets, resolved, under the leadership of the minister, to enter the Episcopal Church, if they should be helped by churchmen to pay the debt resting upon their church. This help was given by the members of Christ Church and St. Paul's, and the transfer of minister, people and property was made. We believe that the minister was disappointed and did not tarry with us long. At any rate, we find that when Calvary Church was admitted into the Convention, the Rev. George M. Everhart was the rector. He was succeeded by the Rev. W. M. Platt, D. D., a most brilliant orator. Under his administration the old church was sold, and, strangely enough, to a congregation of Methodists, who still occupy it. A lot was purchased on Fourth Street, near York, and a great church of stone begun. When the choir and the transepts were finished the money and the credit of the church were both exhausted, and a mortgage for $10,000 rested on the property, on which 10 per cent interest was paid. Such was the situation when the present bishop came to the diocese in February, 1875. At the request of the vestry he became the rector, and appointed as his assistant his friend, the Rev. Fleming James, D. D. Dr. James remained but a short time, and as his successor came the Rev. W. P. Kramer, and upon his resignation came the present rector, the Rev. James Gibbon Minnigerode. Since he came the parish has bought a rectory, has built a beautiful Sunday School room, has finished the great church and paid for it, and has built a chapel on "The Point," in which it carries on a Sunday school and an industrial school. That was a great day for rector and people when they could and did invite Dr. Platt to come and preach the sermon at the consecration of the church he had begun twenty years before.

St. John's Church, which, as we have seen, was organized in 1847, has had a somewhat checkered career and many rectors. After the Rev. J. C. Talbot came his namesake, the Rev. J. J. Talbot, the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Rev. W. C. Butler, the Rev. W. Leacock and the Rev. Mr. Maycock. Then came to the old church, when at the very lowest point of depression, Stephen Elliott Barnwell. He came upon a salary of $600 per annum. On Thursday night, March 27, 1890, Louisville was struck by a whirlwind, which demolished many buildings and took many lives. Among those most precious to us was St. John's Church and its rector with his baby boy. There was veritable mourning for him throughout the city, for he was a good man. He had so endeared himself to his people and to the community that his congregation, in spite of its unfavorable location, had so increased that his vestry, who were then paying him three times the salary they had pledged when he came to them, had designed to increase it that Easter. Upon his death his cousin, the Rev. R. W. Barnwell, came from St. Paul's Church, Henderson, Kentucky, to be his successor. He at once began the effort to rebuild the church as a memorial to Stephen Barnwell. His success was fairly good, but at the end of no long

time he resigned and went to Paducah. The brother of the dead rector then came, William H. Barnwell, from Columbus, Mississippi, and under his ministry the church was completed. It is beautiful and well appointed, but unfortunately is not yet wholly free from debt. The Rev. W. H. Barnwell resigned in 1895, and the Rev. W. H. McGee is now in charge.

Grace Church.

Grace Church, on Gray, near Preston Street, was organized in 1855, as a mission of Christ Church. The lot on which the church stands was given by Mrs. Mary O. Gray. The Rev. Mr. Bushnell was its first rector; after him the Rev. Mr. Thayer, and then the Rev. L. P. Tschiffely, B. D., and then Rev. George C. Betts, A. M. The present rector is the Rev. M. L. Woolsey.

St. Andrew's Church was, as we have seen, organized in 1856, but removed to its present site in 1865. The first rector of the church on Second Street was the Rev. W. Q. Hulliken, then Rev. C. H. Shield, D. D. Then came the Right Rev. C. C. Penick, D. D., who had resigned his episcopate in West Africa and come home, as was supposed, to die. Restored to health, he labored with abundant success in St. Andrew's. Thrice did he enlarge the old building to render it capable of the ever increasing congregation, and finally built the glorious church in which the congregation now worships. Dr. Penick, under God, made St. Andrew's a great parish. Upon his resignation in 1894 the Rev. Lewis W. Burton came from Richmond, Virginia, to St. Andrew's, and was taken away in January, 1896, against the will of all his people, to be the bishop of the new Diocese of Lexington. The Rev. John K. Mason, D. D., of Virginia, assumed charge of the parish on April 15, 1896.

St. Peter's, Portland, organized in 1850, but not admitted into the union until 1868, has had but a feeble life. The constant migration of Church people away from that quarter has prevented its attaining vigorous maturity.

Trinity Church, on Main, near Wenzel Street, was a mission of Christ Church, and perhaps may be said still to be such. The faithful rector, the Rev. George Grant Smith, cannot be maintained by the congregation unassisted, and he is, therefore, employed as a curate at the Cathedral, where, as everywhere else, he is a most devoted and most efficient servant of the church.

Zion Church, on Eighteenth and Chestnut, after many ups and downs of experience, has transferred its property to the bishop and become the Mission of the Epiphany. Here the Rev. Mr. Waller labored for many years, and going thence, established the Church of the Ascension on Twenty-second Street, near Jefferson. The Mission of the Epiphany is now served by the Rev. James Kirkpatrick.

The Church of the Advent, once a mission of Christ Church, was begun in a chapel on Broadway, near Underhill Street. There for many years it was conducted most successfully by the clergy of Christ Church. Some fifteen years ago the Rev. M. M. Benton became the rector, and under his ministry was erected the beautiful church on Baxter Avenue, near the gate of the cemetery. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas P. Jacob.

St. Mark's African Church was organized in 1867 under the Rev. Mr. Atwell, but it ceased to exist in not many years, and then the Rev. Dr. Norton built the Church of Our Merciful Savior for colored people, on Madison Street, near Tenth. At the death of Dr. Norton the present bishop assumed the charge of the mission, and has had several different assistants in the work. Four years ago he sold the property on Madison Street, and with the money received therefor and with gifts received from many good people, he purchased the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, which is commodious and handsome. The present minister is the Rev. T. J. Brown and his service is most effective.

St. Stephen's Chapel in Germantown was erected by Dr. Norton many years ago, on a most ineligible spot, because, as he told us, a boy threw a stone at him as he was walking by the place. He decided he would build a church there, and called it St. Stephen's. The service in the chapel is maintained by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of St. Andrew's Church.

St. Mary's Mission has been recently begun on Floyd Street, near Oak Street, by the rector of Grace Church.

St. Luke's Mission is at the corner of Eighteenth and Oak streets, and is conducted by laymen from the Cathedral.

St. George's, Parkland, is a mission to which Dr. Estill ministers with self-denying devotion.

So have we made mention of all the churches and missions in our city. But we have said nothing of our charitable institutions, the pride of our communion, albeit, by their number and magnitude, they have perhaps hindered the development of our missionary work.

S. M. Rudolph

Church Charities.

In 1869 Miss Sarah Clayland of Christ Church, desiring to serve God more effectively in His church, went, by the advice of her rector, to Baltimore and spent some time with the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd in that city. Returning to Louisville, she began, in a little hired house, an orphanage for boys. On the 28th of October, 1870, was laid the corner-stone of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, upon a lot given by Miss Henrietta Preston Johnston. The large building was erected by the people of Christ Church in grateful commemoration of their rector's having completed a rectorship of twenty-five years among them. The house is under the care of the Sisters of St. Martha, as is also the Home of the Innocents—Broadway, near First Street—a home for helpless, friendless infancy. This little institution was begun by the Rev. Dr. Helm, in a house on Washington Street, chiefly as a crêche where poor women might leave their children while they were out at work. He soon secured the services of Sister Emily Cooper to help him, and under her management the home has become a great agency for benevolent work. The house now occupied as the home was given by five noble men, who, we know, would prefer that their names should not be written here.

In 1882 the present bishop of the diocese was permitted to lay the corner-stone of the Church Home and Infirmary, and of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary. The first named was the gift of John P. Morton, Esq., of this city, and he desired, he said, that it should be for a memorial of his lifelong friend and rector, Dr. Craik. It is a great building and a noble charity. Unfortunately, the means to carry it on are so limited that it cannot do the good its generous donor wished it to do. But in no long time the home will receive, it is believed, the endowment which he gave it, and then will his wishes be fulfilled.

The John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary—Third and Oak streets—originated in a society of girls in St. Paul's Church. They agreed to work to secure a fund to build a Protestant hospital in this city. Years passed by, and by their diligence they had accumulated such a sum as seemed to the rector to justify their presenting their cause to the churchmen of the city. This was done at a great mass meeting. Earnest addresses were made and much enthusiasm aroused. Dr. Norton had just died. His widow offered her residence on Broadway for the hospital, provided it should be called by her husband's name. This offer was rejected, because the building was not suitable for hospital use, but the name was given the institution, and in lieu of the home Mrs. Norton gave a large subscription. This, too, is a noble charity, limited only by its means. It has everything to give to the sick in the way of comfort and care, and gives with unsparing hand to all who need to the extent of its ability.

Church Schools.

A bishop must ever have a longing desire to provide schools for the children of his people, wherein, with instruction in arts and sciences equal to the best, they may receive also instruction in that wisdom whose beginning is the fear of the Lord. And such has been the desire of the present bishop since his episcopate began. Therefore, notwithstanding that the memory of Shelby College and its failure was constant warning against the undertaking of such an enterprise, when the opportunity came it was seized, and Trinity Hall, located just on the confines of the city, in rear of Cave Hill Cemetery, is the diocesan school for boys. It was opened in September, 1886, under Mr. E. L. McClelland as head master, and for five years was growing in favor and usefulness when the head master was compelled by ill-health to give up the work. Thereafter, for two years, because of our inability to find a suitable principal, the school was closed. Then we were fortunate to secure the services of the Rev. W. T. Elmer, M. A., under whom the school is now doing good service.

It will be remembered that the Diocese of Kentucky was organized in 1829, with three resident clergymen, and only three parishes. In 1831, when we have the first official reports of those three churches, we find there were in Louisville sixty communicants, in Lexington ninety-one, and in Danville twenty-seven. This year an ineffectual attempt was made to elect a bishop, which effort was successful in 1832. Then there were five clergymen and the deputies of as many parishes. Two hundred and forty-two communicants are reported, of whom seventy are in Louisville.

Thirty-four years pass away, and at the Convention of 1866, at which Dr. Cummins was elected the assistant bishop, thirty-two clergymen are reported as members of the diocese, and twenty-seven parishes are represented by their deputies. The number of the communicants in the diocese is given as 2,190, of whom 1,071 are in Louisville. The Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., then elected assistant bishop, was rector of Trinity Church, Chicago,

having previously served as rector in Norfolk, Virginia; Washington, D. C.; and Baltimore, Maryland. He was born in Kent County, Delaware, December 11, 1822. He was graduated from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and soon afterward entered the Methodist ministry. He was ordained deacon in the church in 1845, and priest in 1847. He was consecrated bishop upon his election to be assistant bishop of Kentucky, in Christ Church, Louisville, November 15, 1866.

The outlook of the church in Kentucky seemed then to be full of best assured hope. Dr. Cummins was a most brilliant rhetorician. Crowds ever thronged the place where he had been announced to preach, and were held spell-bound by the thrilling tones, the graceful diction and the vivid word painting of the orator. More than this, the long Civil War was just ended, and by reason of the ecclesiastical conflicts and separations which it had occasioned in almost all of the Protestant denominations, the men of Kentucky were somewhat loosened from their ancient denominational associations. The Episcopal Church of the nation had been reunited immediately upon the return of peace. The separate organizations were maintained only so long as separate and controlling nationalities made them necessary. And men were affected by this strange behavior; they began to look more kindly upon "the old church," as they called it, which thus exhibited its belief in unity. At such a time, under such conditions, came the great preacher to Kentucky. The result at the first was what was to be expected. Crowds filled the churches, halls or court houses where he preached, and a larger number than ever before came seeking admission to the ancient fold. But ere long began to be manifested the lack of earnest conviction of church principles in the new bishop. At first affiliating closely with one side of the house, and almost rude in his coldness to the men holding other opinions equally legitimate, by and by he reversed his conduct and snubbed those who had been his familiars, while he drew closest to those from whom he had been furthest removed. At last, in 1873, he abandoned the communion of the church, announcing his purpose to transfer the exercise of his office to another field. The bishop of Kentucky, Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, at once revoked the license he had six years previously given him, as his assistant, to perform episcopal functions, without which he could do no espiscopal act anywhere lawfully; and then the senior bishop of the church, in accordance with the canons in such cases provided, deposed him from the ministry of the church.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

Dr. Cummins at once organized the Reformed Episcopal Church, and proceeded, with certainly unseemly haste, himself to consecrate others to share his own withdrawn authority. The schism can hardly be said to have been prosperous numerically. One little congregation in Kentucky, as we have seen, sought to go with him. It lived as a Reformed Episcopal congregation but very few years, and to-day is wholly forgotten. We are not aware of the fact that one single follower of Dr. Cummins lives in the State in which he once preached the gospel he afterward sought to destroy. Some years before his death, which occurred June 26, 1876, he is reported to have told the General Conference of the Methodist Church, in an address delivered before that body, "that he had always been Methodist inside." Pity that, when the shell in which he had lived was broken, he must needs go to work to make another. Pity that he had not returned to the Methodists whence he came.

On the 12th of November, 1874, in a special convention held in Calvary Church, Louisville, the Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., was chosen assistant bishop. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Baltimore, Maryland, whereof he was rector, on the 27th of January, 1875. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1837; was graduated as M. A. from the University of Virginia in July, 1858; served as an officer in the Army of the Confederate States; was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1867; was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in that year, and priest by Bishop Whittle the year following. He was sent as a deacon to build a church in Harrisonburg, Virginia, and having completed that task, went to Christ Church, Baltimore, as rector, in July, 1869. Upon his coming to Kentucky the venerable Bishop Smith took up his permanent residence in New York and never came into Kentucky again. This venerable servant of God survived for nearly ten years after the present bishop became his assistant, and died at the great age of ninety years, in the city of New York, May 31, 1884. He was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, June 13, 1794, was graduated from Brown University in 1816, ordained deacon April 17, 1817, and priest in 1818. He had served three different parishes in as many States; had been editor of "The Episcopal Recorder," and a secretary of our General Missionary Society before

he came, in November, 1830, to be rector of Christ Church, Lexington. We know what he found there. We know the great difficulties with which he had to contend. We know some of the peculiarities of opinion, of temperament, of modes of thought and action which rendered him most unfit to deal with and to influence the people among whom his lot was cast; yet, looked at from the place where we stand, we can pronounce his lifetime work as good. By his own request his body was brought to Kentucky for burial, and now rests in the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, in a grave marked by a simple stone erected by some of the older laymen of the diocese, who remember and are thankful for the labors and sufferings of the first bishop of Kentucky.

At the first convention of the diocese over which the present bishop presided—1875—there were forty-one clerical members of the diocese, and forty-six parishes and mission stations represented. There were reported 4,064 communicants, of whom 2,018 were in Louisville.

In August, 1895, at a special convention held in Calvary Church, Louisville, it was resolved to petition the General Convention for leave to divide the Diocese of Kentucky into two dioceses, by a line running north and south, nearly that of the Kentucky River. The following statistics were furnished to the General Convention as justifying the proposed action:

Division of the Diocese.

"For the purpose of giving more exact information it is further certified that in the proposed Diocese of Kentucky there are twenty-six clergymen, eighteen regularly organized parishes, 4,622 communicants reported, and church property to the value of $633,915, with an endowment fund toward the support of the episcopate of $20,000, the income from which, together with the regular contributions to the contingent fund of the diocese (paid last year $2,976.26), insures ample provision for the support of the bishop. It is further certified that in the proposed new diocese there are now seventeen clergymen at work within its borders—sixteen qualified to vote for a bishop—fifteen regularly organized parishes, 2,748 communicants reported, and church property to the value of $367,550. With an endowment fund also of $20,000, and with the contributions toward the contingent fund of the diocese, based on payments by this portion of the diocese heretofore to the old diocese (paid last year $1,644), there is ample provision assured for the support of the bishop."

This exhibit of our numbers and our resources proved satisfactory to the General Convention of the church which assembled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in October, 1895, and on the sixth day of its session—October 8th—consent was given to the erection of a new diocese within the limits of the existing Diocese of Kentucky. As required by the canons, the Bishop of Kentucky convened the members of the new diocese—that is, the clergy resident and regularly officiating within its limits, and the deputies from the several parishes and missions therein—at Lexington, on Wednesday, December 4th, 1895. The new diocese was on that day duly organized as the diocese of Lexington, and on the next day, elected as its first Bishop the Rev. Lewis William Burton, A. M., rector of St. Andrew's Church, Louisville. On Thursday, January 30th, 1896, in the church whereof he was rector, Dr. Burton was consecrated to his high office by the Bishops of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Virginia, Ohio, South Ohio (Coadjutor), Georgia, and Indiana. Just before the service began, he received from his alma mater, Kenyon College, Ohio, by the hands of Bishop Vincent, the president of the Board of Trustees, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Bishop Burton was born on the 9th of November, 1852, in Cleveland, Ohio. His father was the late Rev. Lewis Burton, D. D., who became rector of St. John's Church, Cleveland, in 1847, succeeding his brother, the Rev. William M. Burton, and ministered in Cleveland fifty-seven years. At the time of his death he was rector-emeritus of St. Mark's Church. His mother, Mrs. Jane Wallace Burton, is a sister of the Rev. John Wallace, the first rector of St. Andrew's Church, Louisville, the parish Mr. Burton lately occupied. Mr. Burton graduated from Kenyon College in the class of 1873, taking the first honors of his class with the valedictory address and the degree of B. A., and afterward that of M. A. He graduated from the Philadelphia Divinity School on the 21st of June, 1877; was made deacon by the Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Gambier, Ohio, on the 24th of June, 1877. He was ordained priest by the same Bishop in St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15th, 1878. He was assistant minister of All Saints' Church, Cleveland, from the 1st of September, 1877, to the 21st of the following June, when he became rector of the same parish. He resigned June 7th, 1880, and spent six months abroad. He became assistant

minister of St. Mark's Church, Cleveland, on the 10th of June, 1881, and became rector of the same parish on January 1st, 1882. He became rector of St. John's Church, Richmond, on the 13th of April, 1884. During nearly all of his stay in Virginia, he was a member of the Missionary Committee of the diocese, and during the last year was Examining Chaplain; was president of the James River Convocation, Virginia; and vice-president, under the Bishop, of the Richmond City Missionary Society. During his rectorship at St. John's the Weddell Memorial Chapel and the Chapel of the Good Shepherd were built, and entirely paid for, and consecrated. A rectory was bought, and twenty-eight hundred dollars spent in repairs on it. The church was beautified and adorned, and considerable stained glass was added, besides the chancel furniture and silver added to the Communion Service. The chapel of the church proper was enlarged and thoroughly fitted with modern appliances, and the Sunday School was considered the best in Richmond. Mr. Burton also had charge of the Calvary Mission in the poorer and most degraded part of the city, which was well organized with the instrumentalities for such work. When he left Richmond, St. John's Parish was entirely free from debt, and had the largest communicant list of any parish in Richmond. He represented the Diocese of Virginia in the General Convention at Baltimore in 1892. In 1893, he declined a call to Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, and soon after accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Louisville, of which he took charge on the 1st of October, 1893.

Since coming to Louisville, he has occupied a prominent place in church work in this city. St. Andrew's Church has a very large and efficient Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which, under the rector, has carried on St. Stephen's Mission, a very successful work in the southeastern portion of the city. The Sunday School is considered a model for effective work, and is the largest in the diocese. Mr. Burton was one of the trustees of the Diocesan Seminary; was the clerical trustee of the Diocese of Kentucky to Kenyon College; a member of the Board of Visitors of Trinity Hall, Louisville, the Diocesan School for Boys; and was chairman of the Sunday School Board of the diocese. He was a representative of the diocese to the last General Convention at Minneapolis. Mr. Burton was married to Miss Georgie Hendree Bell, of Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15th, 1883, and is the father of two daughters, aged eight and five years.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN LOUISVILLE.

BY REV. EDWARD L. WARREN, D. D.

The organic life of the Presbyterian Church in the city of Louisville dates from January, 1816. Previous to this year, there had settled at the Falls several families whose names are associated with the rise and progress of Presbyterianism in this city. Some of these families, with Presbyterian ancestry, coming from the Valley of Virginia, delighted to trace their origin either through Pennsylvania, to the hills of Scotland and North of Ireland, or through the Huguenot settlements, to Sunny France. Others, with Presbyterian affinity, coming from Rocky New England, added to the establishment of the church an element of permanent value. Thus did the staunch Scotch-Irish, the earnest Highlander, the cultivated Huguenot, and the thrifty New Englander contribute each, at this early period, to the wealth of our local Presbyterian character and history. In the westward march of emigration, these various elements converged toward the Falls in two prominent streams, the one coming directly from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, the other down the Ohio from New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Among the earlier settlers in Louisville before the close of the last century were Alexander Pope and Fortunatus Cosby, from Virginia, and Thomas Prather and John I. Jacob, from Maryland, whose wives were members of the Presbyterian Church, together with their father-in-law, Captain Aaron Fontaine, that noble Huguenot, whose descendants have been so prominently connected with the development of the Presbyterian Church in this city. The Bullitts, also of Huguenot stock, were from the Old Dominion, as was Rev. James Vance, who settled on Beargrass, a few miles from the city, and opened a classical school at Middletown. A number of Presbyterian families from Pennsylvania, having formed a settlement in this neighborhood as early as 1789*, and built a church near the Run, which they named after their native state, invited Mr. Vance to become their pastor. He accepted the call and was installed November 6th, 1799†, pastor of the churches at Middletown and Pennsylvania Run. To this pastor and teacher was committed the oversight of the scattered flock in this village, as appears from his appointment by the Presbytery of Transylvania, October 7th, 1800, "to preach to the congregation at Louisville." We recognize, still farther, among those who were here before the organization of the church, the names of the Scotch and Irish families of the McFarlands, the McNutts, the Carys, and the Tunstalls.

New England was first represented by William S. Vernon, a relative of the old admiral, after whom Mount Vernon was named. Coming to Louisville in 1807 from Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Vernon, although not a professor of religion, valued the influences of the church and, upon his establishment in business, took with others an active part in the erection of a house of worship. The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, having just passed through the great revival of 1801 to 1809, had entered upon a period of decline. The second war with England, too, had a depressing effect upon the early church. In the meantime, there had come from Rhode Island Mr. Charles B. King, Miss Caroline King, a niece of Mr. Vernon's, and from Fairfield, Conn., Joel and Abner Scribner, who had first settled at Albany, N. Y., and then coming West, had founded, in 1813, our neighboring village of New Albany. After the restoration of peace with England, the increased immigration westward brought accessions from the older states and the little flock felt

*Minutes of the Transylvania Presbytery, 1789.

†Davidson's "History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky," p. 122.

encouraged to take steps toward the establishment of a church. For a number of years before the church was organized services were held in private houses. In 1815, Rev. Daniel C. Banks, a Congregational minister from Fairfield, Connecticut, came as a missionary to Kentucky. There being no house of worship here convenient, he was invited, as had been Drs. Blackburn, Cleland, and other passing missionaries before him, to preach in an amusement hall with all the stage scenery about him*. A social entertainment was given him at the house of Messrs. Fetter and Hughes, at which there were present Messrs. Bullitt, Thomas Prather, Robert Steele, and others; and a meeting was held at the hotel to see what could be done towards securing a settlement of this minister of the Gospel in Louisville. The population of the place was at this time less than three thousand.

The history of the Presbyterian Church in the city naturally divides itself into three periods, 1816-1836, 1836-1866 and 1866-1896.

First Presbyterian Church.

The earliest record in the minutes of the old First Church to which we have had access through the courtesy of the clerk of the session, Mr. Henry V. Escott†, makes mention of a meeting of a number of citizens, in January, 1816, who formed themselves into what they called a Presbyterian Society organization, and appointed Cuthbert Bullitt, Archibald Allen, John Gwathmey, Paul Skidmore, Joshua Heddington, and Alexander Pope, Esq., trustees to prosecute, in their name, a call for the pastoral services of Rev. Mr. Banks, and also to initiate steps toward the erection of a house of worship. A call was made out in the language of the form of government of the Presbyterian Church on April 23rd, 1816, and Rev. James Vance was appointed to arrange the details before the Presbytery. Having accepted the call, Mr. Banks returned to Louisville, August 15th, bringing a certificate of dismisson from the association at Fairfield, and was duly "appointed" by the Presbytery to have charge of the church at Louisville. The salary being but $900 per annum for one-half of his time, Mr. Banks opened a school with his wife's sister, Miss Mary Ann Silliman, cousin of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, as his assistant.

In January, 1817, the following persons met and adopted a confession and covenant: Mrs. Alexander Pope, Mrs. Fortunatus Cosby, Mrs. Patrick McFarland, her sister, Miss McNutt—all from Virginia; Daniel C. Banks, Mrs. Martha A. Banks, Miss Mary Ann Silliman, Charles B. King, and Miss Caroline King, from New England; Thomas Hill, Jr., from Philadelphia; Stephen Beers, and Mrs. Lydia Beers, from New Jersey; Mrs. Jane Cary, from Armagh, Ireland, together with Mrs. Susanna Fetter, Mrs. Mary Denwood, Mrs. Sarah Barnes, and Mrs. Lucy R. Tunstall. Charles B. King and J. M. Tunstall were elected elders, May 17th, 1817, but the latter having declined, a second election was held, and on August 18th, 1819, Daniel Wurts, from Philadelphia; Elias Ayers, from Morristown, N. J.; Charles B. King and Jacob Reinhard were installed elders. A house of worship was, in the meantime, erected by the trustees on a lot 100x105 feet, on the west side of Fourth cross street, 104 feet south of Market street. This lot was conveyed by that eminently useful citizen, Thomas Prather, Esq., to the trustees, Daniel Fetter and Cuthbert Bullitt, "to be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian sect and congregation of Christians at Louisville, and as a place of Christian worship forever, and to and for no other use whatever." This house stood north of and adjoining what is now Klauber's gallery, setting a little back on the lot, with two doors of entrance, reached by two steps. McMurtrie, in his "Sketches of Louisville," published in 1819, says: "There are but three churches in the city, one for the Methodists, a second for the Catholics, and a third for the Presbyterians, neither of which is remarkable for its appearance, with the exception of the latter, which is a neat, plain and spacious building, on which a steeple is about to be erected. It is furnished with galleries and an organ loft, the interior being divided into pews, intersected by three aisles, and upon the whole, though no chef d'oeuvre of architectural design, reflects much credit upon the place."

Mr. Banks pursued the work of building up his congregation earnestly, and also took an active part in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in New Albany, Ind. To this church he dismissed, December 7, 1817, several valuable members, among whom were the wife of Joel Scribner, Esq., Stephen Beers, who was made an elder, Mrs. Lydia

*"Letter in the Presbyterian Herald," 1854.

†I am indebted for information and aid in the preparation of this narrative to Messrs. Patrick Joyes, George W. Morris, Dr. John Thruston, W. H. Bulkley, John Homire, Rev. C. R. Hemphill, Garvin Bell, and E. W. C. Humphrey; for access to files in his possession to the editor of the Christian Observer, and to Col. R. T. Durrett's well-known library.

Beers, his wife, and Miss Mary Ann Silliman, who became afterward Mrs. Elias Ayers. We learn from the minutes of the First Church that in accordance with a custom of the times, the names of those who were present at the Lord's Supper were recorded, and also of those who were absent. Persons visiting the city and who wished to commune were required to obtain permission beforehand from the Session of the Church. During Mr. Bank's fourth year, some question having arisen as to his relation to the church, the Presbytery recognized his "appointment" as minister in charge. An appeal from this decision of the Presbytery having been taken to the Synod of Kentucky, the latter body declared, October, 1820, that Mr. Banks was not the pastor of the church, as he had not been installed. Although retiring from the active pastorate, Mr. Banks remained in the city until his death in 1844, a useful minister in the community. He had officiated at the funeral of General George Rogers Clark, in 1818, was commissioner to the General Assembly in 1828, and served as secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society in 1838, when James Freeman Clarke was one of its leading spirits.

First Pastors.

The first regular pastor of the First Church was Rev. Daniel Smith*, from Vermont, who had been associated with Rev. S. J. Mills, one of that immortal trio, Judson, Newell and Mills, who began the modern foreign missionary movement in this country, Judson and Newell going to India, and Mills to the American Indians†. Mr. Smith was engaged with Mr. Mills in his missionary tours and in that splendid work in the South and West which resulted in the formation of the American Bible Society. He was installed March 4th, 1822, and was highly esteemed as a minister of refined taste, cultivated mind and glowing piety. During his pastorate, the congregation substituted the Confession of Faith for the confession and covenant, introduced by Mr. Banks, and which had been a source of controversy from the beginning. Mr. Smith's tact tended much to restore harmony in the church. At this sad period, when the town was almost depopulated by a malignant fever, the records of the church contain several mourning pages, which mention the names of members of the church, who had been carried off by the fearful scourge. Charles B. King, the leading elder who had just represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly, at Philadelphia, died in August, 1822. Mr. Vernon's life was despaired of, and the beloved and talented pastor, Mr. Smith, died February 22, 1823. He was buried in Mr. Vernon's lot in the Western Cemetery.

The next pastor, Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D.,* from Tennessee, was called June 9th, 1823, and beginning his duties the following fall, was installed January 4th, 1824. This noted divine was a person of commanding appearance, being six feet two inches tall. Possessed with a benignant countenance, a silvery voice and wonderful descriptive powers, he brought to the pulpit qualities which soon made him very popular in the city. He was elected the fall after his installation Moderator of the Synod of Kentucky. During his second year, a revival swept over the place and added to the church many prominent families. The membership of the church increased during the three years of his pastorate from fifty to one hundred and thirty, and the congregation became one of the wealthiest and most influential in the state. Dr. Blackburn was called to the presidency of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and the pastoral relation was dissolved October, 1827. For several years, the church was without a pastor, the pulpit, however, being constantly supplied. In August, 1828, a work of grace began in this congregation under the preaching of Rev. James Gallahar†, Dr. Frederick A. Ross and Rev. Mr. Garrison, and thirty-six persons were added to the communion of the church on profession of their faith, among whom were William Garvin, Abijah Bayless, Joseph Danforth, Heath J. Miller, Jabez Baldwin, and others, afterwards prominent in the church. This meeting was one of sixteen protracted services held by these evangelists in Kentucky and Ohio, during which more than one thousand persons were received into the church, including such men as Samuel R. Wilson, and J. G. Montfort. In June, 1829, Rev. Eli N. Sawtell, from New England, laboring as an evangelist in Kentucky, was invited to take charge of the church. After supplying the pulpit for eight months, he yielded to an earnest solicitation to retire, with a small colony, and form a new Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sawtell married a daughter of one of Louisville's well-known citizens, Cornelius

*"Bishop's History of the Church in Kentucky," 1824, p. 184.

†Nevin's "Presbyterian Encyclopaedia," p. 524.

*Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," Vol. IV., p. 43.

†Sprague's "Annals," Vol. IV., p. 533.

Van Buskirk. The population of the city was, at this time, about 12,000. After the withdrawal of this colony, a second, consisting of twelve persons, left the First Church, and formed the Presbyterian Church of Jeffersonville, Ind., to which Rev. Edward P. Humphrey was afterward called.

In June, 1830, Rev. George C. Ashbridge, of Tuscumbia, Ala., was called and installed pastor the following fall. In September of this year, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., and Rev. James Gallahar, of Cincinnati; Rev. E. N. Sawtell, of the Second Church, and Rev. S. K. Snead, of New Albany, formerly a member of the First Church, held a sacramental meeting in a beautiful grove on Corn Island. A number of persons professed conversion, and united with the First Church. The trustees of the First Church at this time were Patrick McFarland, Samuel Casseday, William Hart, William Garvin, and Dr. Llewellyn Powell. The old church on Fourth street entertained in October, 1832, for the second time in its history the Synod of Kentucky, Rev. John T. Edgar, D. D., preaching the opening sermon, and Rev. John C. Young, D. D., being elected moderator. Mr. Ashbridge was highly esteemed by his congregation and served the church faithfully until his death, May 4th, 1834. He was buried in the Western Cemetery, on Jefferson street. His monument bears this inscription:

"Rev. George W. Ashbridge,
late pastor of the
First Presbyterian Church.
Born in Philadelphia, in 1800.
Died in Louisville, Kentucky,
May 4th, 1834.

"This memorial of a mourning people's love, is erected to his worth by the members of the church and congregation over which he presided, in the ministry of reconciliation, three and a half years with great diligence in his high calling, holiness of life and much usefulness."

An invitation was extended to Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., who had just issued his celebrated "Act and Testimony" in the new school controversy, to become the pastor, and upon his declining a call was issued, November 8th, 1835, for the services of his brother, Rev. William L. Breckinridge, D. D., who began his ministry January 8th, 1836. An event of no small interest to the congregation occurred at the close of an evening service on October 29th, 1836, when the house of worship took fire from the frame building adjoining and was totally destroyed. The bell is said to have rung its own requiem as it fell into the ruins. Mr. Casseday, in his valuable "History of Louisville," describes the interest taken by the citizens in that old bell in the clock tower. He says: "This splendid instrument, the first large bell in the city, was esteemed and venerated to a degree far beyond that which is usually felt for an inanimate object. It had a hold upon the affections of all ages, sexes and classes of the people, as well the inhabitants as those who visited the city periodically. It was used to announce all public tidings, whether of meetings, fires or deaths. Its clear and silvery notes were heard for miles around, and brought joy or terror, or woe to a thousand hearts." The day after the fire, the bell was exhumed from the debris and carried off piecemeal, to be kept as relics. The custom, peculiar to our city, of ringing the fire-bells at ten o'clock at night, dates from the ringing at that hour of the old bell on the First Church. Steps were taken at once to rebuild the house of worship. The ruling elders of the First Church during this period—from 1816 to 1836—were: Charles B. King, 1819-22; Jacob Reinhard, 1819-31; Daniel Wurts, 1819-31; Elias Ayers, 1819-23; Abijah Bayless, 1829-46; W. W. Laws, 1829-42; Isaac Stewart, 1829-32; Dr. John P. Harrison, 1834-36; James Wiley, 1834-40; Hugh Foster, 1834-36, and Henry E. Thomas, 1834-52.

Second Church.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized April 17, 1830. The records of the church previous to 1866 have been lost, and we are indebted to Mr. George W. Morris for his admirable history of this church. The organization took place at the residence of Marvin D. Averill, Rev. Daniel C. Banks presiding. Letters of dismission from the First Church were presented by the following persons: Dr. B. H. Hall, Miss Lucy Hall, William S. Vernon, Mrs. America Vernon, M. D. Averill, Mrs. Rebecca Averill, Heath J. Miller, Mrs. Sarah Cocke, Mrs. Martha Price, Mrs. Henrietta Wilson, Mrs. Sarah M. Barnes and Mrs. Mary Denwood. Four members were received from Frankfort: Dr. J. J. Miles, his wife and two daughters. William S. Vernon, J. J. Miles and M. D. Averill were elected elders. Mr. Sawtell, entering upon his pastoral work earnestly, was installed April 9, 1831. In the meantime efforts were put forth to secure a place of worship. A building committee was appointed, con-

sisting of Daniel Fetter, W. S. Vernon, Thomas Jones and M. D. Averill. A lot on the east side of Third cross street, 297 feet south of Green, 85x115 feet, was procured for $1,000, there being reserved in the deed the 10-foot court on the south side of the lot. Mr. Sawtell went East and visited Rev. Albert Barnes and other ministers in Philadelphia, New York and New England, from whose congregations he received $2,227 in money, besides much building material to aid the struggling church. The sanctuary was completed, and with appropriate services dedicated to God September 28, 1832, Rev. John C. Young, D.D., President of Centre College, preaching the sermon. The Sunday-school and church services were held on Green Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and then in a plain one-story building, about the center of the Court House ground, on the west side of Fifth Street. Here services were held until the basement of the church was completed. In speaking of the organization of the Second Church, Dr. Sawtell says: "The importance of this step soon became apparent to all. The First Church called immediately another pastor, thus strengthening our hands and adding greatly to the efficiency and power of the church efforts throughout the city. We both found ample field and mutually rejoiced in the success with which it pleased God to crown our labors. Instead of weakening, the First Church increased in strength and vigor, while our little band of twelve soon became a host. Instead of the school house, in which we began to worship, the Lord enabled us within three years to build a commodious brick church, with a regular congregation of hearers of from seven to eight hundred, and increasing the church membership from twelve to a hundred and sixty, with week-day schools for little children, and Sunday-schools so prosperous and vigorous as to attract the attention of passing strangers." Owing to his impaired health, Mr. Sawtell resigned in the spring of 1836. Mr. L. L. Warren, writing to his wife, under date of May 1, 1836, says: "This morning attended the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. E. N. Sawtell preached his farewell sermon, which was very affecting. He pointed out the dangers that beset the church in this city, first, the difficulty of private devotion; second, the want of time to study the Scriptures; third, the neglect of the Sabbath observance; fourth, the desire to gain riches. As his society are many of them merchants, his admonitions were mostly for them. He is spoken of as being an excellent man, and leaves his society to regain his health. He expects to leave for Havre, France, next Tuesday."

Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, having served the church at Jeffersonville from December, 1833, to August, 1835, on a salary of $300, in addition to what he received from teaching, returned to New England. During Mr. Sawtell's ministry a series of lectures on Christian Evidences had been delivered in town. Upon the failure of one of the speakers, the name of the young pastor in Jeffersonville was mentioned as a supply. Mr. Humphrey was secured, and his lecture left such an impression on the community that an urgent appeal was made to the congregation upon Mr. Sawtell's resignation to call him to the pastorate. Mr. W. S. Vernon took a trip to New England, and by personal presentation secured a favorable consideration of the call. A son of Rev. Heman Humphrey, President of Amherst College, Mr. Humphrey brought to this city attainments as a teacher and minister of the Word which stamped him as a man of future usefulness and influence. He had been associated in Amherst College as a tutor with such men as Governor A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, and Rev. Stuart Robinson. He began his ministry here early in 1836. The ruling elders during this period were W. S. Vernon, 1830-1847; Jas. J. Miles, 1830-1832; M. D. Averill, 1830-1839; Daniel Wurts, 1832-1838; Jacob M. Weaver, 1832-1838, and Heath J. Miller, 1832-1838.

The Third Presbyterian Church.

The Third Presbyterian Church was organized on the Saturday before the last Sabbath in May, 1832, by a commission of Presbytery consisting of Rev. D. C. Banks, Rev. G. W. Ashbridge and Rev. E. N. Sawtell, together with Ruling Elders J. J. Miles, W. W. Laws and M. D. Averill. A petition had been sent to Presbytery April 5, 1832, signed by A. S. Smith, Thomas Cowan, James Grubb, Julian Grubb, James T. Gamble and Anna Lintner, asking that they be organized into a church in the eastern section of the City of Louisville. Elder J. J. Miles, together with his wife, Chloe J., and two daughters, Anna B. and Maria R., presented letters of dismission from the Second Church,* and Dr. Miles was elected elder of the Third Church. The congregation worshipped on Hancock Street, in a frame building, seventy feet by forty-five, which had been erected for religious services. The pastor, Rev. Ja-

*Sawtell's "Manual of the Second Presbyterian Church," 1833.

cob F. Price,* and Dr. Miles purchased lots† adjoining the church, with the intention of forming a Presbyterian settlement. On October 14, 1833, Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., conveyed to Garnett Duncan, Edward D. Hobbs, A. Bayless and William Garvin, of the First Church, one hundred feet by one hundred and five, on the east side of Hancock Street, between Main and Market, south of and adjoining a twelve-foot alley, "being the lot on which a small church, called the Third Presbyterian Church, now stands, in trust, that the congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church, or any other Presbyterian Church and congregation that may be built or organized on said lot, shall be allowed to use and occupy this lot as the site for a Presbyterian Church forever, and in trust, that they may convey the site hereby vested in them under certain conditions, of which the Presbytery of Louisville is constituted perpetual arbitrator."

One of the conditions made in the deed, pledging this church to soundness in the faith, was "that it is to be a Presbyterian Church, under the care of and in connection with the Synod of Kentucky, and the doctrines taught and held in this church are to be those contained in the Word of God, as expounded by the present standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; that is to say, the Westminster Confession of Faith, and Catechisms, as now published."‡ The removal of some of the leading members from the city and of Rev. Mr. Price to West Lexington Presbytery, April, 1834, discouraged this hopeful project, and the church, as an organization, gradually became scattered by 1836. Elder W. J. Dinwiddie, however, of the First Church, who had secured funds for the erection of the frame building, threw his enthusiasm into the mission, and, as superintendent, built up the Sunday school until it became the largest in the city.

In the meantime a project, popularly called the Fourth Presbyterian Church, had been started as early as 1832, in the western part of the city, on Chapel Street, between Market and Main. Services were then held in a frame dwelling on the south side of Market, between Tenth and Eleventh. Rev. John G. Simrall was pastor.§ In 1835 a house of worship was built on the east side of Tenth Street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining the residence of Mr. Jabez Baldwin, the well-known foundryman. This congregation asked to be organized as the Fourth Church, but since the up-town church had become scattered, was reorganized April 19, 1836, as the Third Presbyterian Church. The original members were: H. R. Tunstall, Mrs. Lucy R. Tunstall, Jabez Baldwin, Mrs. Frances Baldwin, Jacob Marcell, Mrs. Sarah Marcell, Joseph Day, Mrs. Phoebe Day, Thomas J. Hackney, Mrs. Elizabeth Hackney, H. H. Young, Rachael Lusk, L. Tracey, Mrs. Anna Tracey, Margaret Tracey, Sarah Jane Wisner, Louisa Culver, Mrs. Bellrichards, Anna Lintner and J. T. Gamble, the last two being in the original up-town church. H. R. Tunstall, Jacob Marcell, Jabez Baldwin and H. H. Young were elected elders. Rev. Joseph T. Russell, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., was the first pastor. We are thus brought to the close of the first period of our narrative, with three organized churches and one mission in the city, these churches having received into their communion over six hundred members.

The absorbing event of this notable year was the culmination of what is known as the "New School Controversy."* Two schools of thought and policy had grown up in the church, which may be designated as conservative and progressive. The controversy which resulted in the division of 1837 had its root in the Plan of Union, formed in 1801 between the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the Congregational Association of Connecticut. This plan, projected by some of the best men in the church, aimed at harmony in new settlements between two denominations, Congregational and Presbyterian, agreeing in doctrine but differing in church government. By this plan, Presbyterian Churches were allowed to call Congregational ministers, who still remained in connection with some Association, and Congregational Churches could call Presbyterian ministers who still held their membership in some Presbytery. In the practical working of the plan it was found that "committeemen" claimed seats in Presbyterian Church courts with regularly installed elders. This the New School allowed. The Old School felt that the committeemen, not having subscribed to the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, ought not to be allowed to sit in church courts with

The New School Controversy.

*Louisville City Directory, 1832.

†Jefferson County Court Records, Deed Book LL., p. 339.

‡Jefferson County Court Records, Deed Book LL., p. 341.

§Louisville City Directory, 1832.

*Wood's "History of the Presbyterian Controversy," 1843.

elders and vote on measures involving the administration of the Presbyterian Church. They did not object to Congregationalism itself, but did object to Congregationalism in the Presbyterian Church. Repeated protests were made against the presence of these committeemen until 1832, when the General Assembly passed a resolution declaring that the Plan of Union, rightly construed, does not authorize any committeeman to sit in any case in Synod or the General Assembly. It is evident that the plan was but temporary, as it blended two distinct forms of church government and must necessarily prove ultimately ineffectual. A second source of disturbance* was the question of ecclesiastical control of educational and missionary operations. As the church grew and pushed the cause of evangelization, to meet the demands of the great West, two antagonistic theories developed, one seeking to work through voluntary societies, undenominational in character, the other aiming to multiply benevolent agencies under church control. The Presbyterian Church contributed its funds through societies established by the Congregational Church. Many Presbyterians, it is true, both ministers and elders, were directors in these societies, still the feeling grew that the Presbyterian Church ought to control its own agencies, and so there were established, in 1816, the Board of Home Missions, in 1819 the Board of Education, and at the time of the division in 1837 the Board of Foreign Missions. As these measures gradually unfolded, the New School party advocated the cause of the voluntary societies, and the Old School desired organizations under the control of the General Assembly, supported by contributions from the churches and that sent out Presbyterian ministers. These questions were debated for years, and would, perhaps, not have led to a separation, inasmuch as they would naturally have adjusted themselves in time. In addition, however, to these differences in regard to the policy and polity of the church, there arose another† of a more serious nature. There had appeared in New England certain so-called "improvements" on Calvinism. These were withstood by prominent conservative ministers in the Congregational Church. In 1828 they made their appearance in the Presbyterian Church, and were, as the Old School claimed, allowed among the New School party. The more conservative element were unwilling to admit the idea of improvement in the generally received system of Gospel truth. Progress in Biblical criticism and exegesis were fully recognized, and it was also admitted that, from time to time, a fuller statement of Christian doctrine might be made, and yet the assumption that any part of essential Gospel truth awaited the discovery of modern times, or that the system of truth, as held, could be improved upon, was rejected. It was claimed that the doctrines of the standards were the doctrines of the Word of God. Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. George Duffield and Rev. Lyman Beecher were placed on trial and ultimately acquitted. Still the relations between these two schools on these doctrinal questions became strained. About the same time there arose a fourth cause of disturbance, namely: certain new measures in conducting revivals, which were introduced in Western New York by Mr. G. C. Finney. Some of these measures were carried to excess by his followers. As opposed to these innovations, the Old School party upheld the means of grace, especially sacramental meetings, long communion tables, seasons of preparation for the Lord's Supper, fencing the table, and objected to the order of revival preachers, artificial revivals, the anxious seat, rising for prayer, inquiry meetings, pointed addresses to the impenitent with a view to conversion, and hasty admissions to the church. The lines became well drawn and the probability of a division was increased by the fact that the leaders were found on the same side of most questions involved. In a word, the New School party upheld the Plan of Union of 1801 between the Congregational and the Presbyterian Churches as a contract, the voluntary societies, especially the American Board of Foreign Missions, allowed, to a certain extent, the New England theology, the new measures in revivals, advocated the "elective affinity" Presbyteries rather than those formed by geographical bounds, favored the abolishment of slavery, and claimed a freer construction of the constitution of the church. The Old School party opposed the Plan of Union as unconstitutional, and therefore void, desired denominational control of educational and missionary interests, withstood the alleged errors in doctrine vital to the Calvinistic system, rejected the new measures in revivals, favored gradual emancipation, and refused to give up the right to examine intrant ministers. The crisis came in 1837, and was followed by a year of intense excitement in the land. In both bodies were men eminent for ability, scholarship, spirituality and devotion to the system of doctrine which was held in common. The denomina-

*Baird's "History of the New School," p. 283.
†"The Reunion Memorial Volume," 1837-1870, p. 12.

tional property question was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in favor of the Old School body. In Kentucky the division occurred two years later, in 1840, when a New School Synod was formed. In 1846 they reported three Presbyteries, fourteen churches and eleven ministers, and in 1858 the entire Synod returned on honorable terms to the Old School body. In Louisville a New School church was formed at the house of Rev. D. C. Banks, southeast corner of Third and Walnut, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cleland, the leader of the New School body in Kentucky, and is mentioned in the city directory of 1843 as worshiping in the city school house. With this exception, there was no division in Louisville, beyond the general affinity of New School sympathizers with the Second Church, and that of the Old School with the First Church. Mr. Banks, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. S. K. Snead and Mr. Sawtell all united with the New School body. The credit of an undivided church in this city is, perhaps, due to the two leading pastors, Drs. Humphrey and Breckinridge, who unitedly upheld the Old School fidelity to doctrine. Their plea for denominational control of educational and missionary interests, and their claim as to a necessity of abolishing the Plan of Union was successfully prosecuted, while, at the same time, they adopted the New School revival measures and sought to imbibe something of their broad missionary spirit. This is the position of the reunited church of to-day. One phase of this old controversy, that of church control of educational institutions, has recently reappeared in the relations of the General Assembly to Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

CHAPTER XIV.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1836-1866.

BY REV. EDWARD L. WARREN, D. D.

The second period of our history extends from 1836 to 1866. After the destruction of the First Church by fire the congregation worshiped for three years in a building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Green streets. The Fourth Street lot was sold and another, 180x201 feet, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Green streets, purchased for $25,000. A handsome church was erected, costing, with the lot, $66,516, and was dedicated July 21, 1839, the other Presbyterian Churches joining in the interesting services. Dr. Breckinridge preached in the forenoon from the text, "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mt. Zion," and at the evening service Dr. Humphrey preached from 1 Cor. 1:24. In May, 1844, the General Assembly met in the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., of New York City, preached the opening sermon, before a large audience, and Rev. George Junkin, D. D., was elected Moderator. As a result of this meeting there was established in Louisville the Executive Committee of Home Missions, as auxiliary to the Board of Domestic Missions, which conducted the missionary operations of the church in the South and West for nearly twenty years. Rev. Sylvester Scovel, D. D., agent of the board, made his headquarters here. In 1848 the First Church had enrolled over three hundred members. Dr. Breckinridge's health became impaired in 1851, when he was granted leave of absence for several months, during which the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Jno. A. McClung. After a pastorate of twenty-two years, he resigned in 1858, greatly beloved and honored. His Presbytery had sent him to the General Assembly eight times, an honor conferred on no other member in its history, and the Assembly itself, in 1859, elected him Moderator. After a year the congregation elected Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, D. D., of Abbeyville, S. C., who began his pastoral labors November 5th, 1859. The war came on, and Dr. Hoyt, whose whole pastorate was disturbed by the political troubles of the country, resigned December, 1864. Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., was installed March, 1865. This eminent divine had been associated with his father, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., in the old historic First Church of Cincinnati from 1842 to 1846, and then served as pastor for fifteen years until 1861. Having, for two years, a charge in New York City, he returned to Kentucky in 1864, took charge of the Mulberry Church, in Shelby County, and, coming to the First Church, Louisville, viewed with deep solicitude the approach of the ecclesiastical storm in which he was to take such a prominent part. The ruling elders, during this period—1836 to 1866—were: John C. Bayless, 1837-41; Robert Steele, 1837-46; W. J. Dinwiddie, 1839-46; Dr. John R. Moore, 1839-42; Samuel Casseday, 1841-76; Dr. S. B. Richardson, 1841-59; John W. Anderson, 1841-61; David B. Allen, 1843-49; Lloyd Harris, 1843-73; George Gillis, 1848-57; A. A. Casseday, 1854-72; Curran Pope, 1854-62; S. R. Williams, 1855-1859; William Garvin, 1859-68; R. I. Crawford, 1859-74, and J. V. Escott, 1859-92. The Deacons were: R. I. Crawford, 1855-59; J. V. Escott, 1855-59; R. K. White, 1855-67; Diodate Holt, 1855-66; Patrick Joyes, 1855-67.

Second Church.

The Second Church grew rapidly under the ministry of Dr. Humphrey. A missionary spirit pervaded the congregation, which was made up largely of New England people. Mr. William Mix and Miss Martha Bliss conducted, in 1840, an interesting work among the colored children, in the basement of the Second Church, and William H. Bulkley, aided by John Homire and Clark Bradley, conducted another Sunday-school, in 1841, at Fifth and York streets. This school developed under the Rev. Mr. Adams, a colored minister, into the flourishing Baptist

School on Fifth Street, between Center and Walnut. In 1842, the Second Church conducted a Bethel Sunday-school, superintended by Mr. L. L. Warren, on the east side of Fifth Street, between Main and the river. This school, in 1846, reported eighty-five scholars and fourteen teachers.

In the midst of the activities of church life, during the fall of 1844, the pastor of the Second Church sustained a severe affliction in the death of his beloved wife, the daughter of Thomas Prather, Esq. Early in 1846 the Session of the Church granted Mr. Humphrey leave of absence for eight months to visit Europe and seek to restore his impaired health. Mr. Warren, writing under date of March 22d, 1846, says: "Our pastor preached this forenoon and afternoon. At the latter service there was a larger attendance than at the morning, and a solemn service it was. This was his farewell discourse before leaving the church and congregation. To part with our beloved pastor, even for a few months, brought sorrow to many hearts. He remarked that this is the tenth year he has been pastor of the church. He carries with him the good wishes of many friends, and many prayers will be offered for God's blessing to rest upon him, that he may be preserved, his health restored, and that he may be returned, in God's time, to his flock." During Dr. Humphrey's absence, the pulpit was filled, at his request, by Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Kanawha, Va. On November 28th, Dr. Humphrey returned, greatly improved in health, and entered with renewed zeal upon his pastoral duties. On April 7th, 1847, he married his second wife, Mrs. Martha Pope. In the fall of this year, a most serious difficulty arose in the Second Church, which marks an epoch in the progress of the Presbyterian Church in this city. The entire session and sixty-one communicants, including many of the wealthiest and most influential of its members, withdrew and formed the Chestnut Street Church. The pastor and his people entered with courage and fidelity upon the work of strengthening the things that remained. Jabez Baldwin and William Warner were elected elders, and immediate steps were taken to pay off the remaining indebtedness, incurred two years before in enlarging and remodeling the church.

The following summer, July 25th, 1848, occurred an event of unusual interest to the whole city, the dedication of our Cave Hill Cemetery, on which occasion Dr. Humphrey was selected as the orator of the day. So long as a grateful public shall cherish affection for our beautiful "City of the Dead," so long will this address of Dr. Humphrey's rank as one of the most classic productions in the literature of our city. In 1851, the Second Church was honored by having its pastor elected Moderator of the General Assembly at St. Louis. His sermon, entitled "Our Theology," preached at Charleston, S. C., the next year at the opening of the Assembly, was so highly esteemed that it was published by our Board of Publication at Philadelphia, and is considered a splendid presentation of the fruits of Calvinistic theology. It secured Dr. Humphrey's election as successor of Dr. Archibald Alexander in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. This honor he declined, but upon the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., in 1853, he accepted a call to the Chair of Church history in that institution, and the pastoral relation that had existed for seventeen years was dissolved. During his ministry there had been received into the church four hundred and fifty persons. Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., from Lexington, Ky., was called in September, 1853, and served the church two years and a half. Resigning in 1856, he resumed charge of his classical school at Walnut Hills, near Lexington, and the church was left without a pastor for over two years. Several distinguished ministers were called but declined the pastorate. In the spring of 1858, Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., accepted the charge and was installed pastor. The marked ability of Dr. Robinson put life into the church, and steps were taken at once to remodel the basement and put galleries in the audience room. In the meantime a lot two hundred by two hundred feet, at the northeast corner of Second and College streets, was purchased, on which to erect a new building. It was intended to use the corner lot for the church and reserve one hundred feet for a college, to be a companion to the Female School on Sixth Street. The war came on soon after, and Dr. Robinson retired to Canada. Rev. John C. Young, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Transylvania, supplied the pulpit, and was, in 1863, ordained and installed as co-pastor, in which capacity he served the church until Dr. Robinson's return in 1866.

The Ruling Elders elected during this period were: William Richardson, 1839-47; L. P. Yandell, 1839-47; J. Y. Love, 1839-47; John Milton, 1839-47; Jabez Baldwin, 1847-55; William Warner, 1847-49; J. P. Curtis, 1848-63; Dr. Price, 1848-51; James A. Taylor, 1848-51; William Prather, 1848-66; Andrew Davidson, 1852-82; John Hardin, M.

D., 1852-64; R. Knott, 1852-66; J. F. Huber, 1852-56; Dr. J. A. Moore, 1865-78; John Homire, 1865-66, and J. B. Kinkead, 1865-66. The Deacons were: Geo. H. Cary, 1865; R. A. Watts, 1865-82; J. K. Lemon, 1865-81, and D. R. Young, 1865-75.

The Third Presbyterian Church.

The Third Church, known as the First Free Church, on account of the free pew system, called, in 1836, the Rev. Joseph T. Russell, who served the church faithfully two years, and subsequently died at Jackson, Miss. He had just made an address at an annual meeting of the Bible Society and was attacked with apoplexy, after speaking earnestly for forty minutes. Uttering the words, "Mr. President, I am done," he sat down and died. In 1838 a call was extended to Rev. Joseph Huber, a minister of fine personal appearance and an excellent preacher. The chapel on Tenth Street was removed to the east side of Ninth Street, between Jefferson and Green, and there occupied for five years. Rev. Francis Thornton served the church as a supply in 1841, and was succeeded by the beloved Rev. David S. Tod. A new brick house of worship was built on the south side of Jefferson Street, fifty feet east of Eighth, and was dedicated to God June 18th, 1843, the sermon being preached by Rev. Nathan N. Hall, of Lexington. The pastor of this church was aboard the ill-fated "Lucy Walker,"* October 31st, 1844, when she was blown up four miles below New Albany and sixty persons were killed. Mr. Tod had made arrangements at the Theological Seminary in New Albany to have his pulpit supplied, and was on his way to Owensboro to organize a Presbyterian Church when the disaster occurred. The boat had left Louisville on her way to New Orleans, crowded with a gay throng of passengers. Among the killed was the Rev. James McCreary, of Wilcox County, Alabama, and among the wounded were Rev. D. Priesley, of Starkville, Miss., and Rev. James Young, of Dallas, Ala. Rev. Mr. Tod was uninjured. The Third Church, under Mr. Tod's ministry prospered, about one hundred being added to its membership. After his retirement, Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., supplied the pulpit for a short time, as did Rev. Thomas Bracken, now of Lebanon, Ky., when Rev. Benjamin M. Hobson was installed April 5th, 1847. At the installation service, Rev. James Smith preached the sermon, Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., the charge to the people. Successful as a pastor, Mr. Hobson received into the church over one hundred members during his ministry of six years. Rev. H. H. Cambern, of Charleston, Ind., supplied the pulpit from September 13th, 1852, to November 21st, 1853. During this year plans developed for the removal of the church to a better location. The ground rent being regarded as burdensome, the building on Jefferson Street was sold and a new house of worship erected on a lot sixty-five by one hundred feet, at the northeast corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets, conveyed to the trustees October 8, 1853, by Rev. Edward P. Humphrey and wife. The name of the church was changed to the Third, or Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. The congregation entered the basement for worship in June, 1854, the upper room being unfinished. On Sunday, August 27th, 1854, a day memorable in the history of this church, a severe cyclone passed over the city, blowing down two large warehouses, injuring over fifty residents and demolishing the new church building. Rev. Robert Morrison,* the temporary supply, was preaching in the basement to a congregation of about eighty people, when suddenly the door was blown open and the room was filled with dust. The roof was blown off, and a crash was heard as the western wall fell inward, crushing the girders which upheld the basement ceiling, and the fearful work of destruction was soon completed. The following fifteen persons were killed and twenty-three badly injured: Mrs. Jane Martin, wife of Elder John N. Martin; Mrs. Janet Wicks, wife of Captain Wm. Wicks; Holmes C. Sweeny, John Godfrey, Mrs. Adaline Vilderbee, her two daughters and a son; Mrs. Sarah Marcell, wife of Elder Jacob Marcell; John C. Broadford and Miss Headley, of the First Church; Mrs. Salisbury, of the Second Church; Mr. Taylor, of the Chestnut Street Church; Mr Royce Davis, of the Second Church, New Albany, and Alexander McClelland, of New York City. The Session adopted the following, in view of the dreadful calamity that had befallen them: "Resolved, That we cherish the names of the departed as precious and sacred. They were found in the sanctuary of God, in the act of praise and prayer, the most holy acts of obedience to God. Resolved, That we consider this affliction a call of God to greater devotion, zeal and activity in the service of Christ. Resolved, That we return thanks to the other churches and to the whole community for their warm sympathy in our affliction and for substantial assistance rendered in many ways." Elder

*"The Presbyterian Herald," October, 1844.

*"The Presbyterian Herald," August, 1854.

B. F. Avery, of the Second Church, and Elder W. C. Brooks, of the Chestnut Street Church, took their membership to the Walnut Street Church, to strengthen their hands. A mass meeting was held in the First Church yard, the city was canvassed, and six thousand dollars were subscribed by a generous public toward rebuilding the ruined sanctuary. Rev. M. R. Miller, D. D., supplied the pulpit from September 22d, 1854, to June 6th, 1855, and was succeeded by the Rev. John H. Rice. The installation took place May 3d, 1856, Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., preaching the sermon, Rev. J. Leroy Halsey, D. D., delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. F. L. Senour the charge to the people. After a pastorate of six years, in which he doubled the membership of the church, Mr. Rice resigned August 29th, 1861, and became a chaplain in the Confederate Army. His household furniture and library were confiscated by the United States Marshal. Rev. William T. McElroy, D. D., a son-in-law of Mr. Samuel Casseday, became pastor in 1862, and remained in charge throughout the war.

The Ruling Elders during this period were: T. J. Hackney, 1842-1892; John Martin, 1843-66; Warwick Miller, 1851; J. H. Hewitt, 1851-54; Dr. J. R. Todd, 1849-51; W. C. Brooks, 1855-56; D. McNaughton, 1854-56; Joseph Gault, 1856; John Watson, 1856-68; B. F. Avery, 1866, and James A. Leech, 1866.

Fourth Church.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church was organized March 8, 1846. The Dinwiddie Mission, on Hancock Street, prospered until 1841, when the frame building was destroyed by fire. For several years the lot lay vacant, but as the city grew there was felt a need for a Presbyterian church in the eastern section of the city. At the time of the organization, in 1846, a beautiful custom prevailed of referring questions connected with the progress of the church to a joint meeting of representatives from the Sessions of the then existing churches. In accordance with this custom, a committee consisting of Elders W. J. Dinwiddie, L. L. Warren, Jabez Baldwin, Chapman Warner, W. H. Bulkley, I. F. Stone, R. Steele, H. E. Thomas, and John Milton, met and passed favorably on the question as to a new organization. Under the appointment of Presbytery, a commission met March 8th, 1846, in the old Second Church on Third Street. Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., preached the sermon from 1 Tim., 3:13: "The Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." The original members were twelve from the First Church: W. J. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Anna Dinwiddie, Mrs. Mary J. Oviatt, Henry E. McClelland, Mrs. Jane A. McClelland, Mrs. Martha Eubank, Miss Nancy Woolfolk, Robert Steel, Mrs. Arabella Steel, Massena Fontaine, Mrs. Maletta Fontaine, and Miss Elizabeth Dally; eleven from the Second Church: Chapman Warner, Mrs. Warner, Benjamin Warner, Otis Patten, Isaac F. Stone, Mrs. Laura E. Stone, Lemuel Powell, Mrs. Emily S. Powell, William H. Bulkley, Mrs. Bulkley, and W. A. Hawley; four from the Third Church: Jabez Baldwin, Mrs. Francis Baldwin, Miss Harriet Josephine Baldwin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Draper. W. J. Dinwiddie, Robert Steel, and Jabez Baldwin were elected elders and installed. The vacant lot on Hancock Street, formerly occupied by the Dinwiddie Church, was available, and accepted as a location.* Efforts were put forth at once to build a house of worship. Rev. A. E. Thom and Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., each served the church a short time, and services were held in Hayes & Cooper's wagon shop, Main and Hancock streets. On August 22d, 1847, Rev. Mason D. Williams was called, and, on June 14th, 1848, ordained and installed pastor. The new church building was completed and dedicated June 16th, 1848, Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., preaching the sermon. The following summer Mrs. Eubank was engaged to have charge of the parochial school in the congregation. Mr. Williams was a faithful minister, going about, like his Master, doing good, visiting the people in their homes and workshops. In April, 1852, Mr. Williams died in office and was buried in New Albany, where he had married his wife. During his pastorate the church sustained March 22, 1849, a great loss in the death of Elder Massena Fontaine, a grandson of old Captain Aaron Fontaine, to whose memory is recorded a beautiful tribute in the Session's minutes. Rev. Adam Harris was pastor in 1853 and died in office. He was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Coons in 1854, and shortly after by Rev. Robert Morrison. Rev. F. Leroy Senour, a genial spirit, became pastor in May, 1855. The church work prospered under his seven years' ministry, and the Sunday-school increased from one hundred to two hundred and thirty. The war coming on, Mr. Senour, finding the church divided in sentiment, retired from the field. He was elected chaplain of Colonel Boone's regiment, to whom he preached a sermon at Muldraugh's Hill, entitled

*The title to this property was traced through the courtesy of the Kentucky Title Company.

"The Christian Soldier," which was published by the Board of Publication and circulated in the army and navy. The church was vacant until 1865, when Rev. D. C. Crow supplied the pulpit for a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Morrison.

Prominent in this congregation were J. P. Young, Trustee; Hugh and Edward Hays, and S. M. Merwin. The Elders since the organization have been W. J. Dinwiddie, 1846; Robert Steele, 1846-52; Jabez Baldwin, 1846-47; Massena Fontaine, 1848-49; Isaac F. Stone, 1848-61; W. B. Beatty, 1848; Otis Patten, 1851-61; William Lackey, 1851; Matthew Hunter, 1851; M. Sturges, 1857; Clark Bradley, 1854-67; J. F. Dryden, 1854; W. A. Porter, 1856; W. H. Robinson, 1856; J. J. Harbison, 1858; and the Deacons: John D. Taggart, 1858-63; Benjamin Rankin, 1858; Thomas B. Hays, J. F. Huber, and Jos. Watson.

Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church.

The Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church was organized October 31st, 1847. There were sixty-five members enrolled, consisting of the following persons and their wives: William Richardson, W. A. Richardson, L. P. Yandell, J. Y. Love, A. A. Gordon, John Milton, W. H. Bulkley, Willis Ranney, E. G. McGinnis, A. B. Semple, John Semple, John Muir, A. P. Starbird, James M. Lincoln, Alexander Harbison, and L. L. Warren, together with W. S. Vernon, D. S. Vernon, G. Talbot Vernon, D. Fetter, Newton Milton, J. N. Carter, James Todd, Lewis Ruffner, Mr. Miller, Mrs. A. Lintner, Mrs. M. Belknap, Mrs. G. Merryweather, Mrs. M. O. Fry, Mrs. R. Hughes, Mr. Butler, Miss C. Richardson, Miss Ann Milton, Miss A. N. Vernon, Miss M. Ruffner, Miss S. A. Ruffner, Miss Julia Ruffner, Miss F. B. Fry, Miss Mary Lintner, Miss Margaret Lintner, Miss Nancy S. Snead, Mrs. M. A. Dewolf, Miss McComb, Miss Dawing, Mr. Catterry, Mrs. A. H. Wallace, Miss Caroline Wallace, and Mr. Harbison. William Richardson, W. S. Vernon and L. P. Yandell were installed elders. A lot, one hundred and five feet by one hundred and eighty, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, was purchased for six thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Through the courtesy of the Sessions of the First Church, services were held at Sixth and Green streets, on Sabbath afternoon, until December 26th, 1847, when the lecture room on "Fourth Cross Street, between Chestnut and Prather," was dedicated. The latter street, afterward called Broadway, was the southern limit of the city, there being at this time but few houses beyond Chestnut Street. The Sunday-school was held in the school building of Rev. H. H. Young, on the south side of Green Street, between Third and Fourth, on the present site of the old Custom House.

Rev. Leroy J. Halsey, of Jackson, Miss., was elected pastor January 2d, 1848, and, taking charge of the church the following summer, was installed November 2d. The church building, on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut, was completed and dedicated February 17th, 1850. Dr. Halsey preached in the forenoon from the text: "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that I might dwell in the House of the Lord forever," and elaborated with his peculiar fervor, pathos and imagery the theme, "The House of God an object of affection to believers." In the afternoon, Rev. W. C. Matthews, D. D., preached from Psalm 84:1, and in the evening, Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., gave a clear, logical and masterly presentation of the great benefit derived by mankind from the establishment of a Christian church. The main building was built of brick, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a portico projecting from the front wall eight feet, supported by six large columns, their bases resting on a platform which extended, with the steps, across the entire front. The vestibule was sixteen feet square, and the gallery extended across the whole north end of the building, sixteen feet wide. The pulpit was a platform recessed five feet in the back wall, and was furnished with columns and entablature representing the entrance to a temple. The main room was eighty-eight feet by fifty-eight, with three aisles and one hundred and thirty-eight pews, furnishing comfortable seats for six hundred and fifty persons, besides those in the gallery. The steeple had four sections above the roof, surmounted by a spire sixty feet high, making the height from the ground one hundred and eighty feet, and was the only part of the building uncompleted. Dr. Halsey's pastorate extended over eleven years, and was marked by earnest, faithful and efficient work. The number of families increased from forty to one hundred and twenty, and the membership from sixty to two hundred. Early in Mr. Halsey's ministry, the use of instrumental music in public worship was commenced after much controversy. A lady member of the church, writing to her husband in the East, says: "An organ has been placed in the church. They say it will not be used during service, but is intended only for choir practice." There was also a discussion, at this time, as to a bell for the tower on the church, but the steeple having been injured

by the cyclone which demolished the Walnut Street Church was taken down and the subject of the bell was indefinitely postponed. The missionary spirit that had marked the Second Church pervaded the Chestnut Street Church. On March 26th, 1848, a mission Sunday-school, called the Wayside Sunday-school, was opened on Fifth Street, between Main and the river, conducted by Messrs. Harbison, Bulkley, Homire, Fonda, Warren and others. This useful school continued in operation for six years, and was succeeded by the Duffield School at Sixth and the river. In 1854, a work of grace followed the preaching of Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Lexington, in the Chestnut Street Church, and some forty persons confessed Christ and were received into the church. During the latter part of Dr. Halsey's ministry, his health failed, and he resigned the pastoral charge April 8th, 1859. As a pastor, Dr. Halsey was faithful, and as a preacher always instructive. He brought to the pulpit literary culture and a refined taste, which enabled him to present the truth in attractive form. The substance of such works as his "Life Pictures" and "Literary Attractions of the Bible" was first heard by his congregation at the old Chestnut Street Church. He was elected, May, 1859, Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Northwestern Theological Seminary at Chicago, which position he has now occupied for thirty-seven years.

Rev. John L. McKee, of Columbia, Ky., was called in the summer of 1859, and installed September 5th, 1860. His pastorate extended over a period of eleven years, and his ministry left an impression on the church that is felt to this day. His settlement was soon followed by the opening of the war, and during these trying times, the Chestnut Street Church, under his administration, attained a position of commanding influence in the city. On January 23d, 1863, the Presbyterian Church in this city lost one of its most valued and honored members, Mr. William Richardson. This useful man was one of the first elders of the Chestnut Street Church, and had served in this office with prominence for twenty-four years. He came to the city from Lexington, Ky., although originally from Boston, Mass. His second wife was the widow of Dr. Lindsey, of Nashville, formerly Miss Silliman, and one of the original members of the First Church. In his death the church courts lost a wise and judicious member, and the Bible Society, the Missionary Boards, the cause of education, and the Sabbath schools lost a staunch friend. Occupying a position as President of the Northern Bank, he was well known in financial circles and highly esteemed among business men, as he was honored and respected in the church. Mr. Richardson originated in this section the New Year Sunrise Prayer Meeting, now popular in all our Presbyterian churches.

The elders elected since the organization were John Milton, 1853; W. H. Bulkley, 1853; W. C. Brooks, 1853-54; John W. G. Simrall, 1853; L. L. Warren, 1859-84; A. Harbison, 1859; John G. Barret, 1859, and John A. Miller, 1863. The deacons were: R. M. Cunningham, 1861; John A. Miller, 1861-63; George Harbison, 1861; Lawrence Richardson, 1861-67. The trustees were: Willis Ranney, 1847; Lewis Ruffner, 1847; A. P. Starbird, 1847-59; John Muir, 1847; John B. Semple, 1847-53; A. A. Gordon, 1853; L. L. Warren, 1854; J. M. Carter, 1854; S. S. Moody, 1854; R. Montgomery, 1854; A. B. Semple, 1859; Thomas L. Carter, 1860; A. Craig, 1862; R. H. Woolfolk, 1862; Henry Burkhardt, 1864; Robert Murrell, 1864.

Portland Church.

The Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church* was organized September 1, 1855, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Louisville, consisting of representatives from the various sessions in the city. The committee were: Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D.D., Rev. W. W. Hill, D.D., Rev. F. L. Senour, and Elders Curran Pope, William Prather, J. W. G. Simrall, H. E. Tunstall and Otis Patten. The committee met at Plumer's storeroom in Portland, and after a sermon by Rev. Dr. Hill from Psalm 137, the following persons presented letters: Mrs. Jane McCulloch, Miss Mary McCulloch, Miss Hectorina McCulloch, from the First Church; Mrs. Elizabeth Dick, from the Walnut Street Church; Mrs. Duckwall, from the First Church, New Albany; and Mr. Boles, from Springfield, Ohio. Mr. W. A. Boles and Mrs. M. McKnight were received on profession of faith. These eight persons were then organized into the Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church. Subsequently, March 30, 1857, Mr. Joseph Irwin was elected elder, and Mr. Newton Boles deacon. Steps were taken at once to erect a house of worship at Thirty-third Street and Portland Avenue. Rev. R. Morrison preached for the congregation some time, when the first pastor, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, took charge September, 1857, and was ordained and installed May 6, 1858. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Hill delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Moses G. Knight

*Rev. J. H. Morrison's "Sketch of the Portland Avenue Church."

the charge to the people. The church had accessions constantly during Mr. Taylor's ministry. On September 19, 1859, the pastoral relation was resolved, and Rev. Edward Wurts, son of Mr. Daniel Wurts, one of the original elders in the First Church, became pastor in December, 1859, and remained during the unsettled period of the war. Rev. W. W. Duncan became stated supply in August, 1865. The ruling elders were: Joseph Irwin, 1857-1884; Daniel McCulloch, 1861; Prof. Hiram Roberts, 1861-69. The deacons were: N. Boles, 1855-57; W. H. Troxell, 1861-69; Joseph P. Gheens, 1861-67. The trustees were Daniel McCulloch, 1855; John Graham, 1855; Joseph Irwin, 1855-84; Dr. G. H. Walling, 1855; N. Boles, 1855-57.

Thus are we brought to the close of the second period of our narrative, with six churches and a total membership of twelve hundred and seventy-nine, distributed as follows: Second Church, 356; Chestnut Street Church, 334; First Church, 285; Fourth Church, 140; Walnut Street Church, 111; Portland Avenue Church, 83.

These churches had together received into their communion during these formative years 3,555 members.

Denominational Characteristics.

Before entering the third period of our history we desire to take a brief survey of the prominent characteristics of the denomination and the constituent elements of our local organization. During the past fifty years of its growth the Presbyterian Church of Louisville has been true to the historic interests of that branch of the Christian church with which it stands connected. Upholding the headship of Christ and declaring the Word of God to be its "only rule of faith and practice," the Presbyterian church has been marked, first, by its doctrinal teachings. It maintains the Calvinistic system of revealed truth, known as the Augustinian, or Pauline theology. This system, most clearly and comprehensively set forth in the Westminster standards, has been held prominently before the religious republic in the preaching of an able ministry. Second, it has been marked by its polity, that of the government of the eldership, which gives distinctive names to the denomination. The government of the church is committed to presbyters, or elders, consisting of teaching and ruling elders. The ministry of the Word is sustained by an eminently useful lay element, as seen in the long line of prominent ruling elders who have served the church. Third, it recognizes but two orders of church officers, the first consisting of elders, which embrace teaching and ruling elders, the second of deacons, having charge, in accordance with Acts vi., 1-8, of the poor fund, and also of the temporal affairs of the church. These officers are required to subscribe to the confession of faith. Membership in the church is based, not on subscription to the standards, but on a credible faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Fourth, it maintains a parity of the clergy and recognizes the ruling elder as holding an office designated by the very terms which the Scriptures apply to the teaching elders, and that both are entitled to equal authority in all the courts of the church, the words bishop and elder being used interchangeably. This is a distinctive principle of Presbyterianism, and one that is gaining favor in other communions. Fifth, it has a representative government. Its courts are composed of presbyters, elders who "rule only, and those who rule and also labor in word and doctrine." This coordinate jurisdiction affords the best security against ministerial domination, on the one hand, and popular prejudice on the other. Sixth, it is marked by the unity of its representative assemblies, its sessions, presbyteries, synods and general assemblies. These constitute a bond which brings all its parts together and gives to the church a property of indefinite expansion. Collateral with these characteristics, the church has maintained, thirdly, an educated ministry, and has been the friend of higher education. It is an interesting fact that the Presbyterian Church of Louisville, previous to 1866, sent to the presidency of Center College, Danville, Kentucky, Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D.; to the presidency of Oakland College, Mississippi, Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D.D.; to the Theological Seminary, Danville, Kentucky, the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D.; and called from that institution Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D. It sent to the presidency of Austin College, Texas, Rev. A. E. Thom; to the presidency of Hanover College, Indiana, Rev. Sylvester Scovel, D.D.; and to a professorship in the same institution, Rev. H. H. Young; to the presidency of Worcester University, Ohio, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor; to the presidency of Sayre Female Institute of Lexington, Kentucky, Prof. S. R. Williams; to the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, Rev. J. Leroy Halsey, D.D.; and called from the Theological Seminary of New Albany, Rev. M. R. Miller, D.D. Rev. E. N. Sawtell, D.D., on his return from France, became principal of the Cleveland Female Seminary, and Rev. W. W. Hill, D.D.,

became principal of Bellewood Female Seminary at Anchorage, Kentucky. In the early period of our history, Rev. James Vance conducted an academy on Beargrass, in which Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D.D., of Cincinnati, received his classical education, as did Rev. J. J. Bullock, D.D., who became superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky and chaplain of the United States Senate. Of special interest to the Presbyterians of this city was the establishment here of two prominent institutions, both of which were destroyed by the war, namely, the Presbyterian Female School, on Sixth Street, so ably conducted by Professors Williams and Barton; and the Presbyterian University, established in 1859, of which Dr. Robinson was president and Dr. McKee and Dr. Hoyt were vice-presidents. Professors Schenck, Hamilton and Harney, together with Drs. Robinson, Hoyt and J. L. McKee, taught for two years, and the institution had progressed so far as to have laid the foundation of its buildings on Second and College streets. Among the students sent out were Rev. Robert Holland of St. Louis; Rev. Albert Keigwin of Wilmington, Delaware, and Rev. Thomas Tracy of India. Fourth, it has been marked by an evangelistic spirit. The Presbyterian church emphasizes the headshipof Christ,and maintains the Bible as its constitution. It seeks to lead men to the Savior of mankind, and brings every doctrine and practice to the test of His written Word. The spirit with which these cardinal teachings is sustained is thoroughly evangelistic in character. The first Presbyterian minister in this city was a missionary, Rev. Mr. Banks, as were Drs. Blackburn, Smith and Sawtell. The establishment of the Executive Committee of Domestic Missions in this city for twenty years evidences this spirit, and the frequency of revivals in all our churches attests the readiness of pastors and people to co-operate in evangelistic efforts. Fifth. It has been public spirited and charitable. Side by side with our Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and other brethren, the Presbyterian church has, with a liberal hand, promoted the interests of the Bible Society, the Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union and the various public institutions of the city.

As we survey the past fifty years there have appeared several elements molding the character of the church and gradually blending into the formation of the church of to-day. We are first indebted to the Scotch and Irish, who laid the foundation of the church in this city, many of whom were from Virginia. That uncompromising, liberty-loving people are represented in the McFarlands, McNutts, Carys, Tunstalls, Fetters and Hughes of the original organization, together with their successors, the families of Samuel Casseday, William Garvin, Alexander Harbison, W. J. Dinwiddie, Rev. H. H. Young, J. Gault, J. W. Anderson, J. Watson, Rev. Stuart Robinson, John Graham, D. McNaughton, Rev. W. C. and John D. Matthews, Daniel McCullough, Andrew and James Davidson, Donald MacPherson, John D. Taggart and others. Nor are we less indebted to our New England Presbyterians, that splendid church and school-loving people, whose thrift and energy have entered so largely into our commercial prosperity. Rhode Island sent us the Vernons and Kings, Vermont the talented Daniel Smith, New Hampshire E. N. Sawtell and Joseph Danforth, Massachusetts L. L. Warren, J. P. Curtis and William Richardson, Maine Chapman Warner, Otis Patten and A. B. Starbird, and Connecticut Daniel C. Banks, Edward P. Humphrey, Isaac F. Stone, Clark Bradley, W. H. Bulkley, A. A. Wheeler, W. C. Nones and others.

To these elements should be added another that has entered largely into our church life, namely, the German, represented by such men as Jacob and Paul Reinhard, Stephen Beers, Jacob Birkenmire, Dr. Charles Fishback, Dr. Henry Miller, Rev. Joseph and James F. Huber, and John Homire, a native Prussian. The English contributed those noble specimens of manly elders, Edgar Needham, J. V. Escott and George W. Morris; the Dutch are recognized in the Van Buskirks, the Welsh in the Allens and the Gwathmeys, and the French in the Fontaines, Bullitts, Marcells, Rev. E. N. Sawtell, and Rev. F. Leroy Senour. Grafting these into our native stock, the Popes, Prestons, Breckinridges, Joyes, Wilsons, Thurstons, Prices, Speeds, McDowells, Ballards, Lemons, Miltons, Butlers, Shorts, Kinkeads, Harlans, Boyles, Bristows, Barretts and others, we obtained true-born Kentucky Presbyterians. An English writer says:

> "A true-born Englishman's a contradiction;
> In speech, an irony; in fact, a fiction;
> A metaphor invented to express
> A man akin to all the world."

And so we have produced in our church in this city "true-born" Presbyterians, who love our institutions, our doctrines, our polity, and who unite us to the great Pan-Presbyterian family of the Reformed churches throughout the world, holding the Calvinistic system.

As we enter the last period of our history we must briefly consider the causes that led to the division of 1886. The Civil War with its political animosities, proved a baneful source of disturbance to our beloved church in this city. It was hoped by many, both North and South, that the great religious body with which this church stood connected might be able to maintain its integrity notwithstanding the serious issue raised by the war. But political separations usually involve ecclesiastical divisions, and so it proved here. The immediate occasion of the disruption in the Synod of Kentucky in 1866 was the action taken by the General Assembly of St. Louis with reference to the Presbytery of Louisville, which had adopted September 2, 1865, a paper styled "The Declaration and Testimony against the erroneous and heretical doctrines and practices which have obtained and been propagated in the Presbyterian Church in the United States during the last five years." This celebrated document, the original of which is now in the library of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, was written by Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D.D., pastor of the First Church in this city, and was issued after the example of the equally celebrated "Act and Testimony," published by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., in 1835, during the new school controversy. It is a lengthy document of twenty-seven octavo pages, and can only be appreciated by a brief consideration of the heated discussion which resulted in its publication. During the summer of 1861, the old school Presbyterian church was divided into two branches, popularly known as the Northern and Southern. The causes which led to this division were deep seated and had their root in the great questions that led up to the Civil War. States rights and slavery had agitated the country from the beginning, and now the moral and religious aspects of these great questions seriously disturbed the church. The relation of the church to the institution of slavery had always been a vexed question, and the relation of the church to the State involved the question of the allegiance of the Christian citizens to the Federal Government. The introduction of these questions into the church was brought about by what were known as "Deliverances," issued, from time to time, by the General Assembly. The Presbyterian church has always recognized its duty to mold public sentiment on moral questions, to witness against evil in every and any form, while at the same time it maintains, as one of its cardinal principles, the right of private judgment. Steadfastly withstanding any terms of communion, not found in the Word of God, it yet seeks to formulate the Christian consciousness of the age. By reason of this unique pastoral care the Assembly, as the highest court of the church, is accustomed to issue, from time to time, deliverances on the great moral questions of the day. Such deliverances as those against duelling, gambling, intemperance, and kindred subjects, are found on all the pages of its history.

Division of 1866.

In 1861 the subject of loyalty to the Government was presented to the General Assembly at Philadelphia in the celebrated Spring resolutions. It was a time of great excitement. Fort Sumter had just been fired upon and men were aroused to an intense state of excitement. These resolutions, introduced by one of the most conservative of men, Rev. Gardner Spring, D.D., of New York City, provided for a day of fasting and prayer to God that he would avert the calamity of war, and in a spirit of Christian patriotism pledged the church with loyalty to the Federal Government. After a heated discussion the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 156 to 66, the Southern members having but a small representation. A protest was offered by Dr. Charles Hodge, signed by fifty-eight persons, among whom were L. L. Warren, the representative of the Presbytery of Louisville, and all the commissioners of the State of Kentucky. The protest acknowledged loyalty to the Government to be a moral and religious duty, according to the Word of God, which requires us to be subject to the powers that be, as ordained of God, and admitted the right of the Assembly to require this and all like duties of the ministers and members under its charge, but they said "we deny the right of the General Assembly to decide the political question to what government the allegiance of Presbyterians as citizens is due, and its right to make that decision a condition of membership in the church." They claimed that many of their brethren, living in the Southern States, conscientiously believed that the allegiance of the citizen was primarily due to the State. "The Assembly," they said, "in deciding a political question, has, in our judgment, violated the constitution of the church and usurped the prerogative of the Divine Master." The Assembly replied: "Strictly speaking, we have not decided to what government the allegiance of Presbyterians as citizens is due. Our organization, as a General Assembly, was contemporaneous with that of the Federal Government. In the seventy-four years of our existence Presbyterians have known but

one supreme government, and we know no other now. No nation on earth recognizes the existence of two independent sovereigns within these United States." With reference to the terms of communion, the Assembly replied: "The terms of Christian fellowship are laid down in the Word of God and are embodied in our standards. It is competent to this court to interpret and apply the doctrines of the Word, to warn men against prevailing sins, and urge the performance of neglected duties. We regard the action against which these protests are levelled simply as a faithful declaration of the Assembly of Christian duty toward those in authority over us, which adds nothing to the terms of communion, already recognized. Surely the idea of the obligation of loyalty to our Federal Government is no new thing to Presbyterians." There was no question between the Protestants and the Assembly as to the church's intermeddling with political affairs, the only issue being one of fact as to whether the act in question was political. Nor was there a question as to the judgment of the Assembly, but simply whether the Assembly, as a spiritual court, had a right to pronounce any judgment at all on the subject. The Southern Presbyterians generally denied this right. In fact, they protested against the introduction into the discussions of the Assembly of any of the questions connected with slavery and loyalty, or of the relations of the church to the civil government. During the summer and autumn of 1861 many of the Presbyteries in the Southern States adopted resolutions renouncing the authority of the General Assembly, and a convention met December 4, 1861, at Augusta, Ga., and formed "The Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America."

With reference to the burning question of slavery two facts stand out conspicuously in all the history; first, the General Assembly uniformly condemned the system, and, secondly, it uniformly allowed the institution a place in its communion. These facts are brought out in the two prominent deliverances of 1818 and 1845. The seeming contradiction between these two deliverances disappears when we consider that the one paper affirms that the system of slavery, with its laws and usages and abuses, which had grown up, was an evil which should be abolished, and the other holds that the relation of master and slave was not necessarily sinful.

Perhaps the most objectionable of the Assembly's deliverances during this trying period was that of 1865. Previous to this all of these deliverances had been of a declarative nature. The law of the Presbyterian church recognizes two broadly distinguished functions, those of instruction and of government. As a teacher, the highest court of the church interprets revealed truth, but does not claim infallibility, for the Confession of Faith expressly says "all synods and councils may err and have erred." Nor does it bind the conscience. Every member of the church is bound to exercise private judgment and decide for himself, whether the deliverance is in accordance with the Word of God. This is a fundamental principle of Presbyterianism.

But there is another function equally well recognized, that of government. In 1865 the Assembly felt called upon to exercise this function. The war was over, slavery had been abolished, the sovereignty of the Federal Government maintained, and the Sun of Peace had resumed his genial reign over our undivided land. But in the border States an unexpected emergency arose. Persons absent during the war were returning in large numbers to their homes, and the question of church control became one of absorbing and anxious concern. To meet this emergency the Assembly was called upon to exercise the power of government and require Church Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods to examine applicants for admission from the South into bodies under their care upon the subject of loyalty and freedom. If the several deliverances of the Assembly on slavery and loyalty had given offense to the Presbyterians of the South this was peculiarly exasperating. Having protested against these deliverances from year to year, the Presbytery of Louisville adopted at Bardstown September 2, 1865, the celebrated Declaration and Testimony. With all the ability of its learned author, this paper pleads eloquently for the Crown Rights of Zion's King, but the severity of its language, its charge of apostasy against the church, its condemnation of principles and practices, coeval with the origin of the Presbyterian church, especially its avowed purpose to reform or withdraw, aroused the church to grave apprehensions. So great was the alarm a step was resorted to that could be justified only by an extraordinary emergency, a convention was called by those approving the acts of the Assembly to meet at St. Louis and sit side by side with the constitutional assembly of the church, with the avowed purpose of influencing its course of action. The presence of over one hundred ministers and elders at this convention evinced the fact that there was great

Deliverance of 1865.

anxiety throughout the church as to the effect of the Declaration and Testimony. It was felt by the church generally that the question had passed beyond an issue in which men equally honest differed, and had become one of vital discipline. It was feared that the movement might be widespread, and therefore heroic measures were adopted. The Assembly, at St. Louis, in 1866, condemned the Declaration and Testimony "as a slander against the church, schismatical in its character and aims, and its adoption by any of our church courts as an act of rebellion against the authority of the General Assembly."* It has been claimed that the author and signers of this document did not contemplate separation, but this their language seemed to imply: "We will not abandon the effort until we shall either have succeeded in reforming the church and restoring her tarnished glory, or, failing in this, necessity shall be laid upon us, in obedience to the Apostolic commands, to withdraw from those who have departed from the truth."

Notwithstanding the earnest protest of such men as Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia, and Dr. Van Dyke of New York, the Assembly dealt summarily with the Presbytery of Louisville, dissolving the body and summoning the signers of the Declaration and Testimony to appear before the court. It forbade them to sit in any court above the Session, and declared that any Presbytery or Synod which admitted them to sit to be, ipso facto, dissolved. Those who, in such cases, obeyed the authority of the Assembly were declared to be the true Presbytery and Synod. Whatever may be said as to the character of previous acts and deliverances of the General Assembly, the judgment pronounced against the Presbytery of Louisville, as a court, was strictly ecclesiastical, and condemned and dealt with what the Assembly declared to be insubordination on the part of the lower court against the lawful authority of the highest court of the church. During the discussion the commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville, Dr. Stuart Robinson, Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe and Mark Hardin, Esq., were suspended from their privilege as members of the body, under the following resolution: "That until the Assembly shall have examined and decided upon the conduct of said Presbytery, the commissioners therefrom shall not be entitled to seats in this body," and upon the adoption of the report of the committee appointed to examine into the facts connected with the proceedings of the Louisville Presbytery, their recommendation was adopted, "That, on the hearing of the matter presented by this report, the commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville to this Assembly be heard, subject to the rules of order which govern the house."* The members of the Presbytery thus suspended withdrew from the court and returned to their homes.

*General Assembly Minutes, 1866, p. 60

At the meeting of the Synod of Kentucky at Henderson, in October, 1866, this issue ran the plowshare of division through our beloved church in Kentucky, part maintaining, for a while, an independent position, and then uniting with the Southern General Assembly, and part remaining with the old Assembly.

Property Question.

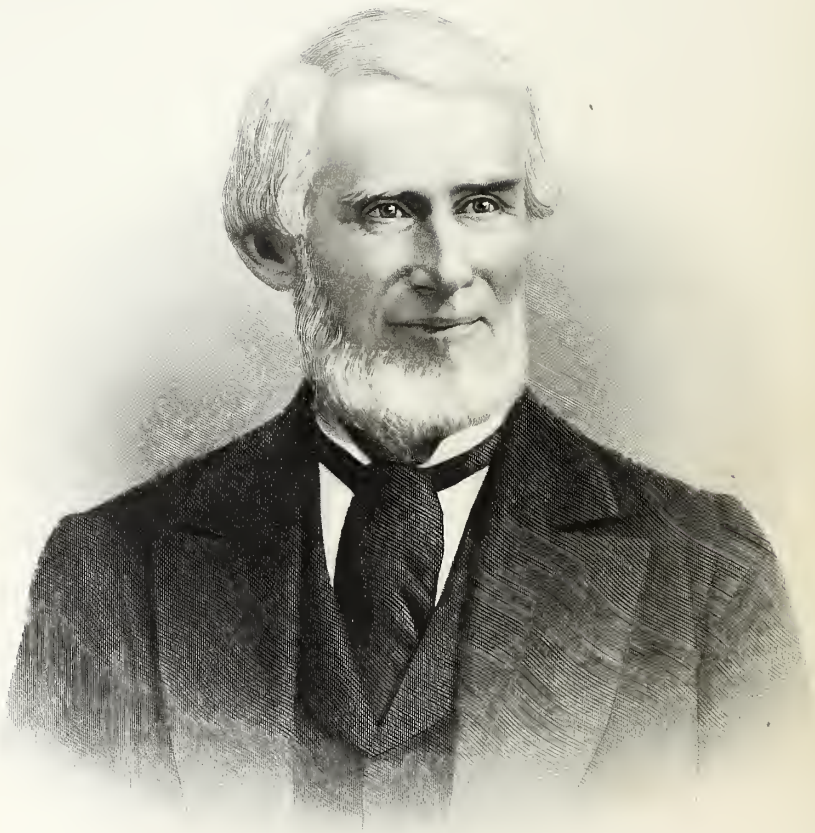
The property question in this city, at first local in its nature, was taken to the civil courts in the celebrated Walnut Street Church case. A majority of the members of this church concurred with the Assembly, while Messrs. Watson and Gault, as ruling elders, and Messrs. Farley and Fulton, as trustees, constituting in each case a majority of the Session and trustees, desired to retain Mr. McElroy as pastor, whose sympathy was with the party of the Declaration and Testimony. This led to efforts by each party to gain control of the property. The case was brought before the Synod of Kentucky, and that body, by a commission, called a congregational meeting, at which there were elected three additional elders. Messrs. Gault and Watson and Messrs. Farley and Fulton refused to recognize them as members of the Session, and hence the suit. The decision of the Louisville chancellor, which turned exclusively on this question, was that "Messrs. Avery, McNaughton and Leech, together with Messrs. Hackney, Watson and Gault, were ruling elders, constituting the Session of said church, and that the management of the property of said church, for the purpose of worship and other religious services, was committed to their care, under the regulations of the Presbyterian Church." This decree of the chancellor was reversed by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the case of Watson vs. Avery, 2 Bush's Reports, 332. But in the case of Watson vs. Jones, 15 Wallace's Reports, 679, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the decision. One of the questions involved in the litigation was whether it is competent for the courts of law in this country to set aside or reverse a decision of our church courts in matters that are purely ecclesiastical. The Supreme

*General Assembly Minutes, 1866, p. 40.

Court at Washington upheld the rights of property asserted by the Walnut Street Church and sustained the General Assembly in its claim "that courts of law must accept as final and conclusive the decisions of the General Assembly on questions purely ecclesiastical, and must give full effect to these decisions in settling the property rights of parties litigant."*

Repeated efforts had been made to reunite the two branches of the Presbyterian church. They have each declared that "the deliverances made in peculiar times and under excitement are null and void," and have each expressed confidence in the soundness of doctrine and Christian character of the other. They have each said "in order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hindrances to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the other Assembly, no act or deliverance of our Assembly, or of the historic bodies of which this Assembly is the successor, are to be construed as impugning, in any way, the Christian character of the other Assembly." Many in both branches of the church long to see the day when these two great bodies, with a common heritage, shall be united on the basis of the common standards, and, together, seek the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

*Moore's "Presbyterian Digest," p. 251.



L. L. Warren

CHAPTER XV

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1866-1896.

BY REV. EDWARD L. WARREN, D. D.

After the division of 1866 the history naturally divides itself into two branches, the Northern and Southern.

The following churches, popularly known as Southern churches, are connected ecclesiastically with the Presbytery of Louisville, the Synod of Kentucky and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.*

First Church.

The First Church, with Dr. Wilson, after the division of 1866, remained with the Synod in an independent position until 1868, when they united with the Southern General Assembly. In connection with a member of the session of this church there occurred during this year, on the night of the 4th of December, one of those mysterious providences which occasionally shock an entire community, the collision and destruction by fire of the "America" and the "United States," on the Ohio River, a few miles above Warsaw, Kentucky. Among those who were lost on the "United States" was William Garvin, an elder in the First Church and one of Louisville's noblest citizens. He had been, for forty years, a consistent member of this church and a liberal contributor toward its support. His body was found in the hull of the steamer, and, though it had been touched by fire, his countenance bore its usual serene expression. The funeral took place in the First Church, before a vast gathering of mourning citizens. Dr. Samuel R. Wilson's discourse was a masterpiece of its kind. It was deeply impressive as with glowing imagination the speaker described the scene of that ill-starred night and, delineating the character of the well-known, white-haired servant of God, sought

> "To assert eternal Providence,
> And justify the ways of God to men."

In 1870 the First Church established a mission on the south side of Chestnut Street, near Sixteenth, where they erected a church building at a cost of $9,000. Here they carried on the work for three years, under the care of Rev. D. A. Plank, now of Mobile, and Rev. Charles L. Hogue, now of Memphis, Tenn. At the request of the session, the Presbytery of Louisville organized, August 4, 1873, the West Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, the commission consisting of Dr. Yandell, Rev. J. J. Cook, and Messrs. J. V. Escott and J. Gault. There were thirteen communicants enrolled. Messrs. J. Steele and D. H. Mathis were elected elders, and Messrs. J. Breeding and George Crawford deacons. In the summer of 1874 certain differences arose between the pastor of the First Church and seven of the ten elders, which was carried to the Presbytery of Louisville, thence to the Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and finally resulted in a division into two bodies, each claiming to be the First Presbyterian Church. This led to a suit for the property, which was decided by Special Chancellor Judge Duvall in favor of Dr. Wilson's party. The elders adhering to Dr. Wilson were R. I. Crawford, L. L. Anderson and William Lindsey. This decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals, October 19, 1878, the court maintaining "that the title to the property of a divided church is in that part of it which is acting in harmony with its own fundamental laws." It seems that the seven elders, Samuel Casseday, Patrick Joyes, N. D. Hunter, J. C. Allen, W. L. Clarke, R. K. White and J. V. Escott, and their families, had received letters of dismission, which were soon after returned. The remaining session, refusing to receive these letters,

*The nine Southern churches belong to the Presbytery of Louisville, with 37 ministers, 45 churches, 4,966 communicants; to the Synod of Kentucky, with 109 ministers, 181 churches, 19,302 communicants; and to the General Assembly, with 1,337 ministers, 2,776 churches, 203,999 communicants, contributing last year the sum total of $1,880,126.

were directed, by Presbytery, to receive them, and the seven elders were directed to resume their offices in the session. The court held that the seven elders and their families were, by returning their letters, restored to membership, and the elders to their office. In the meantime, some difference between Dr. Wilson and his Presbytery led the former to renounce the authority of the latter. The court held in this connection that Dr. Wilson and his friends, having renounced the authority of the Presbytery, had thereby made themselves a new and independent organization, and having no connection with a Presbytery, were not, according to the laws of the church, entitled under the deed to nold the property, and, therefore, the title was vested in the party with the seven elders. After the division of 1874 the Seventh and Chestnut Street Associate Reform Church and the First Church congregations worshipped together until their union. Rev. W. J. Lowrie, D. D., from Selma, Alabama, was called to the pastorate of both churches, and began his ministry November 9, 1875. After the installation of Mr. Lowrie, the congregation worshipped in Library Hall, and their pastor gained a place in the affections of the church and of the whole community. He died November 11, 1877.

On July 6, 1876, Mr. Samuel Casseday, who had been identified with this church for fifty-four years, thirty-five as an elder, passed away. He was born August 6, 1795, at Lexington, Virginia, and was a son of Peter and Mary (McClung) Casseday. His father died when he was seven years of age, and he came with his mother to Kentucky in 1813. In 1822 Mr. Casseday came to Louisville, and, uniting with the First Church, entered a business career, from which he retired in 1870. After this date he was occupied with public charities, the Blind Asylum, the Orphanage and the Cook Benevolent Institution. Mr. Casseday married Miss Eliza McFarland, a daughter of one of the original members of the First Church. He came from the celebrated Tinkling Springs Presbyterian Church of Virginia, and spent here a long, useful and honored life.

After the decision of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, the First Church received the keys of the building at Sixth and Green, and elected Rev. Edward O. Guerrant pastor, who began his ministry January 5, 1879. By petition to Presbytery, the two churches, the First Church and the Associated Reform Church, were united in April, 1879. In September, 1881, the church was repaired and rededicated, and the membership increased from two hundred and fifty to six hundred and thirty-five. Dr. Guerrant, after an active pastorate, resigned in the winter of 1881-82, and entered upon evangelistic work in this State. After a year Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., was elected pastor. The old historic site on Sixth and Green was sold, and a new lot secured in a more desirable locality. The handsome new church, erected on the west side of Fourth Street, between Broadway and York, was dedicated April 13, 1891, the sermon being preached by Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Virginia. Dr. Witherspoon being called to a chair in the Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, resigned the pastoral charge, and, after a year, the present incumbent, Rev. J. S. Lyons, D. D., was installed. The present membership is 580. The elders elected during this period, 1866-96, are: R. K. White, 1867-81; Patrick Joyes, 1867-94; L. L. Anderson, 1869-74; W. L. Clark, 1869-83; J. W. Nourse, 1869-72; N. D. Hunter, 1872-89; J. C. Allin, 1872-89; William Lindsey, 1872-74; J. M. Gordon, 1879—; David Baird, 1879—; S. C. Walker, 1879—; M. J. McBride, 1879-91; Douglas Morton, 1886-92; Henry V. Escott, 1886—; Andrew M. Sea, 1886—; John W. Houston, 1886-94; Charles A. McGuire, 1886—; R. T. Jacob, 1892—; William Boa, 1893—, and Shackleford Miller, 1893—. The deacons were: J. M. Duncan, 1867-74; W. L. Clark, 1867-69; L. L. Anderson, 1867-69; Henry V. Escott, 1867-86; John C. Benedict, 1870-74; George Nicholas, 1870-74; Douglas Morton, 1880-86; Shackleford Miller, 1880-93; F. E. Long, 1880-82; M. K. Allen, 1886—; Joseph Shaw, 1886—; Thomas P. Smith, Jr., 1886-87; H. T. Pollard, 1886—; George W. Constance, 1886—; T. M. Hawes, 1888-93; Wade Sheltman, 1888—; W. L. Gowan, 1888—; A. E. Walesby, 1888-92; Angus W. Gordon, 1893—; Charles C. Fuller, 1893—; L. L. Anderson, Jr., 1893—; J. A. Vandiver, 1893—.

Second Church.

The Second Presbyterian Church was divided, in 1866, two-thirds of the congregation remaining with Dr. Robinson, and uniting, in 1868, with the Southern Assembly. The property question was amicably settled. A commission was appointed, consisting of Hamilton Pope, George W. Morris and R. A. Watts, representing the Second Church, and William Prather, W. W. Morris and J. B. Kinkead, representing the College Street Church, to arrange the details. The property was valued at $30,000, including the Third Street building and the lot at Second and College, and was, by agreement, divided in the propor-

tion of nineteen-thirtieths for the Second Church and eleven-thirtieths for the College Street Church, this ratio being determined by the membership. The building on Third Street, valued at $20,000, was sold at private auction, and secured by the Second Church. The College Street Church received in the distribution the lot on Second and College, and $5,000 in money.

New officers were elected and steps taken to build in a more desirable location. In 1869 a lot was bought at the corner of Second and Broadway, 112 by 400 feet, at a cost of $36,000, one-third of which was sold for $10,000. A building was erected for lecture and Sabbath school rooms, and temporarily for the congregation, costing $22,000, and was dedicated in May, 1870. The General Assembly of the Southern Church held its sessions in this building soon after. On September 13, 1874, a day memorable in the annals of the Second Church, the handsome stone structure was completed and dedicated to the service of God. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, and the historic sketch of the enterprise was read by Dr. Robinson. The main building, including the furniture and organ, cost $90,000. On the 29th of December, 1879, Mr. A. A. Gordon, one of the elders, died. He was a nephew of Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton, after whom he was named. For forty years he was conspicuous as a Christian before this community. His intelligence, modesty, and fidelity were universally admired. For fifteen years he had been a ruling elder, and always commanded the confidence and high regard of his brethren in all the church courts. Dr. Robinson's health failed in 1880, and in consequence he resigned his charge and was elected by the congregation pastor emeritus. On October 5, 1881, after a protracted illness, Dr. Robinson died, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Dr. Palmer, his life-long friend, preached the funeral sermon. This church was indebted to Dr. Robinson for its remarkable growth and development from a membership of two hundred in 1866 to over six hundred. A beautiful marble tablet has been placed behind the pulpit and bears the inscription:

Stuart Robinson, D. D.
Died October 5, 1881.
Pastor of this church twenty-three years.
A profound teacher,
A faithful pastor,
And a true friend.

Dr. Robinson was a truly great man. His work in this city was but a part of his achievement in the State and whole church. His reputation was international. He was an able preacher, a vigorous debater and influential leader, and has left an honored name.

Rev. John W. Pratt, formerly president of Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, was installed pastor December 4, 1881. He was a strong preacher and skillful sermonizer, and it was a source of great disappointment to the people when he was compelled by ill health two years later to give up his pastoral charge. The relations as pastor were dissolved November 3, 1883. The pulpit was supplied by Dr. J. T. Hendrick, D. D., a few months, when a call was extended to the present incumbent, Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, D. D., a professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. Dr. Hemphill was installed June 14th, 1885. The present membership is 623. The elders elected during the period (1866-96) are A. A. Gordon, 1866-79; Dr. William Nock, 1866-76; D. C. Heiskell, 1866-67; George W. Morris, 1866—; William S. Macrea, 1868—; A. B. Dean, 1866-81; Dr. J. W. Akin, 1868—; G. H. Mourning, 1868—; E. L. Samuel, 1868-73; John J. Harbison, 1868; Thomas W. Bullitt, 1881—; Dr. Vincent Davis, 1881—; James K. Lemon, 1881—; Dr. John G. Cecil, 1891—; Howard W. Hunter, 1891—; Dr. Frank C. Wilson, 1891—; and Randolph H. Blain, 1891—. The deacons were Rowland Whitney, 1866; J. A. Edmunds, 1866; D. A. Kean, 1866; J. F. Weller, 1866; W. J. Wilson, 1866; Thomas W. Bullitt, 1866-81; John H. Leathers, 1881; John Stites, 1881; William F. Booker, 1890; B. K. Marshall, 1891, and Embry L. Swearingen, 1891. Shelby Gillespie has been sexton for thirty years.

Third Church.

The Walnut Street Presbyterian Church was divided in 1866, and the congregation, with Mr. McElroy as supply and Messrs. Gault and Watson as elders, worshipped in the Male High School, on Chestnut Street, under the name of the Third Church. After Mr. McElroy's resignation, Dr. Yandell took charge of the church. In 1874 they were invited by the West Chestnut Street Church to worship in the building at Sixteenth and Chestnut, still owned by the First Church. A portion of this congregation, with Rev. W. H. Claggett, the minister in charge, ceased to use this building June 28, 1874, and worshipped at Eclipse Hall, Thirteenth and Walnut. This congregation was recognized by the Presbytery as the West Chestnut Street Church, and on July 26,

1874, called Rev. W. H. Claggett. The remnant of the congregation, with Messrs. H. D. Mathes as elder, and George Crawford as deacon, retained the building at Sixteenth and Chestnut. The West Chestnut Street Church worshipped at Thirteenth and Walnut a year, when they purchased a lot, 75 by 200 feet, on the north side of Walnut Street, near Nineteenth, and built a brick church, with an audience room 40 feet by 64, having a seating capacity of four hundred, and costing, with the furniture, $8,000. The new house of worship was dedicated November 18, 1874, Dr. Robinson preaching the sermon, and the name of the church was changed from the West Chestnut Street Church to the Fifth Presbyterian Church. On February 14, 1875, the Presbytery dissolved the remnant of the West Chestnut Street Church and placed their letters in the Third Presbyterian Church, and the following April the First Presbyterian Church granted the Third Church the use of the Sixteenth and Chestnut streets property, and Rev. J. J. Cook became pastor. On July 8, 1875, Dr. Wilson and his congregation united with the Louisville Presbytery in connection with the Northern Assembly. The Third Church, therefore, left the Sixteenth and Chestnut streets property, which was claimed by the party with Dr. Wilson, and went over to worship at Seventeenth and Main. On September 8th, 1875, Mr. Claggett resigned his pastoral charge of the Fifth Church, and, on April 5, 1876, the Fifth Church and the Third Church were united under the name of the Third Church, and worshipped at Nineteenth and Walnut. This congregation, in April, 1876, called Rev. J. De Witt Duncan, who was installed pastor April 9, 1876. After worshipping here about a year a mortgage on the building at Nineteenth and Walnut was foreclosed and the property was sold to the Second English Lutheran Church. Mr. Duncan resigned the charge and became principal of Bellwood Seminary at Anchorage. The Third Presbyterian Church then worshipped in the hall at Seventeenth and Main, and Rev. J. H. Moore became pastor in September, 1878.

On February 4, 1878, Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, a former pastor and friend of this church, died in the seventy-third year of his age. He was by birth a Tennessean and had studied medicine with his father at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and at the Maryland University, at Baltimore. Elected to a chair in the Transylvania University to succeed his old teacher, Dr. Blythe, in 1837, Dr. Yandell moved to Louisville and assisted in the organization of the Louisville Medical Institute, in which he occupied the chair of chemistry for twenty-two years. In 1839 he was elected an elder in the Second Church, and served for eight years, until the formation of the Chestnut Street Church in 1847. In 1846 he was elected a professor in the University of Louisville; in 1858 he moved to Memphis. A deeply religious man, he devoted himself to the Christian ministry, and being licensed by the Presbytery of Memphis, was in 1864 ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dancyville, Tenn. In 1867 he returned to Louisville and became supply of the Third Presbyterian Church. Dr. Yandell was a prolific writer, a successful teacher and a man highly honored in the church and the community.

In the meantime, the First Church had won their suit and had gained, with their property at Sixth and Green, that at Sixteenth and Chestnut. By an agreement with the Presbytery, $3,957.50 from the old Westminster Church fund, known as the hospital fund, was granted to the Third Presbyterian Church, with which to purchase from the First Church the property at Sixteenth and Chestnut.

Rev. J. H. Moore was installed pastor of the Third Church, March, 1879. During his ministry the mission at Parkland was established. The pastoral relation was dissolved May 5, 1885. Rev. B. F. Beddinger was called August 15, 1886, and was installed in the spring of 1887. During this ministry the pastor lived at Parkland, and the removal to the Parkland church of a number of members crippled the Third Church. The pastoral relation was dissolved December, 1889. Rev. Thomas Carey Johnson took charge of the church November 9, 1890, and after remaining about a year was called, in September, 1891, to the Union Theological Seminary, in Virginia. Mr. Thomas Converse supplied the church for a short period, when Rev. D. P. Junkin became pastor, and remaining two years and a half, was called to Mt. Hebron, Virginia. Mr. Junkin resigned in June, 1895, and Rev. Mr. McIlvaine, from North Carolina, was elected pastor. The present membership is 101. The elders during this period (1866-96) were: George M. Crawford, 1875-86; J. D. H. Mitchell, 1885; Albert H. Ford, 1886-93; Dr. W. H. Anderson, 1890, and James Lindenberger, 1895. The deacons were W. O. Watts, John Strubel, C. E. Loveland, 1885-93; Jno. T. Lenn, 1885; J. J. McDonald, 1890-95; O. H. German, 1890, and Charles L. Piper. Dr. William Terrell is trustee.

Fourth Church (1866-1881).

The Fourth Church was divided in 1866, twenty-five members going with Rev. Mr. Carson to form the Westminster Church. The property was divided amicably, being adjusted on a basis of the membership, the party with the pastor receiving a lot 64x200 feet on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Floyd and Preston, which had been purchased by the Fourth Church before the division. The deed, of August 23, 1865, was made by William L. Gray for the consideration of $3,300. This church, in connection with the Synod of Kentucky, united with the Southern Assembly in 1868. Mr. Carson soon after retired from the pastorate. In the meantime the congregation had built a church on the rear of the lot. Services were held from time to time by Dr. Yandell and others, until 1873, when Rev. Homer Hendee became stated supply. In 1881 this church was dissolved by the Presbytery. The funds procured from the sale of the property, sometimes called the Hospital fund, were held in trust by a commission appointed by the Presbytery. Under the management of Col. Thomas Bullitt, the receiver, they were subsequently appropriated to help other churches, $4,000 being given to the Third Church, and $2,000 to the Highland Presbyterian Church.*

Portland Avenue Church.

The Portland Avenue Church, in 1866, went with the Synod of Kentucky into the Southern Assembly. Rev. W. W. Duncan was succeeded by Rev. C. B. Davidson, who served the church a year. Rev. Philip H. Thompson began his labors on the first Sabbath in June, 1868, and was called to Mulberry Church, Shelby County, June, 1870. Rev. John D. Matthews, D. D., formerly superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, was installed November 25, 1870, Dr. Robinson preaching the sermon, Dr. Wilson the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Thornton the charge to the people. In 1871 the congregation built a commodious nine-room parsonage, at Thirty-first and Bank streets, at a cost of $3,000. Dr. Matthews served the church ably until October 4, 1877, when he was succeeded the following November by Rev. J. H. Moore, of Washington, Kentucky. On May 4, 1879, Rev. J. H. Morrison took charge of the church, and was installed the following October. After an active and useful pastorate, he resigned in 1888. Rev. G. L. Bitzer was installed September, 1889, and served the church until May 15, 1892. Rev. J. N. Lyle ministered to the congregation from his installation, June 26, 1892, to October 15, 1893. A new brick church was built at a cost of $11,000, and dedicated to God December 3, 1893. The pulpit was ably supplied, for almost a year, by Dr. Beattie, of the Theological Seminary, when the present incumbent, Rev. David M. Sweets, was installed July 1, 1894. The present membership is 227. The elders during this period (1866-96) were William Halliday, 1868-71; W. H. Troxell, 1868-69; Simon Caye, Jr., 1877; Thomas Semple, 1880-90; William H. McKown, 1885-90; William A. Snodgrass, 1885; Edward C. H. Sieboldt, 1885; F. L. Watson, 1895, and F. A. Newhall, 1895. The deacons have been David Duckwall, 1868; Joseph Irwin, Jr., 1868; S. Caye, Jr., 1868-77; Henry Crutcher, 1874-80; J. S. O. Casler, 1877-95; Joseph Shaw, 1877-82; Alexander Duckwall, 1883; John E. Compton, 1883-90; F. L. Watson, 1885-95; John H. Good, 1895, and George A. Munz, 1895.

*Louisville Chancery Court, Case 27,267.

The Highland Presbyterian Church.

The Highland Church* was organized May 15, 1882, by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of J. H. Morrison, T. E. Converse and A. Davidson. The following persons presented certificates of membership: Mrs. A. A. Wheeler, Mrs. Sallie R. Carter, Mrs. Mary Crawford and Miss Ella J. Crawford, from the Second Church; Mrs. Moffit, Mrs. America Perry, Miss Mollie Harbough, Miss Lillie Harbough, George Brockie, Mrs. A. Brockie, Mr. Charles Ross, Miss Anna Ross, William Nickol, Mrs. Jesse Nickol, William Gould, Mrs. Julia Gould, Miss Eliza A. Moffit, Mr. W. B. Fleming and Mrs. Susan Fleming, from the First Church; Dr. J. A. Larrabee and Mrs. Hattie N. Larrabee, from College Street Church; Mrs. D. T. McGill, Mr. W. C. Nones, and Mrs. Lida Nones, from the Warren Memorial Church, and were constituted the Highland Presbyterian Church. Mr. W. B. Fleming was elected elder, but having declined, the election was postponed. Mr. Nones was elected deacon, and having been ordained in the Fourth Church, was duly installed. Rev. T. E. Converse, D. D., preached for the congregation for some months, when Rev. A. D. McClure was unanimously elected pastor and entered upon his work October 1, 1882. On June 19th, 1882, Mr. Hugh L. Barret was elected elder, and, having been ordained in the College Street Church, was installed. The delightful spirit of unity and kind feeling which has marked

*W. C. Nones' "Sketch of the Highland Presbyterian Church."

this church is due largely to the fact that the early members were enabled to lay aside the differences which existed between the two branches of the church arising out of the separation of 1866. Mr. McClure continued to serve the church acceptably until his call to Baltimore in 1888. In the last year of Mr. McClure's ministry the frame building was removed to the rear of the lot to make room for the new church edifice. This new building was nearly completed at the time of the dissolution of the pastoral relations, and to Mr. McClure's zeal and activity in prosecuting the building of the church the congregation was largely indebted. In this connection, the history of the frame building is of interest. In May, 1874, Mr. W. H. Bulkley organized the Highland Presbyterian Sunday School in a cottage known as the "Graycroft House," on Baxter Avenue, opposite Christie, at the former entrance of the Hanover Garden. Mr. J. P. Gheens, a member of the College Street Church, was the first superintendent, and was assisted by Mrs. Dr. Larrabee and others from the same church. In May, 1876, the building in which the Sunday School was held was sold, and Mr. Gheens bought a lot at the corner of Broadway and Highland, 90 feet front, and gave his notes at ten years' time. The College Street Church assumed the payment of the interest, and contributed $500 toward the erection of the frame building. Mr. Gheens' brother gave $500, and the remaining $300 was raised by friends of the Sunday School. The house was completed by the first Sabbath in November, 1876, and dedicated by Dr. Humphrey. In 1880 the holders of the notes given by Mr. Gheens, desirous of having their money, and College Street Church having a debt of $15,000 on their new church, an arrangement was made by which the notes, amounting to $1,800 and interest, were paid out of a trust fund under the control of the Presbytery of Louisville derived from the sale of the property of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Under this arrangement the Highland Presbyterian Sunday School came under the care of the First Church. Mr. W. B. Fleming was superintendent of the school at the time of the organization of the Highland Church. The new church building, costing $14,000, was commenced in May, 1887, and dedicated July 12, 1888. The pastoral relation with Mr. McClure was dissolved March 25, 1888, and the Rev. Robert E. Caldwell, from North Carolina, was installed July 3, 1888. Mr. Caldwell was a faithful pastor, and the church grew under his four years' ministry. He resigned April 12, 1892. Rev. T. M. Hawes was installed May 7, 1893. The present membership is three hundred and seventy. The elders were Hugh L. Barret, 1882-90; Daniel Tilley, 1885; Austin A. Wheeler, 1888; W. C. Nones, 1888; James L. Howe, 1891-95; George Straeffer, Sr., 1891. The deacons were W. C. Nones, 1882-88; Horace T. Hanford, 1885-91; Joshua F. Speed, 1885-94; William Walker, 1888; Alexander T. Barr, 1888-92; Fred Gernert, Jr., 1888; Robert Wallace, 1888; William J. Rubel, 1891; H. P. Reager, 1891; J. G. Allen Boyd, 1894; Percy B. Kramm, 1894; John B. Hutchings, 1894; Edward C. Newbold, 1894.

Woodland Church.

The Woodland Church at Parkland was organized December 2, 1886, by a commission of the Louisville Presbytery, consisting of Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., Rev. J. H. Morrison, and Ruling Elder A. H. Ford. The original members were Robert I. Crawford, Mrs. A. T. Crawford, Mrs. Margaret C. Crawford, George M. Crawford, Browne C. Crawford, John H. Duesing, Mrs. Mary B. Duesing, Mrs. Nannie B. Brown, Mrs. Lulie Brownfield, George H. Kice, Mrs. Maria G. Kice, Mrs. Carrie Stancliffe, Thomas S. Redman, Mrs. Mary S. Redman, Miss Eva Davidson, W. Frank Gregory, Mrs. Alice D. Bowie, Miss Mary Duncanson, Miss Kate Duncanson, W. B. Tate, J. E. Bruce, Mrs. J. E. Bruce, and Mrs. Helen C. Evans. Robert I. Crawford, George M. Crawford and John H. Duesing were elected elders, and Browne C. Crawford and W. B. Tate deacons. In 1881 Dr. Stuart Robinson gave the lot, 50 feet by 150, at the northwest corner of Amber and Woodland streets, for the use of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. H. Moore, pastor of the Third Church, had charge of the mission, and the frame building was erected for church services. Rev. B. F. Beddinger preached at the mission from May 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888, and Rev. B. L. Hobson, from January, 1888, to the following May. On September 9th, 1888, Rev. James A. Vance was installed pastor, and served the church until July 28, 1891. Rev. T. S. Clyce, from Alabama, was installed December 6, 1891. The membership is 137.

Westminster Church.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized May 2, 1888, in a chapel which had been erected by the members of the Second Church, at the southwest corner of Floyd and Oak streets. The original members were

Calvin N. Caldwell, W. W. Hill, Miss Pattie S. Hill, Dr. D. D. Thomson, Mrs. E. A. Thompson, Mrs. Rose Converse, Miss Mary F. Converse, E. A. Grant, Jr., Mrs. Elouise Grant, Charles Bellican, Mrs. Fannie B. Bellican, Miss Adelaide Bulkley, Albert Bulkley, Mrs. Annie Kershaw, Isaac Kershaw, George W. Hirst, Mrs. H. Alice Hibbs, Mrs. Zerelda R. Borie, William Birgman, Mrs. Margaret Birgman, Miss Mamie Hikes, Miss Emily Brashear, Mrs. Alice M. Shaffaree, George Solomon, Arthur Baxter, Miss Nellie Randolph, Miss Lillie Tabb, Miss Mattie B. Hays, Charles F. Bellican, Miss Fannie W. Bellican, Miss Helen B. Lowry, Miss Grey Maxwell, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Maxwell. Calvin N. Caldwell was elected elder and E. A. Grant, Jr., deacon. Rev. Frank T. McFaden, a student in the Union Theological Seminary, filled the pulpit acceptably during the summer. In September, 1888, Rev. Dr. Muller was installed pastor. The congregation worshipped in the building at the corner of Floyd and Oak. This building had been erected for the use of a Sabbath School, established by the Young Men's Association of the Second Presbyterian Church, March 18, 1886. The present handsome stone chapel at the southwest corner of First and Ormsby, costing $21,000, was completed and dedicated November 15, 1891. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-seven. The elders are Dr. D. D. Thomson, George C. Albaugh, Calvin N. Caldwell and W. W. Hill. The deacons are E. A. Grant, Jr., J. Dudley Smith, Robert A. Tabb, W. S. Forrister, Charles F. Huhlein, Thomas A. Courtenay. The trustees are Geo. C. Albaugh, W. Boyd Wilson, Charles F. Huhlein, William D. Reed and Thomas A. Courtenay.

Stuart Robinson Memorial Church.

The Stuart Robinson Memorial Church was organized May 7, 1888, by a commission of Presbytery, consisting of J. H. Morrison, C. R. Hemphill, B. F. Beddinger, and Elder Vincent Davis. This work had grown out of a little Sunday School, organized in 1857 by Mrs. Alethea Brigham, mother of Mrs. Robinson, in the gardener's cottage of Central Park, the home of Dr. Robinson. For twenty years this mission was carried on by the Second Church. In 1881 Dr. Robinson gave the property at the corner of Magnolia and Sixth Street, now St. James' Court, for the use of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. H. Morrison had charge of the mission, in addition to his work in Portland, and, in 1888, steps were taken toward the organization of the church. There were one hundred and sixty-eight members at the time of the organization. J. P. Sonne and R. W. Hopkins were elected elders, and J. L. Cully, J. Barfield and Henry R. Lord deacons. Mr. Morrison continued until October, when he entered the evangelistic work. Rev. W. T. Overstreet was ordained and installed pastor, April 25, 1889. In 1891 the corner-stone of the new church was laid. The building is of brick, with stone trimming, and has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, with two hundred additional seats in the lecture room. Colonel Bennett H. Young, to whom the writer is indebted for this sketch, read a brief history of the church at the laying of the corner-stone. Mr. Overstreet resigned May, 1892, and the following July Rev. Joseph Rennie, of Oxford, N. C., was installed, and continued the pastorate until his call to the Madison Street Presbyterian Church, Covington, December, 1895. Mrs. Stuart Robinson has taught in the Sunday School, with few interruptions, for nearly forty years. Rev. J. E. Thacker is pastor-elect of this church.

Crescent Hill Church.

The Crescent Hill Presbyterian Church was organized January 5, 1890. The names of the original members were Theodore F. Tracy, Mrs. Mary B. Tracy, Miss Maud Tracy, Mrs. S. S. Moody, Mrs. Laura B. Williams, Mrs. Eliza Speed, Miss Jennie Ewing Speed, Mrs. Helen M. Chenowith, Miss Fannie Chenowith, Henry M. Bullitt, Mrs. Henry M. Bullitt, J. S. Gray, Mrs. Fannie B. Gray, Miss Annie Gray, Mrs. Sue M. Field, Miss Annie Field, J. T. Gaines, Russell Gaines, Mrs. J. T. Gaines, Misses Maggie, Mariam and Annie Gaines, and Mrs. Alice Fenley. Services were held in the district school house until February 1, 1891, when the first services were held in the new church building, and Rev. B. L. Hobson was installed pastor. The new church was dedicated April 12, 1891, Rev. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia, preaching the sermon, and Rev. T. E. Converse, D. D., offering the dedication prayer. Rev. B. L. Hobson was called to a chair in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1893. The membership of the church is seventy-two. The present elders are John T. Gaines, 1890; J. S. Gray, 1890, and Hugh L. Barret, 1890, and the deacons, Emmett Field, 1895; Samuel S. Eastwood, 1895; Robert A. Lee, 1895, and George Straefer, Jr., 1895. Rev. William H. Marquess, D. D., of the Louisville Theological Seminary, is at present serving the church as stated supply.

The following churches, popularly known as Northern churches, are connected ecclesiastically with the Presbytery of Louisville, the Synod of Kentucky, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:*

The Chestnut Street Church.

The Chestnut Street Church was the only church in this city that remained undisturbed in its ecclesiastical relations during the war and at the unhappy period of the division of 1866. This fact is probably due to the strong, cohesive social force which has always marked this church. In 1868 the McKee Mission building, at the southeast corner Fourth and Kentucky streets, was dedicated, Drs. Breckinridge, Humphrey, Hays and Cleland taking part in the service. This mission had been started in 1861 by Dr. McKee, after whom it was named, and was held, for several years, in a frame building at 461 Third Avenue. A lot 100 feet by 188 feet, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Kentucky streets, was purchased† April 19, 1868, for $10,000, on which was erected a building, now used as the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian Church. Dr. McKee was an ardent Sunday School worker and held, in 1867, a Sunday School institute in the Chestnut Street Church, which attracted wide attention, both in the city and neighboring towns. This institute was conducted by Mr. Pardee, author of the "Sunday School Index," and Ralph Wells, of New York City. Perhaps the most noted feature of Dr. McKee's pastorate was his children's church, held on Sabbath afternoons, for about seven years. In his preparation for this interesting service he was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Miller (Faith Latimer), and his amanuensis, Mrs. Sallie McKee. The service was attended by several hundred children, many of whom look back with delight to this Sabbath afternoon hour. Dr. McKee was also active in missionary work, helping to establish the Green Street Colored Church, and the church at Peewee Valley. After a useful pastorate he resigned in November, 1870, and became vice president of Center College, Danville, Kentucky.

Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson was called, June 25, 1871, and, commencing his pastorate July 1st, was installed November 15, 1871. He occupied the pulpit about ten months and ceased to be pastor November, 1872. During this year the church was repaired at a cost of $10,000, a recess being built back of the pulpit for the organ, and the old gallery, at the north end of the building, being removed. On May 12, 1873, Mr. William S. Vernon, one of the oldest residents in the city and one of the original members of the congregation at the organization of the first Presbyterian church in the city, died at the ripe age of ninety-one. Mr. Vernon had married, on January 16, 1809, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Prather, America, daughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine. He was a public spirited and useful man. In manner, he was naturally austere, carrying himself erect, and having, to strangers, somewhat the appearance of haughtiness, but was a man of strong faith and genuine humility. Gifted in prayer, marked by firmness, conscientiousness and consecration, he was fitted, by nature and grace, for the office of the eldership.

A short time before March 11, 1873, there had died another prominent elder of this church in the person of Edgar Needham. He was born in Kent, England, came to America at the age of sixteen, and was apprenticed at Cincinnati, Ohio, as a stonecutter. He subsequently went to New Orleans, and returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he encountered the misfortune by which he was dismembered and became a life-long sufferer. He settled in Louisville in 1834, and soon after united with the Third Presbyterian Church. His marble works were well known in the city for many years. Like Hugh Miller, the author of "Footsteps of the Creator," Mr. Needham exhibited the dignity of manual labor and the value of self-culture. He was an earnest student of the Bible, and excelled as a teacher. He was active in the Lyceum and in the Mechanics' Institute. In 1853 he became the first and only assessor of internal revenue in this district. Mr. Needham was a man of integrity, of strong convictions, and had the courage of his convictions. He was an able writer on important questions of church and state, and will be remembered as one of the brainiest men among the elders of the Presbyterian Church in this city.

After a year and a half, the congregation called Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., who was installed January 2, 1874. At the first of this year, the lecture room and pastor's study were renovated at a cost of

*The eight Northern churches belong to the Presbytery of Louisville, with 21 ministers, 27 churches, 2,897 communicants; to the Synod of Kentucky, with 36 ministers, 81 churches, 7,787 communicants; and to the General Assembly, with 6,797 ministers, 7,496 churches, 922,904 communicants, contributing last year a sum total of $13,647,579.

†Jefferson County Court deed book 137, p. 236. Book 167, p. 473.

$3,000. The following year a work of grace began in the city, following a convention of Christian workers held under the auspices of the Synod of Kentucky. Union meetings were held by Major Whittle and Mr. Bliss. Following these meetings, a series of services were held in Library Hall, and resumed in the autumn at Macauley's Theater. There arose out of this movement a plan to build a house suitable to accommodate two thousand people. A lot on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Broadway, 105 feet by 212 feet, was purchased, at a cost of $32,000, from Mrs. Van Buskirk. The name of the church was changed to the Broadway Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in February, 1876. A building committee, consisting of John Graham, H. Burkhardt, U. B. Evarts, George Hull and H. C. Warren, was appointed. The committee adopted a plan similar to that of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, and engaged the services of Mr. Welch, the architect of that building. The edifice was one hundred and twenty feet by ninety-seven in the clear, the interior being semi-octagonal in form, with a gallery twenty-four feet wide, supported by cast-iron columns, extending around the entire building, except the west wall. Behind and above the pulpit platform on the west wall there was a recess gallery for the organ and the choir, eleven feet wide by fifty-one feet long. Under the organ gallery was a consulting room, the size of the gallery. The seats were arranged in an amphitheater style, the floor having an inclination of seven feet from the door toward the pulpit. The ceiling of the audience room was vaulted and ceiled in spruce pine, the ribs being heavily molded and ornamented. The building was entered through ample doorways, filled with stained glass of rich design. The interior was furnished tastily and presented an imposing appearance. The church was of Gothic design, built of Ohio Valley pressed brick, with stone trimming. On Broadway and Fourth Avenue the gables were pierced by large six-light windows. The roof was covered with slate. The design was under the supervision of C. J. Clarke, of this city. At the laying of the cornerstone Mrs. Lapsley and Miss McNutt, the only surviving members of the old First Church, were present. After the completion of this beautiful and commodious house of worship it was dedicated to God, Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls, of St. Louis, preaching the sermon. Mr. Simpson resigned his pastoral charge November 10, 1879.

Rev. William Adams was elected pastor, January 3, 1881, and installed April 12, 1881. The burden of debt resting heavily upon the congregation was a source of anxiety, and upon its removal by Mr. Warren, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolutions, offered by R. J. Menefee.

"Resolved, That in view of the princely liberality of L. L. Warren, in canceling the bonds, notes, and all other evidence of indebtedness held by him against the Broadway Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, acknowledging the incalculable assistance he has in many ways, through a long series of years, rendered the church, and desiring to make recognition of the great service and wise counsel, and, above all, by way of connecting indissolubly the name of L. L. Warren with the building on the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, we hereby, as far as in our power lies, change the name of the Broadway Tabernacle Presbyterian Church to that of the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, and request that the congregation, at an early date, shall pass a similar resolution." By a vote of the congregation, the Legislature changed the name, January 2, 1882. This handsome church edifice was burned on the night of October 29, 1881, the origin of the fire being unknown. The following Sabbath Mr. Adams preached in the College Street Church, from Isaiah 64:11, "Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste." At the time of the disastrous fire it was thought that there were but fifty thousand dollars insurance upon the building. It seems that when Mr. Warren paid the debt on the church, of $43,000, he took out in his own name insurance policies to the amount of $30,000, to protect his gift. These were promptly paid by the insurance companies, and steps were taken at once to rebuild. With the retirement of Dr. Adams, May 14, 1882, Rev. A. A. Willetts, D. D., was elected pastor and entered upon his labor January 7, 1883. Noted for his genial temperament, catholic spirit and hopeful views of life, Dr. Willetts soon became popular in the city. His celebrated lecture, "Sunshine," has been a benediction to thousands of hearts throughout the land. The new church edifice, patterned after the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, was dedicated November 23, 1884.

Warren Memorial Church.

Dr. Willetts resigned the pastoral charge January 14, 1890, and Rev. S. M. Hamilton, D. D., from New York City, was called the following November

and was installed February 15, 1891. The elders during this period (1866-96) have been Edgar Needham, 1867-73; L. Richardson, 1867; James Davidson, 1867; William Muir, 1867; Robert Atwood, 1871; O. G. Holt, 1871; S. B. Barton, 1874; D. Macpherson, 1874; R. M. Ingalls, 1874; Hector V. Loving, 1874; W. H. Robinson, 1881; H. C. Warren, 1891; R. J. Menefee, 1891; Samuel L. Avery, 1891; S. P. Walker, 1895; B. K. Marsh, 1895; George F. Meldrum, 1895; W. I. McNair, 1895. The deacons have been E. H. Vernon, 1867; H. C. Warren, 1867-91; R. Atwood, 1867-71; W. Richardson, 1867; F. H. Pope, 1867; John Graham, 1871; S. P. Dick, 1871; F. E. Williams, 1871; S. E. Jones, 1878; James A. Leech, 1878; S. J. Look, 1878; B. K. Marsh, 1881-95; R. J. Menefee, 1881-91; W. R. Belknap, 1881; Henry Strater, 1885; George F. Meldrum, 1885; L. G. Wells, 1891; S. P. Walker, 1891-95; M. B. Belknap, 1895; David H. Wilson, 1895; J. C. Parker, 1895, and O. S. Meldrum, 1895. The present trustees are M. B. Belknap, Louis T. Davidson, Edward T. Halsey, J. T. Cooper, and J. W. Davis. The membership of the church is 570. Addison Evans has served as sexton for twenty-four years.

The Second Church was divided June 29, 1866, one-third forming the College Street Church, and the following persons constituting the original members: William Prather, R. Knott and wife, J. B. Kinkead and wife, John Homire and wife, Mrs. E. N. Quigley, Mrs. John C. Young, Mrs. Mary Q. Morton, Miss Belle Quigley, Miss Hallie Quigley, Miss Ellen Quigley, James W. Prather and wife, Mrs. L. P. Griffith, Mrs. U. P. Gilbert, Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Miss Wallie Knott, Mrs. Hannah Tracey, Miss M. Alice Tracey, Miss Amelia C. Tracey, Mrs. Nannie Flint, Miss Mary W. Scott, Mrs. Kate Winston, Miss Matilda N. Prather, Mrs. E. S. Cooper, Mrs. Annie M. Parker, J. T. Cooper, Miss Lucy Homire, Mrs. Sarah Parkhill, Mrs. Cornelia Bush, Mrs. Mary Bessee, Andrew Monroe, Mrs. Fannie Quigley, Mrs. Penelope E. Shotwell, Mrs. Sarah Watson, John Daton and wife, Mrs. Sarah Beeler, R. T. Logan and wife, John A. Benseman and wife, Mrs. Julia C. Suman, John Anderson, John R. Thompson and wife, George W. Smith, Ferguson Smith, Mrs. H. B. Henry, Mrs. E. Draper, Mrs. J. D. Osborne, Mrs. Naomi Marshall, Miss Ellen F. Courtney, Miss H. Logan, Mrs. Lucy Jerome, W. W. Morris, E. Cook and wife, T. Parsons, S. F. Dawes, W. G. Timberlake and wife, Miss Pauline J. Ethell, Joseph P. Barnum and wife, Mrs. Isabella McMullen, E. H. Guilford and wife, W. H. Hervey, Mrs. Louisa W. Prather, Mrs. Jane Keigwin, Charles B. Cotton and wife, N. D. Gerhart and wife, John Mason and wife, Mrs. M. E. Bennett, Hugh L. Barrett, E. J. Daumont and wife, Thomas Q. Roberts and wife, Charles K. Jones, A. G. Anderson and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Nelson, Miss Josephine E. Baldwin, Mrs. J. Hall, Fred Bauer, Thomas Tracey, Mrs. Margaret Raymond, James I. Lemon and wife, Mrs. Sarah Moore, and Mrs. Mary Churchill.

College Street Church.

William Prather, Richard Knott, J. B. Kinkead and John Homire having been elders in the Second Church, were continued in office. The congregation, under the ministry of Rev. John C. Young, worshipped for four months in the Chestnut Street Church, until November 1, 1866, when they purchased the frame building standing on the lot known as the "Little Pine Cathedral." This building had been erected several years before by Mr. A. B. Dean for a mission Sunday School. The brick lecture room was erected in the summer of 1867. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., was called December 7, 1866, from the theological seminary at Danville, and the name of the church changed by the Presbytery from the Second Presbyterian Church to the College Street Presbyterian Church. In January, 1869, the Caldwell Mission was established, Dr. Humphrey giving the lot, 65x100 feet, on Caldwell Street, west of Preston Street. The handsome new church on the corner of Second and College streets, costing $52,000, was completed and dedicated to the service of God, March 21, 1875, Dr. J. M. Worrall preaching the sermon. Dr. Humphrey remained as pastor for thirteen years, and upon his resignation, May 17, 1879, was elected pastor emeritus. Rev. Robert Christie, D. D., was called October 25, 1879, and served the church ably and faithfully until he was called to St. Paul, and the pastoral relation was dissolved September 1st, 1885. Rev. J. L. McNair was elected pastor November 1st, 1887. Dr. Humphrey died December 9th, 1887. A beautiful marble and lacquered brass tablet adorns the walls of the church, with the inscription:

Edward Porter Humphrey, D.D., LL.D.,
1809-1887.
Founded this church in 1866.
Our pastor for thirteen years.
"I have declared thy faithfulness and thy salvation."

Dr. Humphrey belonged to that illustrious

B. K. Marsh

triumvirate which adorned the Louisville pulpit at the time of the division of 1866. Dr. Wilson figured as the keen debater, fearless as a lion, brooking no opposition; Dr. Robinson, as a great leader, with ready wit and good humor interspersing his irresistible argument, while Dr. Humphrey, as equally clear and forcible, was yet marked by a gentler manner. Perhaps no minister in the history of the Presbyterian Church in Louisville has exerted such a far-reaching influence, when we consider his long period of service and the number of prominent members of the church who were converted under his ministry. These three noted men have entered their reward, and each will hold a unique place in the admiration and esteem of the church and the community.

Rev. J. L. McNair resigned April 14, 1892, and Rev. J. H. Herbener was installed the following October. He resigned the charge and the pastoral relation was dissolved May 1, 1895. The membership of the church is 260. The following have served as elders during this period: William Prather, 1866-76; R. Knott, 1866-90; J. B. Kinkead, 1866-92; John Homire, 1866; John W. Anderson, 1870-74; Isaac F. Stone, 1870; J. B. Temple, 1870-86; T. T. Alexander, 1875-83; L. H. Noble, 1875-88; John D. Taggart, 1875; J. M. Barnes, 1875-83; E. W. C. Humphrey, 1875; Hugh L. Barret, 1875-82; Thomas Speed, 1888; Charles D. Gates, 1888; J. F. Lewis, 1888. The deacons were: Richard S. Moxley, 1870—; E. W. C. Humphrey, 1870-75; R. H. Courtney, 1870-74; R. M. Cunningham, 1870-78; J. T. Cooper, 1870-92; H. L. Barret, 1875; Thomas Speed, 1875-88; S. S. Eastwood, 1875-92; William Griffith, 1875; Lucien G. Quigley, 1875; W. H. Mundy, 1880; Edward D. Southgate, 1880-88; John J. Barret, 1880-89; Garvin Bell, 1888; Austin Speed, 1888; R. C. Kinkead, 1888; T. W. Spindle, 1888; J. E. Ervine, 1888-96; R. Coleman Price, 1888; Lorenzo Beeler, 1888-95; J. G. A. Boyd, 1888-95; J. Cooper Parker, 1888-92.

The Rev. J. Kensey Smith is pastor-elect of this church.

The Walnut Street Church, after the division of 1866, was disturbed by the property litigation for several years. Rev. John S. Hays, D. D., was called March 13, 1867, and after an earnest and successful pastorate resigned August 21, 1874, to accept a call to the Danville Theological Seminary. The membership of the church increased to 255. The next pastor, Rev. J. J. Jones, D. D., from New York State, was installed September 17, 1874, and resigned the charge December 1, 1882. Rev. J. R. Collier, D. D., the present incumbent, was installed April 9, 1883. During his ministry the property at Eleventh and Walnut streets has been sold to the colored Episcopalians, and the congregation moved to Nineteenth and Jefferson streets.

The Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

On April 14, 1891, the Walnut Street Church was united with the Jefferson Street Church by the Presbytery of Louisville and the name changed to the Covenant Presbyterian Church, the succession of both churches being recognized in the new organization. A handsome new church, built of pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, costing $31,000, was dedicated September 18, 1894. The building is so arranged that all the rooms can be thrown into one, giving a seating capacity of eight hundred. The seats are arranged in semicircular form, with the floor sloping toward the pulpit. The pulpit faces a large circular stained-glass window, the gift of Mrs. K. W. Smith. The general effect of the exterior is that of the Romanesque style. This church, under the efficient guidance of its earnest pastor, has become a busy and successful center of Christian influence. The elders during this period were: H. S. Irwin, 1870; H. C. Gage, 1876; W. A. Latimer, 1883; K. W. Smith, 1883; S. L. Avery, John Ryans and W. J. Gardner. The deacons are: H. M. Nesbitt, Leonidas Spindle, W. J. Fulton, E. B. Daumont, V. T. Magee, Joseph P. McBride and S. B. Richardson. The membership is 488.

Covenant Presbyterian Church.

The Warren Church was organized by the Presbytery of Louisville, October 11, 1869. During the summer of 1869 Mr. L. L. Warren had purchased a lot, 100x135 feet, on the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Jefferson streets, "in consideration of the public good," and erected thereon a church building, the entire property costing $7,000. The building was dedicated July 19, 1868, by Drs. Humphrey and Hays. This mission was committed to the entire control of the Walnut Street Church until such time as a Presbyterian church should be organized. The Session of the Walnut Street Church accepted the trust and appointed Mr. J. B. Gheens as superintendent, and Mr. D. McNaughton as assistant. After the organization of the church Rev. Robert W. Cleland, an ardent and much beloved pastor, took charge of the church and served until 1874. The Sunday School, under the enthusiastic management of Mr. Gheens, reached a membership of over

Warren Church (1869-1891).

six hundred. Mr. J. T. Gathright and Mr. Young were elected elders. Mr. Cleland was succeeded by Rev. S. W. Elliott, who served the church from 1875 to 1876, and Rev. John B. Worrall, from 1877 to 1878. Where this church had occupied an open field, the upbuilding of several churches of other denominations and the consequent subdivision of the field, together with unfortunate internal dissensions, tended to dissipate this hopeful work. Rev. A. Thomas, pastor about a year, was succeeded by Rev. R. E. Campbell on November 14, 1880. The pastoral relations were dissolved December 12, 1881. For several years little was done to support the means of grace, and, finally, on April 10, 1889, this church was dissolved and later united with the Walnut Street Church to form the Covenant Presbyterian Church. The elders, since the organization, have been Walworth W. Jenkins, J. P. Gheens, D. B. Kline, J. D. H. Mitchell and W. J. Fulton. The deacons were D. B. Sperry, J. Allen Porter and I. W. Gardner.

Twenty-second Street Church (1880-1883).

The Twenty-second Street Church was organized May 14, 1880. David Ferguson and Mrs. Naomi Marshall, of the College Street Church, had given together a lot, 60x200 feet, at the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Madison streets, for the use of the Presbyterian church. A chapel was built and dedicated October 3d, 1870, and committed by the College Street Church to the care of the Walnut Street Church. The latter accepted the trust and appointed J. M. Carson superintendent of the Sunday School. Here a mission was maintained until the Presbytery of Louisville organized the new church, consisting of twenty-four members. J. P. Gheens, I. W. Gardner and Thomas Farrell were elected elders, and Rev. John Barbour, a son of Hon. James Barbour of Maysville, Kentucky, was installed pastor, May 5, 1881. Rev. Henry Keigwin propounded the constitutional questions, Rev. R. Christie preached the sermon, Rev. J. Jones delivered the charge to the pastor and Rev. E. L. Warren the charge to the congregation. Mr. Barbour continued his pastorate until November 6, 1882, and the church was disorganized by the Presbytery of Louisville October 8, 1883, owing to the pre-occupation of the field by another denomination.

Fourth Church.

On June 9, 1866, an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Louisville was held at the Fourth Church, at which the division of the church took place. Ninety-four members remained with the Assembly, and twenty-five went with the pastor, Rev. R. Carson, to form the Westminster Church. The property question was settled amicably, being adjusted on a basis of the membership, the Assembly party receiving the building on Hancock Street, and the party with the pastor receiving the Chestnut Street property. With the cash paid in this transfer the church purchased the parsonage on Washington Street. Rev. John C. Young was installed pastor September 28, 1867, and ceased to serve in 1869. Rev. Henry W. Paynter was pastor in 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Matthews, D. D. This pastorate extended from 1871 to 1879, and was the most prosperous in the history of the church. Mr. James Huber was the efficient Sabbath School superintendent during this period. Rev. Harry Keigwin served the church from April 21, 1880, to 1882. Rev. James H. Burlison was installed 1885, and remained in the pastorate until January 14, 1890. After a brief service by Rev. W. E. Bryce the Rev. Samuel L. Hamilton, the present pastor, took charge of the church. In the winter of 1894-95 the church was practically rebuilt, and dedicated on February 3, 1895, Drs. Hemphill, S. M. Hamilton, T. E. Converse and E. L. Warren delivering addresses on the occasion. The present membership is 125. The elders during this period were: W. A. Porter, J. O. Campbell, 1856; T. P. Barclay, 1873; B. Rankin, 1873; George Seibert, and Colonel D. W. Hilton. The deacons were: S. Snodgrass, L. Monheimer, Henry Smith, George Diefenbach, Albert Hopkins and S. B. Curry.

Central Church.

That portion of the First Church adhering to Dr. Wilson received the name of the Central Presbyterian Church December 9, 1878. This congregation had united with the northern branch of the Presbyterian Church July 8, 1875. After the decision of the suit concerning the First Church property in 1878, Dr. Wilson resigned his charge, and his congregation accepted an invitation from the trustees of the McKee Mission to occupy their building at Fourth and Kentucky streets. The relations between Dr. Wilson and the First Church were dissolved December 9, 1878, and at the same meeting the name of the church was changed. The elders continuing in office were W. Lindsey and R. I. Crawford. Rev. William C. Young, D. D., was called February 9, 1879, and served the church with marked ability until September 17, 1888. During his pastorate the new church, on the corner of Fourth and Kentucky, was built, at a cost of $30,000. Rev.

J. M. Richmond was installed March 3, 1889, and served the church until June 25, 1894. Elder John G. Barret died May 14, 1890. Mr. Barret was reared in Greensburg, Kentucky, and on his removal to this city united with the Chestnut Street Church, where he was elected an elder August 29, 1859. Having removed his membership to the Central Church he became a liberal supporter of that work, taking a marked interest in the building of the new church at Fourth and Kentucky streets. Mr. Barret also built a handsome church for the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Greensburg, his former home. Rev. W. B. Jennings, the present incumbent, was installed February 10, 1894. The present membership is 309. The elders during this period have been R. I. Crawford, 1879-86; W. Lindsey, 1872-88; George Nicholas, 1879-85; George Harbison, 1880; J. G. Barret, 1880-90; Clarke Bradley, 1886; C. M. Garth, 1886; Jacob S. Bockee, 1890; F. C. Nunemacher, 1896; J. C. Benedict, 1890. The deacons were George Nicholas, 1870-79; J. C. Benedict, 1870-90; James M. Duncan, 1867; David H. Allen, 1877-90; Edward E. Porter, 1879-82; John B. Huntley, 1879—; C. M. Garth, 1884-86; Vernon D. Price, 1884-92; J. A. Zimmerman, 1890; A. L. Gould, 1890-93; I. Merwin, 1890—; C. M. Bullitt, 1892—, and William M. Charlton, 1892—.

Knox Church.

The Green Street Colored Presbyterian Church was organized May 29, 1870, at Ninth and Green streets, by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of E. P. Humphrey, J. L. McKee, J. S. Hays and Elder James Davidson. The original members were Benjamin Tinker, formerly owned in Dr. McKee's family, and for many years sexton of the Chestnut Street Church; Mrs. Hannah Cobb, Benjamin P. Ferguson, Mrs. P. B. Ferguson, Andrew Ferguson, Mrs. Harriet Butler, Miss Mary Jane Butler, Mrs. M. A. Pointer, Calvin Threlkeld, James Jones, Mrs. Mahala Jones, Mrs. Dorcas Harris and Mrs. Mildred Crawford. A call was extended to Rev. J. R. Riley, who, with the aid of the Board of Freedmen, entered with zeal upon his pastoral work. The congregation worshiped in the building on the south side of Green Street, near Ninth, until June 29, 1879, when Andrew Ferguson, out of his hard-earned accumulations, purchased for his people a building on Madison Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at a cost of $4,880. Rev. J. R. Riley, having served the church for sixteen and a half years, resigned the pastoral charge December 27, 1886, and Rev. W. M. Hargraves was installed June 26, 1887. After a pastorate of four years and a half he resigned the charge September 8, 1891, to accept the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Christian Evidences in Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. Rev. George S. Turner was pastor for three years and was succeeded by Rev. S. W. Parr, the present incumbent. This church has sent two young men into the gospel ministry, and ordained twelve elders. The elders were Benjamin P. Ferguson, who served the church twenty-one years; Calvin Threlkeld, James Jones, B. F. Briggs, Clarence Miller, who served the church sixteen years; John Walker, A. S. Hundley, John Sweeny, W. H. Griffith, William Johnson, W. B. Ellis and J. R. Clark. Jesse Merriwether, so long interested in the public schools for colored youth, was a member of this church. The present membership is 60. Andrew Ferguson died February 2, 1896, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, respected by all who knew him and beloved by the congregation to whom he had been a true benefactor. A tablet adorns the church wall, with the inscription:

To the Memory of
Andrew Ferguson,
Born October 3, 1820,
Died February 2, 1896.
"He was worthy, for he loveth our people
And hath built us a synagogue."

Calvary Church.

The Olivet Presbyterian Church was organized at Twenty-fourth Street and Portland Avenue by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of Revs. A. B. Simpson, J. Jones and C. F. Beach, May 7, 1878. D. B. Kline was elected elder, and George H. Weber deacon. This enterprise grew out of a Sabbath School established in the Montgomery Street school house by Rev. J. M. Sadd, the city missionary, and superintended successively by Messrs. Halliday, Gheens and Gathright. D. B. Kline became superintendent in May, 1875, and built with the aid of the Board of Church Erection a chapel at Twenty-fourth and Portland Avenue, costing $2,100. In the fall of 1877 this chapel was dedicated, and Rev. E. L. Warren took charge of the congregation until the organization of the church the following May. Elder L. L. Warren gave the lot, eighty-five feet by two hundred, valued at $2,500. Immediately after the organization a month's service, conducted by the pastor in charge, aided by Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, E. P. Humphrey and A. B. Simpson, resulted in the addition of twenty-seven members. Mr. Warren was abroad a year and on his return in-

stalled pastor the last Sabbath in November, 1879. During his ministry, two hundred and seventy-four members were received into the church. A handsome new church, costing $18,000, was dedicated November 25, 1885. This edifice is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and seats five hundred people. Mr. Warren resigned the charge in November, 1888, to accept a call to the Clifton Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, O. Rev. J. W. Boyer served the church from February 23, 1890, to March 8, 1892, and was succeeded the following May by Rev. J. P. Dawson. The name of the church was changed by Presbytery April 12, 1893, to the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dawson resigned June 25, 1894, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. L. J. Adams, who was installed December 16, 1894. The present membership is 147. The elders during this period were: David B. Kline, 1878-91; Robert Hatten, 1879-80; J. W. Heeter, 1882-84; Thomas Farrell, 1885-86; C. J. Comstock, 1887—; H. T. Cook, 1887-96; John N. Marion, 1891-92; E. P. Philpott, 1891-92; Samuel Stites, 1891-95, and George H. Weber, 1896—. The deacons were: George H. Weber, 1878-86; Frank W. Grossman, 1879-82; Charles J. Comstock, 1882-87; C. J. Doman, 1883-89; John Renwick, 1884—; Richard Roberts, 1887-88; F. E. MacKenzie, 1887; E. T. Tobern, 1890-93; E. P. Philpott, 1890-91; George A. Munz, 1890-91; Joseph Best, 1891; J. F. Haddon, 1891-95; F. S. Cook, 1891-94; W. H. Hart, 1893—; J. A. Moore, 1893—; F. S. Moses, 1893-94; G. W. Solomon, 1893—; J. S. S. Casler, 1896—, and Willis D. Nuttall, 1896—.

Alliance Church.

The Alliance Presbyterian Church was organized April 10, 1892. This project grew out of the Presbyterian Alliance, which was organized in the fall of 1889. Services were held at Luesing's Hall, corner of Third and B streets. Mr. T. H. Paden, a student of Danville Theological Seminary, conducted services during the summer of 1890, and was succeeded by a lay evangelist, W. E. Hall. On July 20, 1891, a lot, at the northwest corner of Second and C streets, 54x180 feet, was purchased by the Alliance for $1,620. A new building was erected and opened December 6th, 1891, Rev. T. E. Montgomery taking charge of the work. The building was dedicated January 31, 1892, and the church organized the following April, with thirty-eight members, as follows: Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Stanley H. Anderson, Alexander T. Barr, Mrs. Sara C. Barr, Miss Paralee Barr, Mrs. Kate Bender, James Brockie, Mrs. Jennie Brockie, Peter Caldwell, Mrs. Mary T. Caldwell, Miss Nettie A. Caldwell, Miss Carrie M. Caldwell, William E. Caldwell, Mrs. Addie C. Campbell, Charles Gould, Lawrence Hooping, Lannie Lannom, Mrs. Sallie Lannom, Miss Amelia Luesing, Miss Rose Helm Luesing, Mrs. Barbara Meyers, Miss Avena Meyers, Dr. Charles M. Thruston, Frederick Bender, Miss Mary Caldwell, Mrs. Emma Cummings, Miss Maud Decker, William James, Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, Mrs. Sue Shober, Mrs. Ollie Thruston, Henry Brewer, Thomas Cummings, Miss Maggie Deitchman, Miss Helen Farnam, Miss Lillian Farnam, Ohther Raizor and Miss Mollie Walla. Peter Caldwell and A. T. Barr were elected elders, Dr. Charles M. Thruston and James Brockie deacons. David Bennett, W. R. Hite, F. Bender, A. Campbell and W. T. Straw were elected trustees. Rev. E. C. Trimble took charge of the work and was installed pastor June 16, 1895, Rev. W. B. Jennings, D.D., preaching the sermon, Rev. E. L. Warren, D.D., delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. R. Collier, D.D., the charge to the congregation. The present membership is 111.

Orphans' Home.

The Louisville Orphan Home Society was organized January 30, 1849. Mrs. Samuel Casseday may be regarded as the mother of this institution. As early as 1834 she had engaged in an effort to found a Protestant Orphan Home, which subsequently became the Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home. Having set aside private funds, she urged the Presbyterians of the city to found a Presbyterian institution, and at her death left $1,700 for that purpose. At a meeting held January 30, 1849, a board of managers was appointed, consisting of three from each Presbyterian Church in the city, to whom the whole subject was referred. Mr. William Richardson presided at this meeting, a constitution was adopted, and Mr. Samuel Casseday was elected the first president of the board of managers. The Legislature chartered the society February 26, 1849, under the name of "The Louisville Orphan Home Society." In 1853 the Booth property, situated on the west side of Preston Street plank road, south of Campbell, now Kentucky Street, and containing ten acres, was purchased from George L. Douglass, Esq., for $13,000. Mr. Otis Patten devoted himself to the raising of funds, and Mrs. Eubank, who had been associated with Mrs. Casseday in the earlier efforts, became teacher, and subsequently matron of the home. The institution depended for support on subscriptions from the churches. At dif-

ferent times large donations were made, one of $5,000 by bequest of James Garvin, Esq., and a donation from Mr. George Douglass of $5,000. At the death of Isaac Cromie, Esq., a large estate, partly located on Portland Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, was bequeathed to the society. This bequest, together with the Preston Street property, constituted an endowment of $120,000, though a large part of this was unproductive. At the time of the division of the church in 1866 the property was equally divided, and each society was incorporated by the Legislature as the successor of the Orphan Home Society, each having the rights and franchises conferred by the original charter. By agreement, the Assembly Church retained the Preston Street property, and the Southern Church after occupying for a time the Nicholas residence established the Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage at Anchorage.

Theological Seminary.

This School of the Prophets, under the control of the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri, in connection with the Southern Assembly, was organized in the spring of 1893. The first session there were enrolled thirty-one students, the second year fifty-two students, and the third year sixty. The board of directors are Rev. J. G. Hunter, D.D., Rev. J. S. Lyons, D.D., Rev. William Irvine, D.D., Rev. L. H. Blanton, D.D., and Rev. W. L. Nourse, D.D., W. T. Grant, Esq., Bennett H. Young, Esq., Judge J. K. Sumrall, T. W. Bullitt and R. S. Veech, Esq., representing the Synod of Kentucky, and an equal number from the Synod of Missouri.

The present faculty consists of Rev. William Hoge Marquess, D.D., Professor in the School of Old Testament Exegesis and the School of the English Bible and of Biblical Theology; Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., Professor in the School of New Testament Exegesis; Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D., Professor in the School of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, and the School of Biblical Introduction; Rev. Francis R. Beattie, Ph.D., D.D., Professor in the School of Systematic Theology and the School of Apologetics; Prof. T. M. Hawes, Professor in the School of Elocution; Rev. Edwin Muller, D.D., Professor in the School of Church History and Church Polity.

Resume of Church History.

In reviewing the history of the church during the past eighty years, there is much of earnest consecration to Sabbath School, missionary and charitable work not found in the official records, and yet a potential factor in the success of the church. The splendid work and influence of Godly women is seen in the lives of such members as Mrs. Rosanna Hughes, Miss McNutt, and Mrs. W. C. Bullitt, Miss Martha Bliss, and Mrs. Eubank; Mrs. Patrick Pope, and Mrs. Owsley; Mrs. Samuel Casseday, with the Orphans' Home; Mrs. Sadd, with her city mission work; Miss Jennie Casseday and Mrs. James Buchanan, with their Flower Mission and Rest Cottage; Mrs. M. E. Crutcher and Mrs. Albert Day, with the Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Ingalls, with the Colored Industrial School; Miss Lafon and Miss Quigley, with the Children's Free Hospital; Mrs. Theobold, with her Sunday School work; and Mrs. John A. Miller (Faith Latimer), known and loved throughout the land on account of her primary class writings in the "Sunday School Times." In connection with this public spirit, we note the labors of Mr. A. A. Hogeland, the founder of the work among the newsboys, and W. H. Bulkley, agent of the American S. S. Union, who established in this city many Sunday Schools that are now flourishing churches in the various denominations; of Rev. J. M. Sadd, city missionary, the predecessor of the Holcombe Mission work; and of the lamented James Huber, with his splendid success in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Had we space, we would gladly dwell on the religious press, in connection with our history. Rev. J. G. Monfort, D.D., the senior member of the "Herald and Presbyter," of Cincinnati, began his editorial career in this city, in 1836, as associate with Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., in the publication of the "Presbyterian Herald." This paper was carried to Bardstown, and edited by Rev. Nathan L. Rice, and thence to Frankfort, and was brought back to Louisville in 1844. From that time to 1861, the "Presbyterian Herald," so ably edited by Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., exerted a positive influence in the upbuilding of the church in this city. In 1862, Drs. Robinson and Morrison published "The True Presbyterian." Drs. Clelland and McKee published, in 1864, "The Western Presbyterian." This paper was edited from 1866 to 1870 by Rev. Heman H. Allen, D. D. On Dr. Robinson's return to Louisville after the war, he edited "The Free Christian Commonwealth," which was edited by Rev. J. V. Logan, D. D., in 1868, and in 1869 was merged into "The Christian Observer," now one of the best religious papers in the Southern Church.

The literature of the church has been rich and

varied. Dr. Halsey's chaste pen produced "The Life of President Green," of Danville; "The Life of President Lindsey," of Nashville; "Literary Attractions of The Bible," "Scottish Influence in Civilization," and half a score of similar works. Dr. Sawtell wrote of the early church in his "Treasured Moments." Dr. Robinson published his "Church of God," and his life work, "Discourses of Redemption." Dr. Humphrey published "The Life of Dr. Clelland," and his great work "Sacred History." Dr. Willetts published "The Miracles of Jesus;" Rev. Henry M. Painter, "The Life of Christ;" and Dr. Pratt, his "Given to Christ." Mrs. John A. Miller published several volumes, the best known being her popular "Dear Old Stories Told Once More." Dr. T. Cary Johnston has just issued his "History of The Southern Presbyterian Church." Time would fail to tell of the numerous reviews and newspaper articles written by Louisville Presbyterians during the great controversies through which they have passed.

The following Louisville ministers have presided over the deliberations of the highest court of the church, the General Assembly: Edward P. Humphrey, at St. Louis, in 1851; W. L. Breckinridge, at Indianapolis, in 1859; Stuart Robinson, at Mobile, in 1869; T. A. Hoyt, at Charleston, in 1880; T. D. Witherspoon, at Vicksburg, in 1884; J. J. Bullock, at Baltimore, in 1888; W. C. Young, at Portland, in 1891; and Charles R. Hemphill, at Dallas, in 1895. The Old School General Assembly met in this city in 1844, and the Southern Assembly in 1870 and again in 1879.

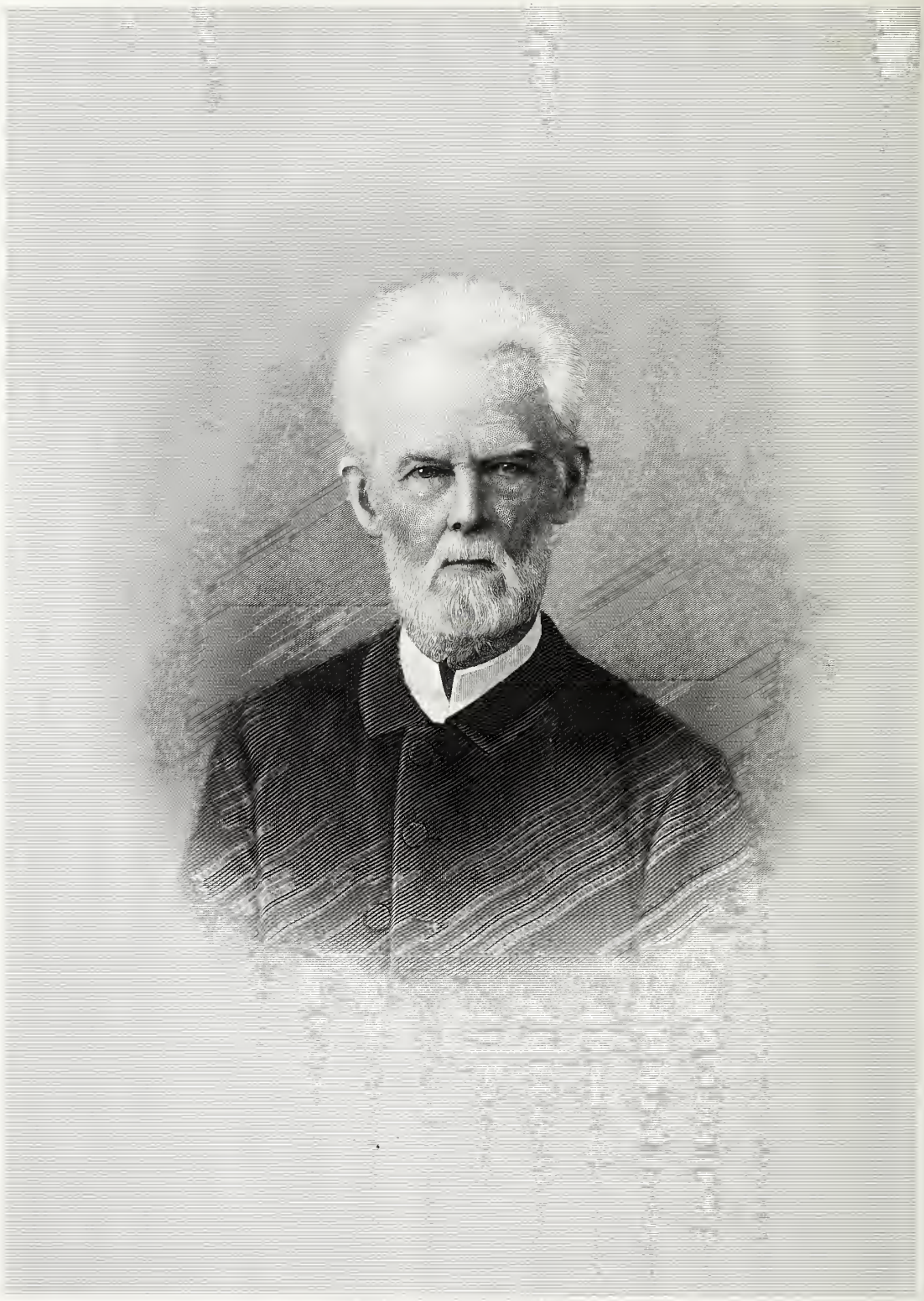
Thus are we brought to the close of the review of the planting and growth of the Presbyterian Church in Louisville. We have assumed that the intelligent reader knows the relationship of the Presbyterian Church, as an integral part of the universal church, to the cause of Christianity, and also knows the relationship of the local church to the denominational.

As a denomination, the Presbyterian Church stands for much that is valuable and noble. We will not forget our history; we will not forget what our existence means and what it cost. We will not forget

> "What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
> In what a forge and what a heat
> Was shaped the anchors of our hope."

We have a free constitutional polity. We hold to that body of doctrine which we believe is taught in the Holy Scriptures. We confess a faith, inspiring, formative, dominating. A republican church in a republic, animated and controlled by a pure and heroic faith, must be a mighty power for good.

"That which we have known and our fathers have told us, we will not hide from our children, showing to the generations to come the praises of the Lord and His strength, and His wonderful works that He hath done; for He established His testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which He commanded our fathers that they should make known to their children, that the generations to come might know them, even the children that should be born; who should arise and declare them to their children, that they might set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, and keep His commandments."



C. G. Macpherson

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN A. McKAMY.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is one of the junior American churches. Its centennial will not be reached until the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. It narrowly misses being a Kentucky institution. Pioneer Kentuckians had a large part in its organization and early history, for it had its beginning in the heart of that new Western settlement in which pioneer Kentuckians and pioneer Tennesseans had a common interest. This nucleus of the future commonwealths had a place on the map before much was made of state lines. The new West and Southwest opened to the white man well on to the close of the last century. One of the sections that became attractive to the home-seeker and also to the adventurer lay west of the Cumberland Mountains and east of the Tennessee river, and was bisected by the Cumberland river. Nashville, then a struggling village, was not far from the center. The territory lying north of Nashville extended to Green river in Kentucky, while that on the south reached Duck river, in Tennessee. This haven for the emigrant from the Carolinas and Virginia was given, informally, the name of Cumberland.

The ministers who first entered this new country were Presbyterians. They organized the first churches and opened the first schools. The emigrants were for the most part, so far as they had religious preferences, favorably disposed toward the Presbyterian Church. However, the greater number were without any definite religious attachment. For here, as in many other parts of the United States, at this time, various phases of French infidelity were popular. The presence, too, of adventurers, who had left the older states east of the Alleghenies for the good of the community, did not strengthen the general moral and religious sentiment of the new country. The religious life of the people, as a whole, was languid. This general religious condition made this an inviting field for evangelistic effort.

In the summer of 1797, a Presbyterian evangelist from North Carolina, Rev. James McGready, came to Cumberland and entered upon active evangelistic work. He was a man of deep piety, pronounced convictions, and a preacher of unusual power. He prosecuted his work with great earnestness. After a time, his preaching aroused the people. The interest grew with gathering power until 1800, when the memorable revival of that year began. This revival is one of the notable events in American religious history. All of this section of which we are writing felt its power. It was attended by most unusual circumstances. Hundreds were converted and brought into the church. The work left its impress upon the society and life of the Southwest to a remarkable degree. Its impulse is noted to-day, in the strong characteristically evangelical Christianity of this same section. It furnished a standard in religious things for the states adjoining and for the Trans-Mississippi communities that received their most considerable formative influences from this center of early Western civilization.

A Great Revival.

A great revival supplies the conditions for the free exercise of the religious spirit, and for the consequent initiation of religious enterprise. This is the witness of history. The revival in question did prove an exception. From the beginning, it had not commanded the sympathy and support of some of the leading ministers of the church to which its chief promoters belonged. At the first, there was indifference, then criticism, and finally opposition, at first mild, afterwards intense. The work had assumed the proportions of a movement. When men came out squarely against it, its friends took a

clearly defined attitude favorable to it. The question became a line of cleavage in the Presbytery, which at that time bore the name that had been given informally to the country which contained the new settlements. Ecclesiastical politics took its bearing, to a considerable extent, from this line. The progressive, or revival, party, in its awakened zeal and enthusiasm born of the far-reaching success of the great work, faced the exigencies of the hour with propositions which were resisted by the conservative, or anti-revival, party.

Cleavage in the Presbytery.

Events led on until the dividing line between these parties in the Presbyterian Churches and Presbytery presented four distinct issues. The first of these was that of the revival itself. Its promoters were charged with using extreme methods quite unfamiliar to the usages and customs of the church. The attendant excitement was specially open to objection. Numerous other charges found expression in the warmth of the controversy. The friends of the revival met these charges by countercharges, in which it was made to appear that the opposition had its root in the coldness and clearness of mere formal profession of religion. It was held that the revival was a genuine work of Grace, thoroughly Scriptural, and attended by the power and demonstration of the Holy Spirit.

The second issue grew out of the effort that was made to follow up the far-reaching results of the revival. There was a great call for preaching and pastoral work. The preaching force of the Presbytery was not adequate to the demands. The source of supply was remote. Facilities were not at hand for providing the full training for the work of the ministry required by a strict construction of the standards of the church. The seminaries were east of the Alleghenies. On the other hand, there were certain young men of approved character and piety, who had fair English educations and some knowledge of the classics. They professed to have the required inward call to the ministry. They had been specially active in promoting the revival. Some of them had been converted in it. For them, the progressive party saw a solution for the embarrassing question of an adequate supply of ministers. Propositions to advance them to licensure and ordination, after such further preparation as the circumstances of the times afforded, were resisted by the conservatives. The progressives being in the majority in the Presbytery, the proposition was sustained and, in due course of time, several of these young men were advanced to the full functions of the ministerial office. They entered actively upon their work and were, for the most part, widely useful. They preached the Gospel effectively and powerfully among the plain people of the frontier.

The third issue came into definite form when these same young men came up for licensure and ordination. There had been before this a recoil in Presbyterian thought and sentiment from the extreme Calvinism set out in those parts of the Westminster Confession of Faith which covered the mysterious doctrines of unconditional predestination and reprobation, with its cognate doctrines of limited atonement and salvation for elect infants only. The progressives were experiencing more or less of this recoil. The common people were in sympathy with the progressive ministers. The preaching in the revival had not squared with the creed just here. So, when the candidates for orders came to adopt the doctrinal standards of the church, they took exceptions to these sections of the confession. They alleged that they taught fatalism. The same thing had been charged before, and has frequently been charged since. They, therefore, took refuge in the time-honored expedient of making a mental reservation as to these objectionable sections. While this course had been acceptable in numerous instances before, as it has been since then, yet it did not satisfy the conservatives in that Presbytery. This came to be a great doctrinal issue.

The fourth issue was evolved out of an effort that was made by the Synod of Kentucky to adjust the differences between the parties in the Presbytery. Appeal had been taken to the Synod by the conservatives. The Synod appointed an extraordinary commission, clothed with unusual powers and charged with the matter of investigating and passing upon the question at issue. The progressives took the position that the commission, as constituted, did not have the sanction of Presbyterian law and that, in the exercise of its functions, it invaded the autonomy of the Presbytery. The authority of the commission was denied, and its work was repudiated. Thus this fourth issue involved a great question of Presbyterian law.

These issues were made the subject of controversy for several years, both inside and outside the courts of the Presbyterian Church, from the Presbytery to the General Assembly. Among other things

Cumberland Presbytery Dissolved.

that were done, first and last, was the dissolution of Cumberland Presbytery. This was done by the Synod upon recommendation of the commission referred to above. The progressives refused to attach themselves to any other Presbytery. In the meantime, however, they formed a council clothed only with the advisory functions. In this way, they sought to provide for the prosecution of the work which they held to be committed to them providentially. The churches and the greater number of the people who had been the subjects of the revival put themselves in touch with the council. The relative status of affairs continued very much in this order until 1810.

On the fourth day of February of that year, three ministers belonging to the progressive party met at the home of one of their number, in Dixon County, Tennessee, and organized an independent Presbytery, which they called by the name of the old Presbytery that had been dissolved several years before. These ministers were Rev. Samuel McAdow, Rev. Samuel King, and Rev. Finis Ewing. It was their thought in organizing the Presbytery to secure recognition ultimately at the hands of the Presbyterian Church, not, however, by surrendering the principles contained in the issue which led to the position that they then occupied. In this they were not successful. It, therefore, remained for them and for those of like mind to take formal position before the world as an independent Presbyterian body. The name which was given to this first Presbytery came to be the name of the denomination. The standards of the new church were set out in a revision of the Westminster Standards, in which such elimination of the objectionable doctrines that had constituted one of the great issues in the controversy was made as would conform to a more evangelical interpretation of the Scriptures, and to a broader philosophic conception of the work of Christ in human salvation.

A New Church Formed.

In its policy in the matter of ministerial education, the new church refused to bind itself by the rigorous exactions of the old church. While strongly insisting on thorough preparation for this great office, yet it did not bind itself by such rigid standards as to compel it to exclude from its service men who, for sufficient providential reasons, were not in full possession of the highest educational qualifications. Adequate constitutional provision was made to preserve the autonomy of the Presbytery. In its extension policy, revival and evangelistic work were given a large place.

The young church grew very rapidly. In 1812, Logan Presbytery, in Kentucky, and Elk Presbytery, in Tennessee, were formed. These, together with the original Presbytery, constituted the General Synod of the church. In sixteen years, the three Presbyteries grew to eighteen. In 1829, the General Assembly was formed. The church, by this time, had obtained a respectable foothold in all the new states. In 1896 it has fifteen synods, 126 Presbyteries, 1,704 ordained ministers, 281 licentiates, 268 candidates, 2,884 congregations, and a total membership of 193,393. There are churches in twenty-five states, and also in the foreign mission field. The church owns a splendidly equipped publishing house, located at Nashville. It is also supplied with boards, societies, and educational institutions, quite adequate for the larger service which it seeks in this day and generation.

It is matter of historical congratulation upon the part of the church that it was delivered from the calamity of organic disruption during the civil war. It was well represented on both sides of the great conflict and, though it keenly felt the heat of the great controversy, yet North and South stood together in this one church organization. It has been its fortune never to know North or South in its life and work. Its national body—the General Assembly—brings together representative ministers and laymen from the North and South, as well as from the East and West. There has always been the freest interchange between the sections upon the part of ministry and laity, without prejudice. In 1884, at Belfast, Ireland, the Pan-Presbyterian Council, representing the Presbyterian Churches of the world, received the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into full fellowship and invested it with all the dignities of a member of the great Presbyterian household.

A National Body.

The church has always been well represented in Kentucky. There are now two hundred churches in the state, with a membership of twenty thousand. These churches are located principally in the western half of the state. This state has also furnished many of the leading ministers and laymen.

The history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Louisville extends over a period of fifty years. It is the record of two distinct attempts to found a church. Owing to the strength of the

The Church in Louisville.

church in the state, it has always been highly desirable to have a church in the metropolis. It has been the policy of the church, almost from the first, to press into the centers of population and build up congregations, thereby bearing its part in promoting religion where the difficulties are frequently greatest. In the reports of half a century ago, relating to the entension work of the church, the field presented by this city was always the occasion of notice and comment. Churches were built up in Jefferson County before a definite attempt was made to undertake such an enterprise in the city. During these years, a number of Cumberland Presbyterian families had taken up their residence here.

The work, though, was not formally initiated until 1849. In that year, the Rev. S. N. Davis was appointed by the Board of Missions to the work of gathering a congregation and building a house of worship. Mr. Davis continued in the work a few months and then relinquished it. Very little, if anything, was accomplished by him. A year or more elapsed before his successor was secured. In the meantime, the resident Cumberland Presbyterians were urging the board to immediate action. With the view to preparing the way for some person to prosecute the work permanently, the Rev. Leroy Woods, the field agent of the board, came to the city and took charge of the enterprise. A nucleus for a congregation was brought together, and occasional public worship was held. The Rev. E. C. Trimble, a young minister just recently graduated from the seminary, accepted the board's call and entered upon the work. This was in 1852. Late in that year, he succeeded in effecting an organization. Some twenty or twenty-five persons became charter members, James Banks, Charles Miller, and J. K. Fessler were chosen to the offices of ruling elders. Stated public worship was held in the chapel of Prof. Butler's school, on Chestnut street, near First. The affairs of the young church moved along at an encouraging rate of progress. Immediately after its organization, the congregation began the work of building a church. An eligible location was secured at the southwest corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets, upon which a well appointed brick church was erected. On the 11th of May, 1856, the new church was dedicated. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. A. Hunter, D.D., then of Philadelphia. On the 15th of the same month, the General Assembly convened in this church. The sessions continued for a week, and the meeting as a whole was quite an event in the history of the church. Many of the most distinguished men in the denomination were members of this assembly. The impression produced upon the general public was most favorable.

For several years preceding this, the denominational publishing house had been located in this city. Thus events combined to give the city a larger place in the eye of the whole church; the church, in turn, was given a favorable place in the mind of the city.

Shortly after the dedication of the church, the pastor, Rev. E. C. Trimble, resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jesse Anderson, a minister widely known in Kentucky, who was at this time connected with the publishing house. He continued to serve both interests until April, 1857, when Rev. H. A. Hunter, D.D., accepted a call to the pastorate. He was a preacher of marked ability and a pastor of wide experience. He served this church until the last of March, 1860. Politics was getting into many of the churches, at this time, and this work was not to be an exception. The pastor resigned, war came on, the congregation divided on politics, and a complete suspension of work ensued. The congregation, at this time, had a representative membership of some two hundred persons. The church building was appropriated by the army for military purposes. At the close of the war, the remnant of the congregation gathered itself together and decided to sell the property, with a view to relocating in some other part of the city. The sale was effected at a fair price, and the proceeds were put into the hands of a prominent member of the church, as trustee. He had the misfortune to fail in business soon after, and, in this misfortune, the church shared, as the money which he held as trustee was also lost. Following this, a small effort was made to revive the work, but that was given up and an interregnum of nearly twenty years followed.

The second effort to establish a church in this city was begun in 1882, by the Rev. Thomas Penick, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, then residing in the city. He found a few persons who had been members of the old church and also a number of persons who had been identified with the church elsewhere, and who were now residents of the city. Just about this time, the Board of Missions had decided to foster the enterprise. Mr. Penick soon gathered a Sunday School, which met in the Library Hall, at Fifth and Walnut streets. He, together with others, set about the work of secur-

ing a building fund. In order to secure this, it was necessary to make a general canvass of the churches of the state. The canvass was quite successful, though it extended over a period of some years. In 1885, work was commenced on a church located at the southeast corner of Second and Oak streets. In December of that year, the Rev. B. O. Cockrill was appointed missionary pastor. In May, 1887, the congregation was organized with a membership of twenty-five. M. W. Neal, D. W. Smith and P. M. Collier were chosen ruling elders, and A. J. Marks and J. M. Gilbert were elected deacons. The congregation held its services in the chapel of the old Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, until the autumn of 1887, when the new church was ready for use. The new church was dedicated on the 6th of May, 1888. The sermon was preached by the Rev. D. E. Bushnell, D.D., of Waynesburgh, Pennsylvania. The church is a convenient, modern structure, located in the best resident portion of the city. The property is valued at $20,000. Rev. Mr. Cockrill resigned the pastorate of the church, August 1st, 1890. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. J. A. McKamy, who entered upon the work March 1st, 1892. Under his able and vigorous ministration the church has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity and has a present membership of 125. It is active, and freely identified with all the religious movements of this city. It has an excellent Sunday School and a prosperous Young People's Work. The present officers are as follows: Ruling elders, L. M. Rice, P. M. Collier, M. W. Neal, J. F. Groene, John W. Jean; deacons, L. W. Lindley, C. M. Lasater, A. J. Dunn.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BAPTISTS OF LOUISVILLE.

BY T. T. EATON, D. D., LL. D.

It appears that the first sermon ever preached in Louisville was by a Baptist preacher, Squire Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone. The first Baptist Church organized in Jefferson County was located a little south of what is now called "Eight Mile," on the Shelbyville turnpike, in January, 1784, by the Rev. John Whitaker. Louisville had been settled in 1778, and in 1784 it contained "63 houses finished, 37 partly finished, 22 raised, but not covered, and more than 100 cabins." Rev. John Whitaker's church was known as the "Baptist Church of Beargrass."

In the house of Mark Lampton, a little east of the United States Marine Hospital, in 1815, the Rev. Hinson Hobbs organized the First Baptist Church of Louisville, with fourteen members. He served as pastor until August 14, 1821, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Philip S. Fall, who served the church for three years. Then the pulpit was supplied by the Revs. Benjamin Allen and John B. Curl in conjunction, and this lasted until 1830, when the church had 294 members. Both of these ministers accepted the views of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, and carried with them all the church except 85, who still clung to the old faith. The Rev. George Waller then became pastor and served until 1834, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John S. Wilson, whose pastorate terminated with his death, August 28, 1835. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Buck, a man of commanding presence and of great power, who had served as an officer in the war of 1812, then became pastor. In 1840 he gave up his charge to become agent of the General Association of the Baptists of the State. The church was then served by the Rev. John Finley, who, after a year's pastorate, removed to Tennessee. At this time the church numbered 697 members, white and colored, and in 1842 559 colored members were organized into a church, leaving 279 white members. In 1843 the Rev. Dr. A. D. Sears, whose recent death in his green old age in Clarksville, Tenn., is so vividly remembered, became pastor. His work was greatly blessed. He baptized 136 converts the first year, and he served until 1849, being the last pastor of the First Church as a separate organization. After his resignation, as hereinbefore stated, the First and Second Churches united to form the Walnut Street Baptist Church.

First and Second Baptist Churches.

In 1838 nineteen members of the First Baptist Church took their letters and organized a church, which they called the Second Baptist Church of Louisville. They leased a lot on Green Street, between First and Second streets, and erected a house of worship, costing about $3,000. Rev. Reuben Morey was the first pastor. He served but a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. F. Augustus Willard, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Thomas Malcolm, a young and prominent evangelist. The next and last pastor of the church was Rev. T. S. Keene, who resigned after a short service.

In 1849 the First and Second Churches being pastorless at the same time, each one separately called the Rev. Thomas Smith, Jr. He accepted both calls, and his efforts being heartily seconded by the leading members of both churches, he led to a union of the two into one. A meeting of both bodies was held in the house of worship of the First Church, southwest corner Fifth and Green streets, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, by the First and Second Baptist Churches of the City of Louisville, Ky., now in session, that the said churches do unite together and form one church, and that the entire list of members now in fellowship in both churches be considered members of the church so formed; and from and after the adoption of this resolution, the First and Second Baptist Churches of Louisville cease to exist as separate organizations."

The united body bought the lot on the northwest

corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, and took the name of Walnut Street Baptist Church, with the Rev. Thomas Smith, Jr., as pastor. The fine gothic house of worship, which has ever since been used by the church, was begun, although the members altogether at that time did not own as much property as the church building was expected to cost; and the man who was the largest property owner in the church opposed the enterprise and vowed he would not contribute a cent to it. They went forward in faith, building when they could get money, and stopping when their funds were exhausted, until in March, 1851, they began to worship in the lecture room. The beloved pastor died in that month, and the first meeting held in the building was his funeral. A neat marble slab in the west wall of the main audience room commemorates this able man of God. It bears the simple inscription:

"To the memory of Thomas Smith, Jr. Died March 6, 1851, aged 23 years and 11 months. First pastor of Walnut Street Baptist Church. 'A good minister of Jesus Christ.'"

Walnut Street Church.

It is interesting to note that as the building approached completion it listed so much enthusiasm and admiration from both the church and the entire community that the well-to-do brother who had refused to contribute a cent toward it relented. His vow, however, was in his way, but he went to the building committee and told them he wished to make a contribution, but could not, on account of his vow, make it for the building. He therefore asked the privilege of putting a handsome fence around the lot, which he did at an expense of $2,500. The building cost, in round numbers, $100,000, including an addition that was made of 20 feet to the first plan. After the death of the Rev. Thomas Smith, Jr., the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Sidney Dyer, Ph. D., who afterwards became a noted author. In November, 1852, Dr. W. W. Evarts became pastor, and his fame soon spread through the land. He served with signal ability and success until July, 1859, and was succeeded November, 1859, by the Rev. L. W. Allen, whose brief but faithful pastorate lasted only nine months. Dr. George C. Lorimer was then called to supply the pulpit, and in December, 1861, he became pastor. This famous minister, now pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, was converted in this church while filling an engagement in a theater as an actor. Mrs. Dr. Evarts, in company with another lady, whose name the writer does not know, went around among the hotels and boarding houses distributing religious tracts and inviting the young men to come to the protracted meeting, in which Dr. Evarts was being assisted by the Rev. Dr. Teasdale. The young Lorimer was thus induced to attend the meeting. He made a profession of religion at once, entered upon a course of study, and after a brief pastorate in Paducah took charge of Walnut Street Church. He filled with great and brilliant success the pulpit during the trying times of the war, and the church grew in numbers and wealth, so that it was decided to colonize and build a splendid house of worship on Broadway for another strong church. This plan was afterwards carried out. It is worthy of note that many of the largest subscriptions to the new church were from those who did not expect to leave the old church. It was also during Dr. Lorimer's pastorate that it was decided to establish the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, as hereafter detailed Dr. Lorimer served the church until April, 1868, and Dr. A. T. Spalding became pastor in the June following. He served the church most acceptably until October, 1871. During his pastorate the Broadway Church was colonized and the Orphans' Home was established. Dr. W. M. Pratt was engaged as a supply for the pulpit until a pastor could be secured. Dr. Pratt was a classmate of the writer's father in the institution which is now known as the Colgate University, and a man of such marked personality as to justify a full sketch of him, even in so brief an article as this, but I venture to tell only one characteristic anecdote. The choir had selected the hymn:

"How beauteous are their feet
Who stand on Zion's hill,
Who bring salvation on their tongues
And words of peace reveal."

Dr. Pratt read this stanza aloud in the pulpit, and, pausing suddenly, he looked down at his own nether extremities, and then raising his eyes, said: "Brethren, we will not sing that hymn. Let us take another."

It is believed that some of the young people in the congregation that Sunday morning did not get much good from the sermon.

Dr. M. B. Wharton became pastor in January, 1872. He labored with signal success until October, 1874, when, on account of failing health, he resigned. The pulpit was then supplied by Dr. James P. Boyce, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and one of the greatest men of this century, until June, 1875, when Dr. J. W. Warder

became pastor, who served the church with marked faithfulness and efficiency until July, 1880, when his field was enlarged, including the whole State, and he became corresponding secretary of the General Association of the Baptists of Kentucky, which position he still holds (January, 1896). For some ten months the pulpit was supplied by Drs. John A. Broadus and Basil Manly, of the Theological Seminary, whose greatness and goodness stand confessed in the people's tears at their decease, and in the world-wide sorrow which followed the announcements of their deaths.

In May, 1881, the writer became pastor, and how long he will be the last the future will determine. During his pastorate several colonies have gone out from the church. At one time 711 members were granted letters to form the church at Twenty-second and Walnut streets. Yet, despite these and other losses, the number of members has increased during the present pastorate from 750 to 1,650. The entire number of additions to the church during the period reaches some 3,600, and the money raised for benevolent objects during the same time is more than $500,000.

Walnut Street Baptist Church is the mother church of the denomination in Louisville.

The first colony sent out was the German Baptist Church, in 1853.

In 1854 a colony was planted on Jefferson Street, which afterward became the Chestnut Street Baptist Church, and in the same year the Portland Avenue Baptist Church was colonized.

In 1869 a colony was planted on Cable Street, which has since removed to Franklin Street, and is so named.

In 1870 Broadway Baptist Church was colonized, and it has since become one of the most prominent and powerful churches in the land.

In 1887 Twenty-second and Walnut Street Church was sent out, and in 1890 a strong colony was planted at the southeast corner Fourth and Oak streets, which took the name of McFerran Memorial Baptist Church, in memory of James C. McFerran, senior, and Menefee McFerran, his grandson, who died shortly before; the larger part of the money and the lot having been contributed by John B. McFerran, Esq., the son of the one and the father of the other.

At the beginning of 1895 some 200 more members of Walnut Street Church were colonized into the Third Avenue Baptist Church.

It was in Walnut Street Church that the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was born. It was here also that the modern movement for revising the Scriptures first found a home. The American Revision Association was organized in Louisville, with James Edmunds, Esq., as corresponding secretary, and the office was the room now used as the study of the pastor of Walnut Street Church.

East and Chestnut Street Churches.

The East Baptist Church was organized in 1842 by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Buck, with only seven members. He furnished a house for the use of the church, at his own expense, until one could be secured, and he served them as pastor until the church became able to support a pastor.

This church has had a number of distinguished pastors—Dr. S. H. Ford, Dr. S. L. Helm, President R. M. Dudley, President J. P. Greene, Dr. Thos. Rambaut, Dr. B. D. Gray, Dr. M. D. Jeffries and Dr. J. T. Christian, who is now in charge.

For many years the congregation occupied a house on the south side of Jefferson Street, between Floyd and Preston, but for the past ten years they have worshiped at their present location, on East Chestnut Street, above Preston. They have an elegant house of worship, worth $50,000, and the church has 870 members.

Dr. Christian has made a wide reputation as an author as well as a preacher.

On March 12, 1854, a council, composed of the Revs. W. W. Evarts, S. L. Helm, S. M. Remington, S. A. Beauchamp and S. H. Ford, organized the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, on Jefferson Street, near Eighth. It was a colony from Walnut Street. The Rev. S. M. Remington was the first pastor, and Isaac Russell the first superintendent of Sunday school. The next year the Rev. J. D. Schofield became pastor. He was followed on September 29, 1858, by the Rev. A. C. Osborne, who resigned on December 10, 1862, and was succeeded March 3, 1863, by the Rev. A. C. Graves. Dr. Graves remained pastor until February 21, 1864, and on the 29th of January, 1865, Dr. J. M. Weaver became pastor, and he has served faithfully ever since.

Having lost their house of worship on Jefferson Street, they held their religious services for several years in a Universalist house of worship, which was on Market Street, near Eighth, after which they met in the Law School Building, at the corner of Jefferson and Ninth streets. In 1866 the present location was purchased, and they worshiped until 1886 in the lecture room, which they had enlarged at an expense of about $12,000. In 1886 the present hand-

John A. Broadus

some house of worship was dedicated at a cost of $30,000.

During the long and successful pastorate of Dr. Weaver more than 3,000 persons have been received into the fellowship of the church.

Broadway and Twenty-second Street Churches.

One hundred and ten of the leading members of Walnut Street Church, on May 17, 1870, were organized into the Broadway Baptist Church. The handsome house of worship was built before the church was organized.

For nearly a year the Rev. Dr. W. M. Pratt supplied the pulpit most acceptably, and then Dr. J. B. Hawthorne became pastor.

The main audience room, however, was not completed until May, 1872. The cost of the grand building with the organ was $100,500. This was increased to $125,000 by the necessity, in 1874, of taking down the side walls and rebuilding them. In the fall of 1874 Dr. J. L. Burrows succeeded Dr. Hawthorne as pastor. Dr. Hawthorne, one of the most famous pulpit orators of his generation, is now pastor in Nashville.

In 1875 a fire destroyed the wood work of the church, involving a cost of $28,000.

Dr. Burrows remained pastor until in the fall of 1881, when he resigned to go to Norfolk, Va., where he recently died. He was one of the most brilliant and gifted men of the century.

In May, 1882, Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of North Carolina, became pastor, and during his brief pastorate, of less than a year and three months, a heavy debt on the church was paid off, and the church was put in a condition for the highest service.

In March, 1884, the Rev. Dr. Allen H. Tupper, Jr., became pastor, and served with signal success. He was succeeded in December, 1893, by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Pickard, the present pastor.

Broadway Baptist Church has from the beginning been in the very front rank of the Evangelical churches of the land. They have been specially prominent in the contributions to missions and education. More than once this church has led all the churches of the Southern Baptist Convention in contributions to Foreign Missions, and the members of this church, chiefly, however, those of one noble family, the Nortons, have contributed to the Theological Seminary more than one-quarter of a million dollars. The church has also contributed very largely to the Orphans' Home and other good objects have not been slighted.

This church has erected houses of worship for the Southgate Street Church, which was its colony; the Logan Street Church, and the Highland Baptist Church.

It was on the 27th of February, 1868, that a mission Sunday school was organized on Jefferson, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, by the Walnut Street Baptist Church. This was moved in November, 1875, to Twenty-second and Walnut, and preaching was kept up by ministers pursuing studies in the Theological Seminary. Among those who served the mission were the Revs. Tupper, Rowan, Derieaux, George Manly, McManaway and Wright. It was decided in the beginning of 1883 to have a regular pastor there and to press the work with a view of establishing a strong church. In pursuance of this idea the Rev. Green Clay Smith was secured, and he served efficiently for two years and a half.

On June 10th, 1885, the Rev. Fred D. Hale began his work, and the growth was wonderful.

The elegant house of worship was built largely by the mother church, and was dedicated July 24, 1887. On October 16, of that same year, the Twenty-second and Walnut Street Baptist Church was organized, with 711, all of whom had been lettered from Walnut Street Church for the purpose.

Rev. Fred D. Hale served as pastor until September 28, 1890, and in this period the church grew to more than 1,100 members.

On October 19, 1890, Rev. J. G. Bow began his work as pastor, and he did good and solid service for two years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Hubbard, who, on account of his health, remained only nine months.

The present pastor, Rev. M. B. Hunt, entered upon his service for this church January 1, 1894, and he has labored with zeal and efficiency. There has been during his pastorate 250 additions, of whom 150 were by baptism.

On the 1st of January, 1891, Twenty-second and Walnut Street Church sent out a colony of 48 members, who organized the Twenty-sixth and Market Street Church.

At present the number of members is about 900, the roll having recently been revised.

McFerran Memorial and Other Churches.

McFerran Memorial Church was organized September, 1890, as a colony from Walnut Street Church. The magnificent lecture room had been previously erected at an expense of $44,000, on a lot which had been given by John B. McFerran, Esq.

Mr. McFerran added $25,000 toward the erection of the house, and the name of McFerran Memorial Church was given it in memory of James C. McFerran, senior, Esq., and Mr. Menefee McFerran, who had recently died, the one the father and the other the son of the generous donor.

From the beginning this church has occupied an honored place in the front rank of the churches of Louisville. The pulpit was supplied for awhile before the pastor was secured, when the Rev. Fred D. Hale, D. D., became pastor. After his removal to Owensboro, the present pastor, the Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D. D., took charge. His labors have been signally blessed, and the church has steadily grown in all the elements of strength. There are now 450 members, and their church property is valued at $64,000.

Franklin Street Church, corner Franklin and Wenzel, was organized in 1869. The Rev. H. C. Roberts* is now pastor, with over 600 members, and the congregation is in a remarkably flourishing condition. Their church property is worth $4,000.

The German Baptist Church, corner Broadway and Hancock, was organized in 1853. It has 100 members, and the church property is valued at $20,000.

Highland Baptist Church, corner East Broadway and Transit Avenue, was organized in 1893, and has 130 members. The Rev. B. A. Dawes is the efficient pastor. The church property is worth $15,000.

Logan Street Baptist Church, on Logan Street, near St. Catherine, was constituted in 1895 by Broadway Baptist Church, and has now 125 members. Rev. D. L. Ewing is the pastor. Their church property is valued at $5,000.

Portland Avenue Baptist Church was organized in 1854, and now has over 300 members. The Rev. H. S. Irvine is pastor. The church property is worth $6,000.

Southgate Street Church, on Southgate, near Fifteenth, was colonized by the Broadway Church in 1888, the Revs. A. B. Sizemore, J. L. Sproles, J. W. Bruner, T. J. Davenport and J. E. Wolford have been pastors. The Rev. J. M. McFarland is now the pastor, and there are 325 members. Their church property is worth $5,000.

Third Avenue Church, on Third, near B, was organized January, 1895, by Walnut Street Church. The Rev. F. W. Taylor is the pastor, and there are some 250 members. They have church property valued at $13,000.

Twenty-sixth and Market Street Church was colonized from Twenty-second and Walnut Street Church in 1893, and now has 220 members. The Rev. C. M. Thompson is the pastor. They have church property valued at $10,000.

Parkland Church was organized in 1887. The Rev. John Adams was the first pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. I. M. Wise, and under his administration a house of worship was secured. A location was purchased and the lecture room and the house building paid for during the pastorate of D. Y. Bagby, Ph. D. The Rev. W. D. Nowlin is now the pastor, and the church has 207 members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Beside all these churches, there are flourishing Baptist Mission stations on Ash Street, Clay Street, Jefferson Street, West Market, West Main, Twenty-Eighth Street, Pearl Avenue, at the Point, at Shippingport, at Highland Park, at Glenview and at Eight Mile.

Orphans' Home.

In the years 1866 and 1867 there were a number of orphans who looked to the Walnut Street Church for care. Dr. Lorimer, the pastor, and some of the choice spirits of the church felt that a permanent home should be provided, where orphans could be cared for and where their best interests could be fostered. The matter was laid before a meeting of ladies, and it was decided to make a beginning. The building of the splendid house of worship on Broadway, to be occupied by a colony to be sent out, was before the church, but these choice spirits felt that in the cry of these orphans there was a call of God. Both enterprises, therefore, were pushed forward together. A dwelling was rented on Walnut Street, No. 338, a matron was secured, Miss Mary Hollingsworth, who has served ever since, and a beginning was made. A great impulse was given to the cause when, December 5, 1869, Mrs. Dr. J. Lawrence Smith wrote a letter to Dr. A. T. Spalding, who had succeeded Dr. Lorimer, proposing to give the lot, 200 feet square, on the northwest corner First and St. Catherine streets, and $5,000 in money for the Home. This rallied the other friends, and from that day the institution was an assured fact. An organization had been effected on the 30th of June previous.

A charter was secured in January, 1870, with the following list of incorporators: Joseph D. Allen, Arthur Peter, William B. Caldwell, G. W. Burton,

*Mr. Roberts removed to Mayfield July 1st and the Rev. Edwards became pastor.

Jas. G. Caldwell

W. H. Yeager, William H. Dix, H. G. Phillips, Theodore Harris, William L. Weller and J. Lawrence Smith. These were the first board of managers, Dr. Smith, the great man of science, who "loved God and little children," was made president. The following board of lady managers was chosen: Mrs. E. A. Allen, Mrs. Margaret Maurey, Mrs. Charles Hull, Mrs. Helen R. Davies, Mrs. S. J. Evans, Mrs. J. D. Allen, Mrs. Mary Biggert, Mrs. H. G. Phillips, Mrs. W. L. Weller. Mrs. Arthur Peter was president; Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Tryon and Mrs. Bennett, vice-presidents; Miss Belle McDougall, recording, and Miss Mary Hegan corresponding secretary, with Mrs. Sharrard as treasurer. The men's board of managers have had three presidents, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, Dr. W. B. Caldwell and Dr. J. B. Marvin. The first two died in the service. May Dr. Marvin long be the last. The women's board, however, have never had but the one president, Mrs. Arthur Peter.

An elegant three-story brick structure was erected on the lot at First and St. Catherine streets, which was designed to be one wing of the entire building. For nearly twenty-five years this building was all. The work of the Home so enlarged, however, that larger quarters became imperative, so that the central part of the proposed structure was erected and it was opened October 2, 1894, with appropriate exercises. Dr. Lorimer was present and made the principal speech. Dr. Marvin presided and made the introductory address; Dr. Broadus read the 37th Psalm, the very Psalm which was read at the first opening of the Home; Pastors Weaver and Eaton also took part. There remains to erect only the north wing, and the building, as originally designed, will be complete.

The Home has many friends both in Louisville and throughout the State. It has been peculiarly fortunate in having on its board of managers such men as Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, W. B. Caldwell, William F. Norton and others, who have gone to their reward, as well as others who remain.

The Home is not a children's boarding house. It takes legal control of all the children committed to its care; and with proper guarantees, places them in Christian homes to be educated and trained for useful and happy lives. Most of the children are adopted. More than 700 have been provided for. Each child is kept track of, after leaving the Home, and it is seen that the interests of no child shall suffer. The managers are elected by the Baptist Churches of Louisville, in numbers proportionate to the contributions from each church. The property of the Home is now valued at $76,000.

Western Recorder.

The Western Recorder, now in the front rank of the religious weeklies, had a very humble beginning on the 12th of May, 1812. It was then that the "Kentucky Missionary and Theologian," edited by the Rev. James Dupuy, made its appearance at Shelbyville, Kentucky, but the effort failed. It was renewed by the Rev. Silas M. Noel, D. D., on August 13, 1813, with the Gospel Herald. This paper also failed after several years of feeble existence. The Rev. Stephen Ray, in April, 1823, started the "Baptist Monitor and Political Compiler," rather a curious name for a religious paper. The journal was short-lived, and was succeeded in March, 1826, by the "Baptist Register," edited by the Revs. Spencer Clark and George Waller. The name was soon changed to the "Baptist Recorder," but it did not receive proper support. The next effort was the "Baptist Herald and Georgetown Literary Register," issued at Georgetown, Ky. This was soon changed to the "Chronicle and Literary Register," but partly on account of its name, though mainly on account of lack of support, it gave up the struggle after three years. Next came the "Cross," a Baptist journal edited by W. B. Chambers, in October, 1832, which maintained a flickering life for two years; when the "Baptist Banner" was established in Shelbyville, Ky., James Wilson, M. D., being editor. In 1835 the famous Dr. John L. Waller became editor, and moved the paper to Louisville, Ky., consolidating with it the "Banner," published at Nashville, Tenn., and the "Western Pioneer," published at Alton, Ill. The paper then took the name of the "Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer." Dr. William C. Buck became editor in 1849, though in 1850 Dr. John L. Waller resumed the position, and in 1851 changed the name of the paper to the "Western Recorder." Dr. Waller died in 1854, and after him came Dr. S. H. Ford, LL. D., Joseph Ottis, Professor Norman Robinson, C. Y. Duncan and J. C. Waller, all of whom were editors for brief periods. The Thurman brothers were for a time editors and proprietors, and they were followed by the Rev. A. C. Graves, Sherrill & Shuttleworth, when, in 1871, Dr. R. M. Dudley and Professor J. W. Rust took charge. Then came in succession Drs. A. S. Worrell, J. S. Coleman and A. C. Caperton. In October, 1887, the McFerran & Harvey Company bought the "Recorder" and installed the present editor (T. T. Eaton). In February, 1890, the paper was sold to

resigning their professorships. Dr. Boyce was for some months chaplain to a Confederate regiment, and afterward an active and influential member of the South Carolina Legislature. Drs. Manly and Williams established themselves as country pastors in Abbeville District, South Carolina. Dr. Broadus became pastor of country churches in reach of Greenville; in the summer of 1863 preached several months as missionary in Lee's army, and afterward to the end of the war was corresponding secretary of a Sunday School board, which the Southern Baptist Convention had established (at its meeting in Augusta, May, 1863), and located at Greenville, of which board Dr. Manly was president.

When the war had closed and the professors assembled in Greenville in the summer of 1865, it was a grave question whether the seminary could venture to open its doors for another session. Much of the subscribed endowment had been paid during the war in Confederate money; the rest remained in bonds of planters, as good as gold before the war, but now practically worthless. The only available property was five thousand dollars in bonds of the Georgia Railroad, which could be sold for nearly par. Dr. Boyce volunteered to add a thousand dollars for the new session, though his own affairs had been of course greatly deranged by the war, and the financial future was utterly uncertain. Fortunately there was no debt, such as an opening attempt to erect the buildings would have entailed.

For the first session, 1865-6, there were seven students in all, but any subject that any one of them wished to study was regularly taught. The professor of homiletics, it is remembered, gave a pretty full course of instruction and entirely in the form of lectures to one student, who was blind. We were working for the future; and by God's merciful blessing the future came. The number of students slowly increased every year, till in our last session at Greenville, 1876-7, it reached sixty-five, perhaps one or two more. As to the finances, there was a long period of struggle and suffering, darkened by the frequently recurring fear of ultimate failure. At one time the salaries were a whole year in arrears, with no certainty that they could ever be paid. Several of the professors made long trips to serve country churches, frequently bringing back part of their compensation in food for the family. But many of the students had passed through the stern school of war; and even where they were lacking in literary attainment and exact knowledge, they were often true men, full of noble impulses and kindling aspirations, and it was delightful to teach them, to supplement their various deficiences and sympathize with their higher aims.

As the South revived Dr. Boyce was able twice over to organize a general subscription of so much a year for five years, to meet the current expenses. But when this had a second time been secured, and it became evident that efforts must be made to obtain a permanent endowment, the conclusion was slowly and reluctantly reached that it would be necessary to remove the seminary to some other point in the South. The State feeling was in all cases so strong that we could not hope to obtain any large general contribution for endowment unless half or more than half could be drawn from the State in which the seminary was situated, as had been the case at its foundation. In South Carolina this was not now possible; or at any rate the effort to secure it would have hopelessly interfered with similar efforts then pressingly needed in behalf of Furman University.

For several years the question of removal was earnestly considered; and propositions were made by friends in several Southern cities. It was finally decided to remove to Louisville, Kentucky, where Dr. Boyce had already been residing for several years, devoting himself to the work of endowment. The necessity of removal was a grief to all the professors, especially to Dr. Boyce, who was leaving the State he loved so well. It was accepted by the South Carolina brethren only after long consideration, but at length with that chivalrous generosity which characterizes the Carolina people. The brethren in Kentucky gradually rose to the occasion in a very remarkable manner, their personal pledges at length reaching the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, out of the half a million that it was thought would be needed for endowment and buildings. So in the autumn of 1877 the seminary was removed to Louisville. The number of students increased somewhat the first year, and has gone on increasing till it has reached 164. A considerable part of the endowment subscribed in Kentucky and elsewhere not having been collected, and the expenses being necessarily increased by removal to a large city, the income from endowment has never sufficed to support the institution, and several years after the removal there was serious danger that after all it might perish. But a new movement was begun by an extraordinary and unexpected gift from Hon. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, seconded by various friends in Louisville, New York city and else-

where, which at length gave a permanent endowment such as to furnish assurance that the institution could not perish; and at this writing it is hoped that the income will within another year become sufficient to meet the expenses of the seminary as at present organized. It is hoped that thoughtful friends will continue to make special contributions and bequests such as to meet the ever-growing needs of a rapidly growing institution.

A part of the existing endowment consists of fifteen thousand dollars bequeathed by D. A. Chenault, Esq., and ten thousand bequeathed by W. F. Norton, Esq., the income from which is applied to aid such students as need it in paying their board. Ever since 1867 annual collections have been made for this purpose by one or another of the professors, and such collections have to be still made on a large scale, in addition to the income from the fund.

The same policy as to buildings which had proved so wise and fortunate in Greenville was pursued in Louisville also, rooms being rented for the lectures and library, and a hotel rented as a home for the students. In the spring of 1886 an extraordinary contribution was made by generous friends in New York City and vicinity for the erection of a seminary building, which is known as New York Hall. about an equal amount having been given by friends in Louisville to pay for the centrally located and admirable grounds on which it is situated, and which will afford space for other important buildings in the future. A separate and beautiful library building is in progress of erection as the gift of Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville. Two friends from among the seminary's most generous friends in the city have promised a large sum to erect a hall for lecture rooms, etc., so soon as the general endowment reaches a certain necessary figure. The continued increase in the number of students will not probably for several years surpass the capacity of New York Hall as a dormitory, and when another such hall shall become necessary the ground is waiting to give it a front upon one of the noblest streets in the city.

Present Condition of the Seminary.*

When Dr. Broadus died in March, 1895, the number of students had increased to 268. During the session of 1895-6 the number rose to 316, by far the largest body of students to be found in any theological seminary in America. The institution now has three handsome buildings: New York Hall, a large dormitory erected at a cost of $80,000; Memorial Library Hall, which cost $50,000, and Norton Hall, erected by the friends whose name it bears, at a cost of $60,000. Mr. Joshua Levering of Baltimore has given $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium with modern equipments for athletics and bathing. Strangers in the city will find it worth their while to visit the magnificent group of buildings at Fifth and Broadway.

The invested funds of the seminary for the maintenance of gratuitous instruction are now little short of $500,000.

Dr. William H. Whitsitt is the president of the seminary, aided by a faculty of ten instructors.

*Written by Professor John R. Sampey.

CHAPTER XVIII.

METHODISM: THE CHURCH IN LOUISVILLE.

BY REV. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.

John and Charles Wesley, the founders of that form of Christianity known as Methodism, were sons of Samuel and Susannah Wesley of Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, a hundred and forty miles west of north from London. The father was rector of Epworth Church, and the mother mistress of the rectory or parsonage, where the sons were born June 17, 1703, and March 29, 1708. They became graduates of the University of Oxford and ordained clergymen of the Church of England. John became the organizer, theologian and director-general of Methodism and wrote some of its hymns. Charles was a co-worker with his brother in itinerant preaching and excelled him as a composer of sacred songs. He wrote more hymns than any man of his time, many of which are found in denominational hymn books of to-day, notably "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

Late in 1735 John and Charles Wesley accompanied Governor Oglethorpe to Georgia, John as missionary to Georgia Indians and Charles as secretary to the Governor. They reached Savannah in February, 1736. John soon turned from the Indians to the people of Savannah; Charles after several months returned to England, and John, within two years, was in London.

Conversion of the Wesleys.

On the voyage to Georgia the Wesleys had interviews with missionaries from Moravia of a church then called "Unitus Fratrum," or "United Brethren," now known as the Moravian Church, who professed a religious experience to which the brothers were strangers, leading them to the conclusion that they were "unconverted." In February, 1738, they met in London other Moravian missionaries destined to America, one of whom was Peter Boehler, who manifested special interest in the religious welfare of the brothers.

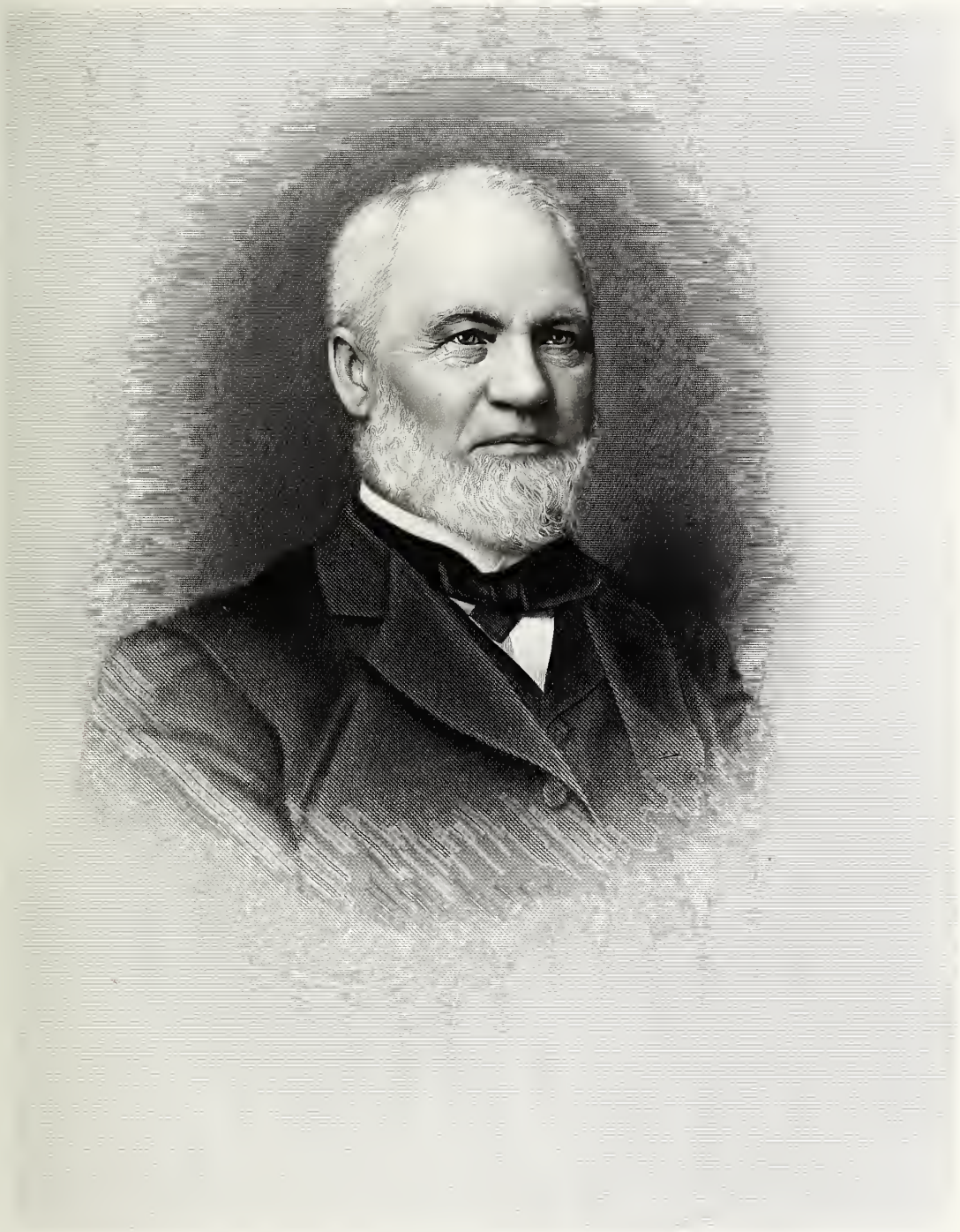
They became earnest seekers after the Moravian experience, and in May, 1838, both professed it, Charles first, in the home of a Moravian mechanic, John in a "society meeting," when he felt his "heart strangely warmed" and that his sins were forgiven.

John Wesley visited the Moravians at Herrnhut, Germany, and returned to London with a favorable impression of them. He and his brother preached their experience in London churches as they had opportunity till churches were closed against them.

George Whitefield, a former college mate, from Bristol, returned from America, whither he went as John Wesley was returning home. He was rejoicing in a like experience and preached it in London and Bristol. In the latter place he preached in the Bowling Green and wrote to John Wesley to join him there. Wesley went, Whitefield was gone, but John imitated his example by preaching in the park and to the miners at Kingswood colliery. Except an occasional short visit to London he spent more than a year in the west of England preaching to crowds in many places.

There had long been in London, Oxford and Bristol "religious societies" resembling the Christian Association of to-day. The Wesley Brothers were accustomed to visiting them before and after their conversion, and it was in such a "society" in Aldersgate Street that John Wesley was converted, and not in a Moravian Society. He found two "societies" in Bristol, and preached to both. In May, 1739, the two united and commenced a chapel. Wesley's help was invoked and given, and he finally took chief control of its construction. But it was not then a Methodist Society or Chapel, for the first Methodist Society had not been formed. The chapel, however, became prominently connected with Methodism.

Before the conversion of the Wesleys and four days before the departure of Peter Boehler and his companions for America he organized the Wesleys and some of their friends into a society in Fetter



John A. Carter

Lane, modeled and conducted after Moravian methods. The Wesleys took much interest in "Fetter Lane," but while John was in West England false teachers came among them and created dissension.

Wesley went more than twice to London to heal the troubles, but after a last unsuccessful effort he gave it up and it came to naught, except a portion who connected themselves with the first Wesleyan Methodist Society.

Adjacent to Moorfields Park, where Wesley sometimes preached in the open air, was an abandoned government cannon foundry which two previously unknown men leased, with his consent, and fitted up with rude seats as a preaching place. Wesley preached his first sermon in the foundry at 5 o'clock p. m., November 11, 1739, and the next day went to the west. During that visit to London, or at a later period, several persons called on Mr. Wesley for religious counsel and prayer. He requested them to meet him at a given time and place. A dozen met him, and at other meetings of like character many others attended. Out of those meetings grew "The United Society," which proved to be the foundation of Methodism.

First Methodist Society.

The first meeting made so little impression on the mind of Wesley that he did not mention it in his journal. The time and place are not given, and it was not till 1743 that the "general rules," to be found in every Methodist discipline, were perfected, as helps to the moral and religious improvement of the members.

It became the meeting place of "The United Society" and in time was variously improved, and became the headquarters of English Methodism. It contained a chapel for preaching, a smaller room for other services, a school room for poor children, a free medical dispensary, a loan office for distressed poor, a book depository and printing house, a resting place for visiting preachers and a home for John Wesley and his mother, where she died in 1742, and found burial where John Bunyan's body rests.

The Foundry.

The Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington City, where Congressmen, Senators, Supreme Judges, Generals, Cabinet officers and Presidents have attended services, was named in honor of John Wesley's London Foundry. Centenary Methodist Church in St. Louis, the largest and finest Protestant church in the city, is the successor of the original "Centenary," erected and named in honor of the first centenary of Methodism in 1839, dating from John Wesley's first sermon in the Moorfields foundry of London, and the origin of the first Methodist society that worshiped therein.

The foundry was occupied by John Wesley and his adherents nearly forty years. In 1779 it was abandoned for "City Road Chapel," which had been erected under the direction of John Wesley and dedicated by him. In connection with it were several departments for various uses, including a home for John Wesley, where he died March 2, 1791. In the chapel grounds are buried John Wesley and some of his principal preachers. Charles Wesley declared his unwillingness to be buried there, because it had not been consecrated by a bishop, and in 1788 he found burial in Marleybone churchyard.

Representatives of the Methodism of the world from Europe, Asia, Africa and America met in general council in "City Road Chapel" in 1881. It had undergone many improvements and the name had been changed to "Wesley Chapel," which is now, as it was before, the headquarters of English Methodism.

When the Wesleys were at Oxford University they and several others formed an association for mutual religious improvement and doing good to others. They were derisively called by some of the students "The Holy Club" and "Methodists," because of their special methods in religious and charitable work. The term Methodist continued to be applied to the Wesleys in their outdoor ministries and methods of preaching, and to those who became their converts and adherents. It was accepted by John Wesley and given to the societies organized by him and his coworkers.

Why Called Methodist.

One of the Oxford "Holy Club" was George Whitefield, who entered into the religious experience which distinguished the Wesleys. Though younger than the younger of the brothers, he was in advance of them in his conversion. He went to Georgia as a missionary and passed John Wesley as he was returning home. He founded an orphanage in Georgia and twelve times crossed the Atlantic in its behalf. He was a greater orator than either of the Wesleys, and for thirty years drew multitudes to his ministry in England, Scotland and America. He died in 1770 at Newburyport, Mass., a few hours after preaching his last sermon, and his body rests beneath a Presbyterian Church pulpit in that town. Whitefield was a Calvinist in his theology and never was connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Society. The wealthy Countess of Huntingdon was his

adherent and liberal supporter, building Calvinistic chapels and supporting their preachers. Whitefield built a large Tabernacle in London and there was some "cross-firing" between the "Foundry" and the "Tabernacle" as to Arminianism and Calvinicism, but Whitefield requested in his "Last Will and Testament" that his "dear friend, John Wesley," should receive a cherished ring from his finger and that Wesley should preach his funeral in the Whitefield Tabernacle in London, and his requests were complied with.

The increase of converts and societies under the Wesleys, created the necessity for local and itinerant preachers from the ranks of the societies. The former served home societies without compensation, the latter traveled over defined territories called circuits and preached to societies therein for a small compensation.

Wesley met his preachers in an annual convocation which he called a conference, borrowing the term from St. Paul, who applied it to a meeting of Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem. The first conference was held in the Foundry Chapel, June 15, 1744. Six sympathizing clergymen and four Wesleyan preachers were present. From each conference Wesley sent out preachers to supply his circuits—sometimes requiring them to change according to a written plan every four or six months.

John Wesley wrote and published fourteen large volumes, revised and printed one hundred and seventeen publications, built and kept alive a school for preachers' sons, established and supported an orphan asylum. He made much money, which he devoted to benevolence, beyond his necessities, and died poor.

Wesley was a small man and dressed in keeping with the custom of the times. A picture of him in old age with two of his preachers, represents him and them with long skirted coats, with side pockets and "straight breasts," with short breeches, long stockings and knee buckles. Heads were surmounted by three cornered hats and cues hanging behind. Feet incased in low shoes with bright buckles. His marriage was unfortunate and his married life short and not happy. He never designed in his Methodist labors to organize a church. His preachers were unordained and they and the people were directed to go to the church clergy for the sacraments. His wish was that the societies should always be connected with the Church of England. After his death they gradually grew into a separate organization with the sacraments from their own preachers, and known as "The Wesleyan Methodist Connection," which is a recognized religious power in England with a respectable showing in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. They have no bishop and annually elect a conference president who, with a "stationing committee," fixes the stations of the preachers for the ensuing year. The "Connection" has a conference in France, conferences in Australia and missions in many lands. There are other bodies of English Methodists, the largest being the "Primitives," an offshoot from the Wesleyans.

After more than a hundred years "the Kingswood school for preachers' sons" gave place to "New Kingswood," near Bath. Other large schools and colleges have been established, one being a training college for candidates for foreign missionary work. Ireland belongs to the Wesleyan Conference, and Belfast has eleven Wesleyan churches and a large college.

Joseph Benson became a Methodist in his youth and joined Wesley's Conference in 1771. He became "A sound scholar, a powerful and able preacher and profound theologian" was the testimony of a learned man who knew him well.

He wrote a Commentary of six large volumes on the Old and New Testaments. Adam Clarke became a great preacher and extraordinary scholar. No man of his time equalled him in a knowledge of Oriental languages and he was employed by the British Government to edit the old state papers in the Archives. He was twelve years the junior of Benson and like him wrote a Commentary on the Bible. He was honored with the degree of "Doctor of Laws" by a Scotch University. He was born in Ireland of Irish and Scotch parents. Others became noted in Wesley's time as preachers, scholars and authors.

Initial Work for America.

Phillip Embury was a German carpenter in Ireland, Robert Strawbridge was an Irish farmer on his native soil, both were converted under John Wesley's preaching, were by him licensed to preach and both found their way to America prior to 1766, Embury to New York City and Strawbridge to a pioneer settlement in Maryland. Being a timid man Embury failed to preach until moved to it by his cousin, Barbary Heck. He first preached to six in his own home. There he organized a society and when enlarged he moved it to a rigging loft on a front street, next he leased a lot, raised funds and built a chapel on John Street where the Third John

Street Church now stands. In the lower room is the "altar railing" made by Embury's hands, and a clock, given by John Wesley in 1768, ticks the passing seconds. In the upper room hanging where the people can see them are the portraits of "Phillip" and "Barbary."

In 1768 Phillip Embury dedicated the Chapel, in 1771 he moved up the Hudson above Albany where he organized the first society in Northern New York. He became a justice of the peace and a farmer and died in 1775, from an injury received while working in his field. A monument marks his resting place dedicated by John N. Maffitt.

Strawbridge settled in what is now Carroll Co., south of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1766 he organized a society in his own cabin, afterwards built a log meeting house from which grew a strong church on "Sam's Creek." He traveled over many counties and went into Pennsylvania, organized many societies, lived later in Baltimore County and died near Baltimore, away from his home whence he went to preach in 1781.

Thomas Webb was a British military officer who was with the army at Braddock's defeat near Pittsburg, lost an eye at the storming and taking of Quebec under General Wolfe. In 1764 when at Bristol, England, he became a Methodist under John Wesley and was licensed to preach. He returned to America and was the largest subscriber for the building of Embury's Chapel in New York. In 1769 he organized a society in Philadelphia and was instrumental in the purchase of St. George's German Reform Church, only partially finished, which is yet in use and is the oldest Methodist Church in the world. In it the first American Methodist Conference was held. Webb preached in his regimental garb. He died in 1796 at Bristol, England, where he had built a chapel at his own expense, and his remains rest beneath its pulpit.

In 1769 a call was made from Embury's Chapel in New York upon John Wesley for one of his preachers. Wesley read it before his conference at Bristol. R. Boardman and J. Pilmoor volunteered to go. A collection of $300 was raised to aid the missionaries. In due time they were in America and divided their time between New York and Philadelphia, but sometimes going into regions beyond.

In 1771 Francis Asbury was sent to America. Thomas Rankin, a Scotchman, came two years later and was made superintendent; others also came.

The first Conference was held in Philadelphia July 14, 1773, Rankin presiding. There were six circuits, ten preachers and eleven hundred and sixty members. On account of the Revolutionary War all the foreign preachers returned to England or went within British lines except Asbury. Conference was held every year, membership increased more or less and native preachers or Americanized foreigners were found to supply circuits lying between New York and North Carolina, and at the close of the war there were fourscore preachers and about fifteen thousand members.

Early American Preachers.

William Watters, a Baltimore County man, was at the first Conference, took an appointment and rendered long service. He was one of the early preachers at Washington City, lived many years at Alexandria, Va., and died in 1833. Phillip Gatch, also of Baltimore County, was at the first Conference and at the next session was enrolled a member and served in Eastern States. He removed to Ohio in pioneer times, made himself valuable to Methodism by his labors as a local preacher and died in 1835. Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, esteemed him highly and wrote and published his biography in book form.

Prior to 1784 the minutes of the American Conferences were headed "Minutes of some Conversations between the preachers in connection with the Rev. Mr. John Wesley." At the first Conference all the preachers agreed to "strictly avoid administering the Ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper" and "all the people" were expected to attend "the church" and receive the ordinances there. September 10th, 1784, Wesley wrote for the benefit of "the American Brethren," "As they are now totally disentangled both from the State and from the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again, either with the one or the other." He prepared twenty-five articles of religion as a basis of church organization and took other steps to organize the societies into a church. He had concluded that he had as much right to ordain a deacon, elder or bishop as the Bishop of London, and called to his aid three of his preachers.

Wesley's ambassadors were Thomas Coke, Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vassey. Coke was born in Wales, educated at Oxford, received the degree of "Doctor of Laws" and became an ordained minister in the Church of England. After some service as a curate, he took a position in Wesley's Conference and rendered valuable service as a preacher in London. The other two were prominent young preachers in the Conference. Wesley and Coke ordained

the young preachers first, "deacons" and then "elders," and they in turn aided Wesley in ordaining Coke General Superintendent for the American Societies. The three with abundant instructions started to America, and in due time arrived in Philadelphia. November 14th they met Asbury at Barrett's Chapel in Delaware, where Coke preached and administered the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. It was the first regular Methodistic service of that kind in America.

Of eighty-three preachers in the United States, sixty-three met Dr. Coke in Lovely Lane Chapel in Baltimore December 25, 1784. Within a week ensuing, the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized on the basis of the twenty-five articles of religion presented by Dr. Coke. Asbury was elected "superintendent" and was ordained by Dr. Coke "Superintendent or Bishop." In time the term Bishop became generally used. Coke and Asbury visited General Washington and tendered the congratulations of themselves and the church they represented to the American Republic. He divided his time between Atlantic States, the West Indies and England and was greatly interested in the religious welfare of the African slaves in the islands. He also became interested in East India and started there with six missionaries, whose expenses he personally paid; he died on the way and was buried in the Indian Ocean—the missionaries entering upon the work contemplated. Whatcoat became bishop in 1800 and died in 1806 at Dover, Del., aged 70 years. Vassey, after some years, returned to England and died in the work there.

Initial Work for Christianity.

In the second year of Strawbridge in Maryland a twelve-year-old girl named "Sarah" was converted; also, a youth named "Thomas." About ten years later Sarah became the wife of Thomas Stevenson, and in 1786 they emigrated to Kentucky by the river route from Pittsburg to the mouth of Limestone, now Maysville, and found a refuge in Kenton's Station, a few miles distant.

First Preachers in Kentucky.

Francis Clark, a local preacher, came in advance of the first itinerant preachers, and organized a society in Mercer County, about six miles from Danville, as early as 1784. It was the privilege of this writer to personally know Mrs. Mary Davis in 1848, who was an original member—in girlhood—of Clark's society and a grandmother of Governor Powell. He has known descendants of other members—Durhams and Curds. Haiden T. Curd, a prominent Methodist merchant in Louisville fifty years ago, was a grandson of the original Mercer County Curd, and Mr. Durham of Lexington is a descendant of the man first named.

James Haw and Benjamin Ogden were sent from a conference in Virginia, April, 1786, to Kentucky circuit. Haw traveled the lower route via Bean's Station and Crab Orchard to the Kentucky River Settlements. Ogden traveled over the mountains to Pittsburg and floated down the Ohio on an emigrant boat to the mouth of Limestone, and went thence to Kenton's Station. There he found Thomas and Sarah Stevenson, Strawbridge's converts from Maryland, spent his first night in Kentucky in their cabin and to the inmates of the station preached his first sermon on the "dark and bloody ground." When Ogden left for the Kentucky River region he was escorted by Stevenson and others with guns in hands as a protection from savages that might be in the land, and for a few years this was a common occurrence for preachers who journeyed from station to station.

In the spring of 1787 the Stevensons and several other families left Kenton's Station and established themselves in log cabin homes a few miles away, convenient to ever-flowing streams of water. There were enough Methodists in the settlement to form a small society, and that was done by Ogden in the Stevenson cabin. For forty years it was a regular preaching place, until the death of Mrs. Stevenson, in 1828. It was the writer's privilege to preach to members of the society in 1845-6, in a farmhouse—Duryea's—a mile away, and the older people talked of "Aunt Sally" and "Uncle Tommy," who had died about sixteen years before, and talked of "Neddie," as their son Edward was called, who was converted in his childhood home, preached his first sermon there and became a prominent preacher in Kentucky.

In 1855, when the writer visited the old home of the Stevensons, the buildings were all gone, but a lone chimney was standing—a large and enduring structure of stone, which had stood in connection with a large log house of later years. The chimney was built by Thomas Metcalfe, who became a Congressman, a Governor and a United States Senator and was largely known as "Old Stone Hammer." That piece of his early handicraft was a monument of his skill and a memorial of the pioneer Methodist society that so long flourished there.

In the garden were the graves of the pioneers. From the headstone of one was then transcribed an inscription importing that Sarah Stevenson was born

in 1756, embraced religion and joined the Methodists in 1768, "lived the Gospel" more than sixty years and died in peace in 1828. These facts were written upon a fragment broken from the stone and sent to her son, Edward, at Nashville, Tenn., who responded with a narrative of the facts recited concerning his parents and their long-time home.

A Gravestone's Record.

The first joined the Presbyterians and died with them. Ogden located and for a few years prior to 1812 lived in Elizabethtown and carried the keys of the county jail and fed, watered and preached to the prisoners. He bought the first lot in Leitchfield, built the first frame house there, probably yet standing, established a nail factory and gave his daughter in marriage at the first wedding in the town. In that house the writer looked upon the first dead body he remembers to have seen. The mistress of the place then, and sister-in-law of the dead man, was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Ogden put on record the first deed of gradual emancipation of slaves recorded in the clerk's office there. He left in 1816, afterward returned to the Conference, and died in it. His body rests in the Cumberland River country, over which is a monument erected by the Louisville Conference. In 1863-5, at Owensboro, the writer was pastor of descendants of Ogden and of Judge John H., a son of Barnabas McHenry, who came as a preacher to Kentucky two years after Ogden and Haw.

Names of Circuits appeared in the Conference minutes as follows: Kentucky, 1786; Lexington and Danville, 1788. The first Conference in Kentucky was held by Bishop Asbury May 15, 1790, at Masterson's Station, five miles northwest of Lexington, where the first "meeting house," a log one, was built and is yet standing. Six preachers were present, viz.: Francis Poythress, who spent many years in arduous service as a presiding elder; James Haw, already mentioned; Wilson Lee, who came from Delaware, and after years of service in Kentucky and Tennessee returned to the East and served in New York and Philadelphia and as Presiding Elder of Baltimore district; Peter Massie, who died suddenly in Tennessee a year and a half later, and Barnabas McHenry, who will be mentioned later. At that Conference Madison and Limestone Circuits were formed, Salt River in 1791, Hinkstone 1793, Shelby 1796, Barren 1802, Wayne 1803, Livingston 1804, Licking 1806. Logan appeared once and then disappeared. That section was for years included in Cumberland, Tenn., Circuit. In 1806 there were eleven Circuits, two presiding elders' districts, sixteen preachers, 2,278 white and sixty-eight colored members in Kentucky.

It is possible that some preachers entered Louisville and preached occasionally before a Methodist society was formed there in 1806. Asa Shinn was in charge of Shelby and Salt River Circuits, with two assistants, 1805-6, and may have introduced Methodism into Louisville prior to September, 1806. He was an enterprising man, an able preacher and strong writer, who became a leader in the East in the movement which led to the formation of the Methodist Protestant Church. Joseph Oglesby was on Shelby Circuit 1806-7, and may have organized in Louisville in the latter part of 1806. He had been on Illinois Circuit, went from Shelby Circuit to Nashville, Tenn., next to Mississippi, then to Indiana and thence to Ohio. He was some years a local preacher and physician in Indiana. His last years were spent in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Methodism in Louisville.

The first Methodist place of worship was probably a private house, next a log building where the court house now is. Bishop Asbury, in his journal October 22, 1812, says: "I preached in Louisville at 11 o'clock in our neat brick house thirty-four by thirty-eight feet. I had a sickly, serious congregation. This is a growing town and handsome place, but the falls or ponds make it unhealthy." When that house was built is not definitely known; it was probably under the pastorate of Charles Holliday in 1812, who was on the Shelby Circuit, to which Louisville then belonged, and who was noted for financiering abilities in church matters. It stood on the north side of Market street, above Eighth, and was used more than fifty years later for two small family homes.

Fourth Street Church stood where the New York Store now stands, was a large brick, tall enough for a wide gallery on each side, with pastor's office, used also for class room, on the front gallery floor. There was an entrance hall below with class room on each side. In 1814-15 William McMahon was on Shelby Circuit, including Frankfort, Carrollton, Louisville and intervening towns and country societies. He preached in the Market Street Chapel and raised money to start the Fourth street enterprise. In 1815-16 William Adams was on Jefferson Circuit, to which Louisville had been transferred, and under his pastorate the new church was built, the Market Street Church being sold in 1816 to aid in the work. Louisville then belonged, with half of the State, to the Ohio Conference, whose session in September,

1816, was held in the Fourth Street Church, which was probably dedicated by Bishop McKendree the Sunday before Conference. September, 1816, William Adams and Andrew Monroe were appointed to Jefferson Circuit, but Monroe, a young man, was put in charge of Louisville, while Adams served the balance of the circuit. The membership in Louisville was reported with that of the circuit in 1817, and that year the city was made part of the circuit again. Monroe went from Louisville to Franklin, Tenn. He became prominent in Kentucky, was transferred to Missouri and became a leader there. He died after forty-six years in that State. McMahon became a leading man in North Mississippi and West Tennessee. He and Monroe were often in general conferences together. In 1868, when a feeble old man, he attended a bishops' meeting in Louisville. The writer saw him meet Father Hibbett, a Market street member in 1815 and an original member of Brook Street Church. McMahon closed his career in Mississippi. Adams was one of the solid men of Kentucky and finished his course at his rural home in Shelby County.

Fathers of Methodism.

Francis Asbury was born in England in 1745, came to America in 1771, was a preacher in this country forty-five years and thirty-one years a Bishop. He traveled eleven times the circumference of the globe. In twenty-five years he visited Kentucky thirteen times. He preached more sermons, endured more hardships and received less compensation than any man in Methodism. He died in Virginia just before the General Conference of 1816, having preached his last sermon at Richmond. His body rested for years under a church pulpit in Baltimore, but is now in a Baltimore cemetery.

William McKendree was with Washington at Yorktown, became a preacher in 1787, traveled Kentucky district 1801-5, and was serving Cumberland district, including lower Kentucky, Tennessee and the settlements of Illinois and Missouri, when elected Bishop at Baltimore in 1808. For twenty-seven years he filled the office and died in Tennessee in 1835, aged seventy-seven. His remains rest in Vanderbilt University grounds. R. R. Roberts and Enoch George were of the Baltimore conference, and were made bishops the year Asbury died. Roberts was the first married man in the office and made his home on a farm in White River valley, Indiana. He visited more conferences in Kentucky than any other bishop except Asbury. He died at his home in 1843, having been twenty-seven years a bishop. His age was sixty-five. George died at Staunton, Va., after twelve years' service as a bishop, aged sixty years.

At the conference of 1818 Louisville was detached from Jefferson circuit, which then belonged to Salt River district and to the Tennessee conference. Henry B. Bascom was appointed pastor; he served two years and reported, in 1820, one hundred white and thirty-seven colored members. Until 1835 there was but the one church in the city, which was supplied with the best pulpit talent available for pastors in charge, and a few years with assistant pastors. Most of them served a single year; a few served two years. Henry B. Bascom began preaching at sixteen with but little education, but he came to be recognized as an orator of the highest order and a scholar and educator worthy of high positions. He was twenty-two to twenty-four years old when in Louisville, was chaplain to Congress at twenty-seven and college president at thirty-one. He was leader with his pen of the Southern delegation in the general conference of 1844. He died in Louisville September, 1850, aged fifty-four, at the home of E. Stevenson, on First Street, south of Walnut, four months after he was made bishop, and was buried in Wesleyan Cemetery after a funeral sermon by E. W. Sehon in Fourth Street Church. He was a man of majestic appearance and always neatly dressed. Few men of prominence spoke so rarely in conference as Bascom. At the conference of 1820 Louisville was left without a supply. Barnabas McHenry was next mentioned as left without a station. It is probable that it was understood that he would supply the church as long as it might be his pleasure to do so during the year following.

The next five pastors were H. McDaniel, R. Corwine, William Adams, John Johnson and John Tevis, all strong men of high character. Tevis went the next year to Shelbyville, and out of that appointment grew Science Hill Female Academy, of which Miss Julia A. Tevis was the honored principal from young womanhood to old age. She educated three generations in some families.

Then came George C. Light, a great preacher, who served principal places in Kentucky and Missouri and died in Mississippi after some service there. Thomas A. Morris was thirty-eight years a bishop of the M. E. Church. Peter Akers and Burr H. McCown were long time preachers and educators in Kentucky and Illinois. H. H. Kavanaugh and Littleton Fowler: The first was thirty years a bishop of the Southern Church, died at Columbus, Miss.,

1884, and is buried at Cave Hill, at Louisville. Fowler was one of the first three missionaries to the Republic of Texas. E. Stevenson and J. Stamper: The first was a son of the pioneers heretofore mentioned. After much service as a preacher and eight years in the Book Agency, he became president of Logan Female College, at Russellville, where he died in 1864. Stamper divided his time between Kentucky and Illinois in prominent positions and died at Decatur, Ill. William Holman and Richard Deering, both of whom long lived and did much service in Louisville as pastors and presiding elders died there in old age. Deering was also connected with other conferences and served in Cincinnati and New Orleans. The word "and" coupling two names indicates they were associate pastors.

Louisville Presiding Elders.

Those who served prior to its becoming a station in 1818 were William Burke, James Ward, Charles Holliday and Marcus Lindsay. Burke and Ward were pioneer preachers in 1791-2 in East Tennessee from Virginia and Maryland. Burke was tall and imposing, Ward small in stature. Both endured great hardships on large circuits and districts. Burke went to Ohio and formed the first "station" in Cincinnati. For twenty-eight years, while out of the itinerancy, he was postmaster of Cincinnati, where he died in 1855. He connected himself with the M. E. Church South in 1846 and died a member of the Kentucky Conference. Ward died the same year in Jefferson County, Kentucky, a member of the Baltimore conference, with which he connected himself after the division of the church. Holliday went to Illinois. He built the Market Street Chapel in Louisville in 1812 and displayed so much financial ability on various lines in Illinois that his brethren put him forward for book agent at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was elected and served from 1828 to 1836. Lindsay was of Irish ancestry, but was reared near Newport, Ky. He was well educated and an able and popular preacher. Barnabas McHenry came to Kentucky in 1788, was ordained deacon at the first conference, in 1790, served in Kentucky and Tennessee amid perils by savages, traveled a district including half of Kentucky, half of Tennessee and a few counties in Southwest Virginia, and was presiding elder for two years after Louisville became a "station." He married a daughter of Colonel John Hardin and became head of a family of note. Stamper, who succeeded McHenry, was an eloquent and popular preacher already mentioned. William Adams, the Fourth Street Church builder, and Marcus Lindsay are elsewhere mentioned. B. T. Crouch, after many years of service, died alone on his knees at Lagrange, Ky., where he had his home.

First Kentucky Conference.

The first session was held at Lexington September 25, 1821, Bishops George and Roberts present, William Adams secretary. He held the office until 1834 except one year. For twenty-four years ensuing the conference included all the territory in the State above the Tennessee River. T. F. Vanmeter, whose ministry began in Louisville as a licentiate fifty-two years ago, served the present Kentucky conference as secretary twenty-two years.

New Congregations.

Prior to the conference of 1835, the preachers, Holman and Deering, and the presiding elder, Crouch, with the consent of the people, determined to divide the Louisville membership into three congregations with membership as follows: Fourth Street, 101 whites and 483 colored; Brook Street, 170 whites; Eighth Street, 105 whites, making a total membership of 376 whites and 483 colored.

Fourth Street Church.

This was the first time—September, 1835—that this name appeared in the list of appointments: H. H. Kavanaugh, pastor. If his membership had all attended there would have been nearly five colored hearers to one white. The whites occupied the body of the church and the others the long, wide and well-lighted and ventilated galleries. Many negroes were good singers and joined heartily in singing familiar hymns and, with the preacher, repeated every two lines, as was the custom with the opening hymns. Kavanaugh then, in the twelfth year of his ministry, remained but a year. In 1836-7 B. T. Crouch and J. C. Harrison were pastors. Tydings entered the Baltimore conference twenty-six years before; Harrison was younger and became a prominent man in the conference. In 1838-9 Tydings was alone at Fourth Street. In November and December J. N. Maffitt, an eloquent Irish revivalist, held a meeting at Fourth Street during which 178 members were added to the church and in January following—1839—a heavy church debt was paid. In 1839-40 T. N. Ralston and H. N. Vandyke were pastors. Ralston became prominent, was an accomplished conference and general conference secretary, and published a valuable book entitled "Elements of Divinity." He died when enfeebled by age near Newport, Ky. When two pastors were at Fourth Street one gave attention to services conducted in a fire engine hall on Eighth street and one also gave special services

to the colored people Sunday afternoons and week nights at the church. John H. Linn was pastor in 1840-41. He was a rising man and was transferred in 1841 to St. Louis to serve Centenary Church, just built. G. C. Light succeeded Linn. From 1842 to 1844 G. W. Brush, and John Miller from 1844 to 1845. Both will be mentioned hereafter. This completes the history of Fourth Street Church as a Methodist Episcopal Church.

Brook Street Church.

William Holman, with 170 members previously belonging to Fourth Street congregation, assigned him at the conference of 1835, soon had a large two-story brick church under way on the west side of Brook street, next the alley between Market and Jefferson. He held services in a market house on Market street in pleasant weather and in the large dining room of Elliott's tavern, on Main street, at other times until the lower room of the church was ready for use. He served for two years, and was succeeded for two years by G. W. Brush, 1837-9. He was a Jefferson County (Kentucky) man of Baptist parentage, and became long and favorably known in Louisville and other places in upper Kentucky. The main audience room was not ready for dedication until January, 1839, which occurred in connection with sermons by J. S. Tomlinson, of Augusta College, and L. L. Hamline, of the Western Advocate at Cincinnati, who became bishop in 1844. From 1839 to 1845 the pastors were J. Marsee, William Holman, J. C. Harrison and Z. M. Taylor.

Eighth Street Church.

In 1835 Bradford Frazee, with 105 members, was assigned to Eighth Street. His preaching place was a hall in an engine house on Eighth, near Main. During the next three years the membership was reported in connection with Fourth Street. The first two years of the time preaching was done by one of the two Fourth Street preachers. In the midst of the year 1839-40 Thomas Bottomley, an Englishman with a transfer from the Baltimore to the Arkansas conference, was detained at Louisville by affliction in his family. He improved the time by services in the Eighth street engine hall, and concluded to remain in Kentucky. He joined the conference in 1840 and was appointed to Eighth Street. Within two years he procured the erection of a one-story brick church, with Sunday school room in the rear, on the east side of Eighth street, north of Market. He spent many years in Louisville as pastor and presiding elder. He was a small and delicate appearing man, but lived to reach the verge of his ninetieth year, and died in Hopkinsville September 27, 1894, having been nearly seventy-two years a preacher. His successors at Eighth Street prior to 1845 were William Holman and G. W. Merritt. The latter, after long service in the two conferences in Kentucky, died at his home at Anchorage.

Wesley Chapel.

Drummond Welburn was sent to "Upper Station" September, 1843, to form a congregation and build a chapel. For more than a year services were held in a store room on the north side of Main, above Shelby. In the meantime money was raised and work was progressing on a two-story brick building on the west side of Shelby, on the alley south of Market. In September, 1844, the walls were up; in the early spring of 1845 the work was completed and Mr. Welburn had his place well filled with hearers. The house was dedicated in May, 1845, during the Louisville convention. George F. Pierce, of Georgia, preached the morning sermon. A. B. Longstreet preached at night. The latter had been a "Georgia Judge" and was noted as the author of a humorous book entitled "Georgia Scenes." The house was first called "Wesley Chapel," but came to be known as "Shelby Street Church." Welburn's pastorate ended in September, 1845. He spent many years in various positions in the Kentucky and Louisville conferences. Served in Louisville as presiding elder and in mission work. He alone, of all the preachers named, is living in May, 1896. He is an old, white-haired man, full of poetry, and has, by his volume, "The American Epic," won fame as a poet historian. The presiding elders at Louisville from 1835 to 1845 have been named elsewhere except William Gunn, who was prominent in district work and noted for his wonderful singing powers. Few strong voices had so much melody as his, wherewith he charmed quarterly meetings and annual conferences.

Book Steward.

It becomes necessary to return to an early period in American Methodist history and trace its progress on other lines. The Methodist societies in America were supplied with John Wesley's publications by circuit preachers, who obtained supplies in New York. In 1789 John Dickens, stationed in Philadelphia, was made "book steward." He held the place until 1798, when he died of yellow fever.

Church Publications.

Ezekiel Cooper succeeded Dickens, and in 1804 the book interest was moved to New York. In 1836, when the publishing house was on Mulberry street, it was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $250,000.

The churches in the several States gave $90,000 to rebuild, and with insurance a larger establishment was erected. The Book Concern is now at Fifth avenue and Twentieth streets in a large and elegant building owned by the church.

The Western Book Concern was established in Cincinnati in 1820, with Martin Ruter as agent the first eight years, and Charles Holliday, who built the first chapel in Louisville, was agent the next eight years.

In 1816 a Monthly Methodist Magazine was commenced by the Book Concern at New York for the whole church. In 1828 it gave place to the Quarterly Review. In September, 1826, the Christian Advocate, a weekly paper, began at New York. In advance of it was Zion's Herald at Boston and soon after the Missionary Journal at Charleston, S. C. After a few years the three combined with all the names in use. The Herald was renewed again in Boston and the New York paper was called the Christian Advocate and Journal. Now it is the Christian Advocate. The Western Christian Advocate was started at Cincinnati in 1836, the Richmond (Va.) Advocate in 1832, the Southern at Charleston in 1837 and the Southwestern at Nashville in 1836. At the general conference of 1844 an editor was elected for each.

A monthly magazine at Cincinnati began in 1840 and was continued for thirty-six years. The Apologist, a German paper, began at Cincinnati in 1840. Since the last date numerous papers North and South have been started and continued; others have failed.

Educational.

Francis Asbury had a fair English education when he came to America. He learned while traveling and preaching on circuits to read Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Asbury planted Methodism in Baltimore and procured the building of two churches there. In Delaware and Maryland he made Methodists of many people of high character and considerable means. He awakened an interest in education, and when the conference met to organize the church he had $5,000 pledged for a seminary.

The conference determined to establish Cokesbury College, in honor of the two superintendents or bishops. A three-story brick building was erected in Baltimore County eighteen miles north of the city. It was forty by eighty feet, and was opened for the education of sons in September, 1787. It was fairly successful until December, 1795, when the premises were destroyed by fire and were never rebuilt. An effort was made to revive Cokesbury in Baltimore, but in a year the building was burned. In 1818 there was an "Asbury College" in Baltimore with power to confer degrees. Martin Ruter, then in New England, had the degree of "Master of Arts" conferred upon him by Asbury College. He was probably the first Methodist preacher next to John Wesley on that line. Wesley got his from Oxford University when young.

The first Methodist academy in New England was at New Market, New Hampshire. It was established by the New England Conference in 1818, with Martin Ruter as principal. In 1825 it was moved to Wilbraham, Massachusetts, with Wilbur Fisk as principal. Wesleyan Seminary was started in New York in a three-story building in 1819. In 1825 the house and lot were sold to the Book Concern.

Kentucky Methodists were twenty years in advance of New England in the establishment of an educational institution. Few in members, with only six preachers, and liable to raids from savage bands. Bishop Asbury led in a movement for Bethel Academy at the Conference of 1790. The academy was modeled after Cokesbury College, 40x80 and three stories high, on a high bank of the Kentucky River, in Jessamine County. It was not until 1798 that it was thoroughly under way under Valentine Cook, a preacher from the East and a former student of Cokesbury College. It was in advance of the times and did not succeed. The enterprise was abandoned and part of the brick were hauled to Nicholasville and put into the walls of a county academy. Cook became a local preacher and an educator in Logan County, and ranked high as preacher and teacher.

Augusta College grew out of a county academy and became the possession of Kentucky and Ohio Conferences, was chartered in 1822, with J. P. Finley in charge until his death, 1825. J. P. Durbin and J. S. Tomlinson, both Kentuckians, but the former in the Ohio Conference, became professors in 1825, and divided the management between themselves until 1828, when Martin Ruter became president. In 1832 Ruter resigned and became a pastor at Pittsburg, and Tomlinson, a graduate of Transylvania, became president. Bascom and McCown became professors—both leaving in 1842 for Transylvania. In the days of its prosperity "Augusta" was the oldest Methodist college in the world, but it finally ceased as a Methodist college.

Madison College, of Uniontown, Penn., became an institution of the Pittsburg Conference in 1827,

with H. B. Bascom, president, and was next in order to Augusta College. When Bascom resigned to become agent of the American Colonization Society, J. H. Fielding became president.

Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., had been under Presbyterian control from 1817 to 1833. In the latter year the Pittsburg Conference took it and incorporated Madison College with it, and Martin Ruter was installed president.

Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Penn., was founded in 1783, and was for a long time under the Presbyterians. In 1833 it passed under the control of the Baltimore Conference, and J. P. Durbin became president. Durbin went from a cabinet shop at Millersburgh, Ky., with but little education, and served on a circuit including the town of Augusta. Six years later he returned as professor of languages in the Young College there. He gave up the editorship of the Advocate in New York to take Dickinson College, and continued there until 1845. He and Bascom were conspicuously opposite in the General Conference of 1844 on the division question. He was thirty years missionary secretary.

Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., was chartered in 1831 by the New York and New England Conferences. Wilbur Fisk, from Wilbraham Academy, was president until his death in 1838. He was succeeded by Stephen Olin, a Vermonter, who had been a preacher and educator of great popularity in the South. He died in 1831. The university has ranked with the best in the East.

McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., was named in honor of Bishop McKendree. Ben T. Kavanaugh, a Kentuckian, as agent, raised funds for its establishment. Peter Akers, a Kentuckian and one of the early preachers of Louisville, was its first president. It was chartered in 1834.

St. Charles College, Missouri, was chartered in 1837; J. H. Fielding, from Augusta College, was president. He died in 1845, and Isaac Ebbut, from Ohio, became his successor. St. Charles and McKendree are within twenty miles of St. Louis.

Indiana Asbury—now DePauw University—had its corner stone laid at Greencastle June 20, 1837, by H. B. Bascom, from Augusta College. Three presidents have become bishops—Simpson, Ames and Bowman—the latter now being senior bishop of his church.

Tabernacle Academy, S. C., was taken in charge by Stephen Olin, from New England, and there he was converted. He became a member of the South Carolina Conference in 1824 and served seven years as a professor in the University of Georgia. "The Academy" was adopted in 1836 by the South Carolina Conference, was called "Cokesbury Conference School," and has afforded free tuition to sons of preachers for sixty years.

Randolph Macon College, in Southern Virginia, was founded in 1832 by the Virginia Conference. Ten years later Stephen Olin left the University of Georgia and became its first president. The college is now at Ashland, north of Richmond.

Lagrange College, Alabama, began in 1830, with R. Paine, afterward bishop, as president. The buildings were burned during the late war.

Emory College, of Oxford, Georgia, was chartered in 1835. Bishop Pierce and his father were earnest promoters of it. Emory and Henry College, near Abingdon, southwestern Virginia, was organized in 1838. E. E. Wiley, from New England, was professor and president from young manhood to old age.

Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, came under the Kentucky Conference in 1842. H. B. Bascom was president. In 1846 it passed under the control of the M. E. Church South, but a few years after Bascom's death it was surrendered.

Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, began in 1844 under Edward Thomson, who became a bishop. To these universities Augusta College owed its decline and death, for they drew patronage from it in both states. Augusta College did much good in its day, and its fame, East, West and South, was largely the inspiration to starting other colleges.

Science Hill Female Academy, founded by Mrs. Julia A. Tevis in 1825, was controlled by her to old age. Macon Female College, Macon, Ga., was the first female college chartered—1836. Bishop Pierce was its first president. Hillsborough, Ohio, Female College was established in 1839. Greensborough, N. C., Female College began in 1841. All of the forenamed originated prior to 1845, and all exist to-day except "Cokesbury," "Asbury," "Wesleyan Seminary," "Madison College," "Lagrange College," and "Bethel." "Augusta" and "Transylvania" exist to-day. Every president, principal and professor named was a preacher, except Mrs. Tevis, of "Science Hill." There are many large and successful institutions of learning—male and female—East, West, North and South, that originated since 1845 in the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism.

Methodism has been eminently a missionary movement, and has so continued with increased zeal.

Nine years after his conversion John Wesley was pelted along the streets of Wandsworth, near London, by a howling mob. Seven years later he went there by invitation of Nathaniel Gilbert, a wealthy gentleman of Antigua, West Indies, and had a respectful hearing in Gilbert's house. He had three negro servants with him, two of whom were converted and baptized. Gilbert was also converted, became a zealous Methodist, and when he returned to Antigua he had a license to preach. On his premises he preached to his own and other slaves until his death in 1774, and from that society Methodism spread among negroes on other plantations on the island. In January, 1785, two missionaries were sent from the Baltimore Conference that organized the M. E. Church, to Antigua. In 1787 Dr. Coke was at St. John's, Gilbert's former home, preached to the mission, and went thence to other islands. He made annual visits for several years, stationing missionaries on different islands, and wonderful were the results.

West India Missions.

The mission to America, under three local preachers, and then under itinerants sent over by John Wesley, has been described. That in 1814, when Coke found burial in the deep sea, has been mentioned. On the island of Ceylon, in a native church, a marble tablet memorializes Thomas Coke as the founder of Ceylon missions through the missionaries who accompanied and survived him. Three years after Coke's death the English Wesleyan Missionary Society was formed, and its representatives are in many lands. From the conference which organized the M. E. Church two missionaries were sent to Nova Scotia, and $350 raised to sustain the mission. Marcus Lindsay, of Kentucky, was instrumental in the conversion in 1816 of a Virginia raised negro, named John Stewart, at Marietta, Ohio. Well stocked with old-time hymns, with a melodious voice, gifted in prayer, and with religious knowledge acquired from white people, he went to the Wyandot Indians, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. They had been a savage and warlike tribe, and one of their bands fought the first battle in Kentucky between Indians and whites, near Mount Sterling. Simon Girty had been a war counselor of the Wyandots, and more than once led their braves on the war path into Kentucky. Stewart found a competent negro interpreter at Sandusky, whom he utilized, and he became instrumental in leading many Indians into Christianity, among whom were some of the chiefs.

In 1816 the Ohio Conference formed a missionary society and sent a man to aid Stewart in his work. The sister of Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, became a missionary teacher. A church and school house were built, a large farm opened, a manual labor school established by government aid, and the Wyandots became a largely civilized and Christianized people. In 1841 they were transferred to Kansas, at the "Mouth of the Kaw." They preserved their civilization and Christianity there. They are now in the Indian Territory. Kansas City, Kansas, covers the former Indian town, "Wyandot," but the Indian cemetery is preserved in the center of the city.

"Menoncue" and "Between the Logs" were chiefs who became local preachers and went with J. B. Finley to eastern cities and surprised the people with their pathos and power in preaching. In 1825 a sixteen-year-old girl heard Bascom at a Baltimore camp meeting. At 11 o'clock unmoved, at 3 o'clock she was moved to penitential tears and prayers by "Menoncue's" talk, and in her eighty-fourth year, as the widow of the late Joseph Boyle, a prominent St. Louis preacher, she tells with joy of "Menoncue's" agency in her conversion. Thus Marcus Lindsay, though dead, yet speaketh through the person named. Lindsay and Barnabas McHenry died of cholera in Washington County, Ky., in 1833. Lindsay's daughter, Mrs. Fletcher Wilson, has been well known in Methodist circles in Louisville by her benevolence in different directions.

The success of Stewart among the Wyandot Indians was the inspiration to the formation of a Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society in New York under the direction of Joshua Soule and Nathan Bangs, in 1819. The General Conference approved it in 1820, and annual conferences were quick to organize conference societies, and congregational societies followed.

Wm. Capers became the leader in the establishment of missions among the slaves on southern plantations. Planters encouraged the movement, and the missions went from conference to conference with gratifying results, competent and experienced white men being the missionaries, whose support came from planters and conference missionary societies.

Through Mr. Capers missions with schools were established among the southern tribes, now largely the occupants and owners of the Indian Territory, with an Indian Mission Conference covering the domain.

Shawnee Indian Mission was established by Thomas Johnson, 1830, several miles from Kansas

City, Mo. He was with the mission, first and last, about thirty years, and witnessed great results. Other tribes were embraced in the Kansas missionary work, all of whom are now in the Indian Territory. Some wonderful specimens of Christian men were fruits of these Indian missions that were widely scattered in their locations.

Some zealous young Methodist Indians went from Upper Sandusky to the Wyandots in Canada, and introduced Methodism among them. Thence it extended to the Chippewas of Canada and other tribes, and for more than half a century Indian Methodism has been a feature of Canadian Methodism. Two Indian youths of the Chippewa tribe, sent to Peter Akers' Methodist school at Jacksonville, Ill., completed their education there and became preachers.

Ben T. Kavanaugh was a brother of Bishop Kavanaugh, who was serving a conference in Illinois, and in 1839 was made superintendent of Indian Missions in Wisconsin. He went to Kentucky and visited Louisville and other places in behalf of his work. Accompained by a brother he went to St. Louis; was there joined by the Chippewa preachers from Jacksonville, Ill. They went to Fort Snelling, where W. B. Kavanaugh was left with the Sioux Indians. The others went in a canoe 500 miles up the Mississippi, thence across to where Duluth now is, thence to Green Bay. After several months among the tribes Kavanaugh returned to Fort Snelling, leaving his Indians to preach to their people of every accessible tribe. Kavanaugh made his home near Fort Snelling for some years. He and W. B. Kavanaugh ultimately died in Kentucky when old men.

A few miles from Minneapolis was the mission parsonage of Ben Kavanaugh, near which two of his children were buried. A Methodist camp ground includes the place, and at the annual camp meeting children go in procession on a set day and cover the little graves with wild flowers gathered by them. Kavanaugh was the first editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

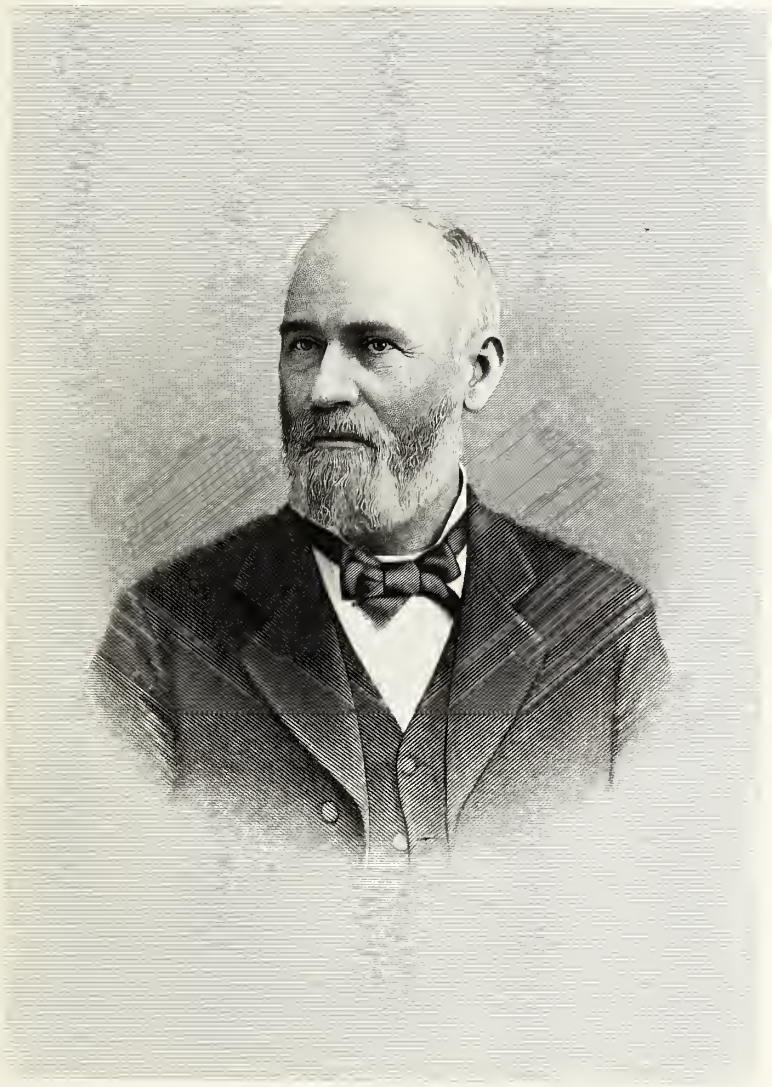
B. T. Kavanaugh gave George Copway, one of his Indian preachers, leave to visit New England in behalf of the mission. While there he drew crowds to his eloquent lectures on the Indian in savagery and Christianity. He was for some weeks the guest of Henry W. Longfellow, and from him the poet got the legends and facts for his celebrated poem about Hiawatha and Minnehaha.

In 1837 Martin Ruter was appointed superintendent of missions in Texas, with Littleton Fowler and Robert A. Alexander for assistants. Ruter left the presidency of Allegheny College, removed his family to New Albany, Ind., visited Louisville and other towns in Kentucky and got help for his cause, rode to Texas, embarked in his work, but died the May following, and was buried in the old capitol of Washington. The assistants survived, worked many years with success, and died there. Among those whom Ruter met in Texas were two daughters of Barnabas McHenry. F. A. Morris, a son of the bishop, was under the tutorage of Ruter at Augusta College, where he graduated. He was made attorney general of the Republic of Texas, in the capitol where the body of his former tutor lay in the grave. He returned to Kentucky, became a preacher and served as a pastor some years in Louisville.

The facts recited in the preceding pages occurred within the first seventy-nine years of Methodism in America, and the first 104 years from the organization of the first Methodist society in England. This brings us to the last general conference of an undivided Episcopal Methodism.

General Conference of 1844.

The first delegated General Conference was in Baltimore in 1808. Seven annual conferences, including the American settlements from Missouri and Mississippi to the Atlantic coast, were represented. Nine similar conferences were held in the next thirty-six years, whose membership was from all the annual conferences in the church domain. The last was in New York, in Green Street Church, May and June, 1844. After much discussion a resolution was adopted, by 111 to 69, touching Bishop Andrew's relation to slavery by marriage. It expressed the sense of the majority that the bishop should desist from the exercise of his office so long as the impediment exists. The vote was followed by a "protest" from the minority, and a "declaration" from fifty-three southern delegates. The lengthy protest was written by H. B. Bascom, who was born in New York and reared in Ohio. A reply to it, by request of the majority, was written by J. P. Durbin, who was born and reared in Kentucky, but whose ministerial life, except a few years, had been in the North. The short "declaration" was referred to a special committee of nine, which presented a report that was almost unanimously adopted, embodying what had been called "The Plan of Separation," which allowed the southern conferences to elect delegates to a convention, and said convention to form a separate ecclesiastical organization, if they



Yours Affectionately
James B. Corbett

should so desire. The southern delegates selected Louisville, Ky., as the place, and May, 1845, as the time for said convocation.

Kentucky was the first conference to meet—September, 1844, at Bowling Green—Bishop Janes, newly elected, presiding. The conference adopted resolutions approving the course of the delegates at New York, and elected delegates to the proposed convention in Louisville. The example of Kentucky was followed by all the conferences of the south.

May 1st, 1845, ninety-seven delegates met in convention in the Fourth Street Church. Fifteen conferences were represented, as follows: Kentucky twelve, Missouri eight, Virginia seven, North Carolina six, South Carolina nine, Georgia ten, Florida two, Alabama six, Mississippi seven, Arkansas four, Texas three, Holston two, Tennessee ten, Memphis seven, Indian Mission two. Louisiana was with Mississippi. S. W. Speer, of the Kentucky Conference, is the only survivor in May, 1896. Summers and Ralston were secretaries, and Dr. L. Pierce presided the first day. Bishops Andrew and Soule were present and alternated in the presidency during the session. The proceedings throughout were peaceful and harmonious in an eminent degree. Tal. P. Shaffner, a Louisville Methodist, was reporter.

Louisville Convention.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized May 17th, at 10 o'clock. The committee on organization, composed of two members from each conference delegation, made its report. Without discussion it was adopted with only three nays. They were Kentuckians who adhered to the Church South at their conference session. A missionary society constitution was adopted, similar to that in use since 1820. Bishop Soule was made president and Ben Drake, of Mississippi, corresponding secretary; Tal. P. Shaffner, Louisville, recording secretary.

The Missionary Board was located at Louisville. Bishop Andrew and three Louisville M. D.'s were vice-presidents, J. W. Bright, C. Pirtle and R. Angel—all local preachers. H. T. Curd was elected treasurer.

The board of managers were Samuel Schwing, S. K. Richardson, Dennis Spurrier, A. W. K. Harris, Daniel McAllister, J. S. Lithgow, Wm. Kendrick, James Hasbrook, William Sale, John M. Talbot, W. S. Davis, Thomas McGrain, Thomas J. Read, William Riddle, Jacob Swigert and E. D. Hobbs, the last two of Frankfort and Anchorage. The others were members of Louisville churches. J. S. Lithgow is the only one living in '96. The board continued at Louisville eight years or more. Coleman Daniel became an active member of it.

Bishops Andrew and Soule were invited by resolution of the convention to unite with the new organization. The first declared his adherence to it, the latter said he would do so at the general conference a year later. When the convention adjourned "The Methodist Episcopal Church South" consisted of a written plan of organization, a missionary society constitution and a bishop. All the members of the convention remained members of "The M. E. Church" until their "adhering" time came on at their respective annual conference sessions. The three church papers at Nashville, Richmond and Charleston were endorsed by the convention, but they kept at their heads "Published for the Methodist Episcopal Church," and so continued until after the General Conference of May, 1846. James O. Andrew was a bishop without an adhering member or preacher, for all the conferences met at their respective sessions as conferences of "The Methodist Episcopal Church." The only way to get out was to "adhere" out.

On the first Sunday in June, 1845, in the M. E. Church in Augusta, Ky., this historian declared his adherence to Bishop Andrew's church, in response to a written demand from the trustees, who were opposed to the southern organization. He then and there said, in the hearing of a church full of witnesses: "I adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church South." He was more than three months in advance of all other adherents, and is, by priority of adherence, the oldest Southern Methodist living—the patriarch, so to speak.

Kentucky was the first to meet, September 10, at Frankfort, in the senate chamber. Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church South, and Bishop Soule, of the M. E. Church, were present. The conference met as a "Methodist Episcopal" body, and Bishop Soule only had a right to preside. The conference was prompt to adhere to the M. E. Church South—with five dissenting ones—who transferred their membership to conferences of the M. E. Church. Afterward business was done in the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church South."

Adhering Conferences.

The other conferences imitated the example of Kentucky in the matter of adherence and by the election of delegates to a general conference. May

1, 1846, the first general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commenced its session in a large African Methodist Church on Union street, Petersburg, Virginia, a church that is standing in 1896, and is occupied by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in sympathy with the Church South. Greene Street Church, New York, has vanished; so has Fourth Street Church, Louisville. Africa alone perpetuates a place, as a church, notable in the early history of southern Methodism. Summers and Ralston, secretaries, Bishops Andrew and Soule present. The second day Bishop Soule took the chair, declared "The Methodist Episcopal Church South" fully organized, and announced his adherence to it.

A general book agency was established, with three depositories—Richmond, Charleston and Louisville—the last named in charge of E. Stevenson, who was also elected missionary secretary. A quarterly review was provided for, with H. B. Bascom, editor. R. Paine, Tennessee Conference, and W. Capers, South Carolina, were ordained bishops. The publishing house at Nashville was established in 1854, where the missionary board has been located and bishops usually hold their annual meetings.

Southern Bishops.

J. O. Andrew was born in Georgia in 1794, was preacher at 18, became bishop in 1832, served until 1866, was thence non-effective till 1871, when he died at 77. He was bishop thirty-nine years. Joshua Soule was born and reared in Maine. He was preaching at 17, presiding elder at 23, in the general conference at 27, became bishop in 1824, always lived in the east and north till he united with the M. E. Church South. He died in Nashville in 1867, aged 86. He was forty-three years a bishop, but nine years superannuated. William Capers was a South Carolinian. His father was one of Gen. Marion's captains. He was born in 1790, commenced preaching at 18, was a college professor and church paper editor. He died at 65, after nine years as a bishop. Robert Paine was born in North Carolina, 1799. Reared in Tennessee, entered the conference at 19, at 31 became president of Lagrange College, was an effective bishop thirty-six years and died at 83. H. P. Bascom was born in New York, 1799, commenced preaching at 16 in Ohio and Kentucky, died at 54, four months after he became bishop. George F. Pierce, of Georgia, was born in 1811, entered conference at 20, was made bishop in 1854, served thirty years, and died at 73. John Early, of Virginia, was born in 1786, preached to the slaves of Thomas Jefferson at 20, joined the conference at 21, was ordained bishop at 68, and died at 88; was effective twelve years. H. H. Kavanaugh was born in Kentucky in 1802, entered the conference at 21, became bishop at 52, did all the work required of him for thirty years, and held three conferences in his eighty-second year. He died in 1884, at Columbus, Miss. His grave is in Cave Hill, at Louisville.

The M. E. Church South did its work for white and colored populations with increased zeal after the General Conference of 1846. Missions on plantations multiplied, and in 1861 she had 142 white missionaries among the slaves, and more than 200,000 colored members. The war interfered with conference meetings, church papers were suspended, the publishing house closed, no general conference in 1862, and the church emerged from the conflict impoverished and weakened, but news from Louisville reached the dispirited Bishops Soule, Andrew, Earley, Paine and Pierce that was an inspiration to courage and hope.

After eight years bishops and delegates met in New Orleans, April, 1866. Four new bishops were elected, Wightman, South Carolina; Marvin, Missouri; Doggett, Virginia; and McTyeire, Alabama. The conference provided for lay delegations in annual and general conferences, and the action was ratified by the annual conferences. Now district conferences meet annually and elect lay delegates to annual conferences. They every four years elect delegates to the general conference.

Other Bishops.

Besides those already named, the M. E. Church South has enrolled Parker, Keener, Wilson, Granberry, Hargrove, Duncan, Galloway, Hendrix, Key, Fitzgerald and Haygood. All but the first and last named are living (in 1896). The four selected in 1866 died prior to 1883.

A board of trustees looks after donations and bequests for the benefit of the church. The book committee supervises the affairs of the publishing house. The board of missions looks after missionary operations and needs. Sunday school board has an eye to Sunday schools. Board of education helps on the cause of church, schools and colleges. Epworth League Board of Control is supposed to control the Young People's Society. All these at Nashville.

The Board of Church Extension was provided for by the General Conference of 1882. During the years intervening Rev. David Morton, forty-three years a member of the conference, has been corresponding

secretary, with his office in Louisville, where the board is located, and where several of the managers reside. In thirteen years the income was more than $647,000, and help had been given by loan or otherwise to more than 3,000 churches, to the aggregate amount of $548,000. A branch of the board is the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society, organized in 1886. Prior to March 3d, 1895, $115,000 had been received and aid afforded to 784 parsonages. Its membership is 12,000. Miss L. B. Helm, of Louisville, has edited Our Homes in the interest of the society.

The General Missionary Board at Nashville has 54 missionaries in foreign lands and 500 in other departments. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society supports 38 female missionaries to women in foreign lands, 109 teachers and helpers, 12 boarding schools, 40 day schools, 1 hospital, 11 Bible women, who have more than 4,000 children under instruction, and a Bible training school for misssionary candidates at Kansas City, Mo.

There are Methodist papers in different states sufficient to supply all demands, and other weekly, monthly or bi-monthly publications suitable for all classes from children to the mature layman and preacher, and others to promote board and society interests.

Since 1845 institutions of learning have greatly multiplied in the Southern Church. The chief of all is Vanderbilt University at Nashville, for whose existence the church is indebted to Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York. Kentucky Methodism has a fair supply of institutions for the education of her sons and daughters, as at Winchester, Millersburg, Shelbyville, Russellville and Elkton.

It was the boast of the early Methodist preachers in Kentucky that "Methodist divinity was in a healthy condition and needed no doctoring." The first Methodist D. D. the world ever saw was Martin Ruter, book agent at Cincinnati. Transylvania University at Lexington conferred the honor in 1822. Whence J. S. Tomlinson, President of Augusta College, received his doctorate has not been learned—probably from Transylvania, where he was educated. H. B. Bascom received his from Lagrange College, Ala., June, 1845. Now D. D.'s are numerous.

Choirs and organs were unknown in Louisville Methodist churches forty years ago and beyond.

Choirs and Organs.

Pastors often started tunes in church service. Sometimes a layman took the lead. The most noted and charming singer in Louisville was Mrs. McGee (or McGehee) of Brook Street Church. In the summer of 1850 she sang in the home of Edward Stevenson in the presence of Bishops Soule, Andrew and Bascom, the hymn beginning "Thou art gone to the grave, but we no longer deplore thee." Bascom became deeply affected, and went into the hall, followed by Stevenson, to whom he exclaimed with emotion and uplifted hands "Was there ever singing so near akin to Heaven as that?" Several weeks later, this writer watched, with Mrs. McGee and others beside the encoffined body of the dead Bishop Bascom. About midnight Mrs. McGee lifted up her voice and sang "Thou art gone to the grave." The friend of Bascom, sleepless in his room above, heard the song, came down the stairway, and attracting the writer's attention, beckoned to him. He went. Stevenson recited the incident just recorded, and then said, "In that same room lies Bascom's dead body, and that same woman is singing that same song."

The first organ used in Methodist church service in Louisville was in Shelby Street Church, early in 1866. A choir was organized in connection with it; singers and organ were between the entrance doors. The next organ was in the Broadway Church about 1867 or 1868.

The history of Methodism in Louisville that has been given relates chiefly to the period prior to the organization of the M. E. Church South. That to follow refers to the period since its organization in 1845.

M. E. Church South.

Wm. Holman was the first and Thos. Bottomley was the second presiding elder of Louisville under the M. E. Church South rule, each serving a year. In 1847 E. W. Sehon, just transferred from Soule Chapel, Cincinnati—belonging to the Kentucky Conference—was announced for the Louisville District and Fourth Street was left to be supplied. But the Bishop changed his mind, put Sehon at Fourth Street and transferred Thomas Maddin from the Tennessee Conference and placed him on the district. Maddin was a prominent man of three-score years and ten in Tennessee and returned there in 1850. The district was then divided into East and West Louisville Districts. C. B. Parsons was placed on the "East" and A. H. Redford on the "West." After three years Parsons was sent to Walnut Street and E. Stevenson took the place for a year. Redford continued on the district for four years, then served one of the churches and next the Bardstown District. He conducted for several years a book depository, and was two terms book agent at Nash-

ville, where he died a member of the Louisville Conference. He was the author of three volumes of a history of Methodism in Kentucky.

J. A. Waterman was at Fourth Street 1845-46. He was an Ohioan but sympathized with the Church South, and adhered to the Kentucky Conference at the earliest possible period. He was an educated man, a learned preacher, and was the first Doctor of Divinity in the Methodist pastorate in Kentucky. They called his predecessor, John Miller, "Doctor," but he was an M. D. and had been a practising physician in Ohio before he came to Kentucky. He was the projector of the school at Millersburg, subsequently under G. S. Savage, M. D., for many years, and now in existence with improved buildings. G. W. Merritt was the successor of Waterman. He was not so learned as the D. D., but his fine voice and earnest delivery, with superior singing powers, gave him some advantage over his predecessor with the multitude, and in time he became a "Doctor."

E. W. Sehon was pastor 1847-49. He was a man of splendid personal appearance, with accomplished manners and a smile and cheerful word for every one. He was a D. D., a revivalist, and had a full house for two years. J. H. Linn was successor of Sehon. It is not possible to give the names of all the pastors of the several churches. Passing intervening years A. A. Morrison, another Ohio man and a graduate of Augusta College, was pastor in 1852-53.

Under Morrison's pastorate the Fourth Street Church was abandoned, and he preached in a city school building near Fifth and Walnut. Fourth Street premises had been sold and the proceeds invested in the present Walnut Street Church at Fifth Avenue crossing. Morrison died at Denver, Colo., in after years, where a church bears his name. C. B. Parsons became pastor after Morrison, 1853-55. Under him the church was completed, and by him it was dedicated. Parsons had been a tragedian of fame. He joined the Conference in 1840, and spent two years at Middletown, then two at Frankfort, then to St. Louis, again at Louisville. Most of his itinerant life was spent in St. Louis and Louisville. He was a man of substantial proportions, an elocutionist of high order, and drew large congregations. Parsons and Holman died members of the M. E. Church.

Among the many pastors who served Walnut Street, three spent years in Louisville with other churches—H. C. Settle, H. C. Morrison and B. M. Messick. Settle came from the Pacific Conference in 1856; Morrison came in since the war, and has been some years Missionary Secretary; Messick was nineteen years a pastor in Louisville consecutively, which cannot be said of any other preacher in the history of Louisville Methodism. He has been ten years in St. Louis.

Brook Street Church was destroyed by fire early in the Conference year of 1851-52. W. H. Anderson was pastor, and held services in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Jefferson Street. Anderson began his religious life in Old Fourth Street Church, was educated at Dickinson College, Penn., served in both Conferences in Kentucky, also in Missouri, was pastor, Bible agent and college president. He died in Upper Kentucky a few years since after a lingering illness and much suffering. Within a year Brook Street was rebuilt and made more attractive. Sept. 5, 1852, the reconstructed church was dedicated by Bishop Andrew; his text was "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former," Hag. 11:9.

Passing intervening years to 1865 J. H. Linn is found at Brook Street Church. He early moved for a new church where the Broadway Church stands. Brook Street was sold for $20,000 to the Catholics. J. S. Lithgow gave the lot on Broadway, and on the 27th of May, 1867, Bishop Doggett dedicated the lower apartments after an 11 o'clock sermon. In the afternoon special services were held for the Sunday School. Addresses were made by the Bishop and others. Within the next four months the main audience room above was completed, and on Sept. 22 a sermon was preached by Bishop Pierce of Georgia. In the afternoon a service was held for the Sunday Schools, at night the Bishop preached again and the church was dedicated. Sixteen thousand dollars were raised by Pastor Linn to pay outstanding claims. The cost of the church was $75,000.

Among the Broadway pastors the memory of none is more lovingly cherished than that of R. H. Rivers. He lived to be among the oldest of his co-workers in the ministry, was an educator and a pastor in the far South and in Kentucky. His last years were years of intense bodily suffering induced by fractured limbs and an incurable disease. A late pastor, W. G. Miller, well and affectionately known in different states and cities where he served, had the rare distinction in the long line of Louisville pastors of dying in the pastorate.

For some years Broadway Church had a Mission Sunday School in a chapel on Rose Lane under the oversight of C. O. Smith.

From 1845 to 1863 there were too many pastors at

Eighth Street Church to justify an attempt to name them. In 1863 J. H. Linn became pastor and moved for a new church, and within two years the present Chestnut Street Church was built at a cost of $40,000. Considering that the country was involved in war at the time it was a great achievement. Until the Sunday School room was completed service was held in the law school building on Chestnut Street. The church was dedicated by Dr. Linn on his last Sunday before the Conference in 1865. He has two substantial monuments in Broadway and Chestnut Street Churches. Few men in Western Methodism were so much sought for by special transfer to principal cities as John H. Linn. Twice he was transferred to St. Louis, as many times to Louisville, once to Cincinnati and once to Baltimore. He died on the superannuated list. His last pastorate was at Chestnut Street, to which he was transferred from St. Louis. His successor was W. H. Anderson.

The second pastor of Shelby Street Church, 1845-46, was W. C. Atmore, an Englishman, whose father, Charles Atmore, was one of John Wesley's preachers, was with Wesley in his last illness and when he died. He received from Wesley a silver watch seal, which the recipient gave to his son, William. He gave it to his son, Charles P. Atmore, of the Walnut Street Church, and well known in connection with the Louisville, Nashville & Southern Railway, and which is kept as a memento of Wesley and his ancestors. W. C. Atmore served in both conferences in Kentucky until superannuation came. S. D. Baldwin was pastor 1846-48. He was an Ohio man who went to Tennessee and gained position there as preacher and author.

Shelby Street Church in 1866 introduced an organ in connection with choir and congregational singing, and was the first church in Louisville to do so; Broadway was next.

In 1887, under J. D. Sigler, pastor of Shelby Street, a lot was secured, northeast corner of Main and Shelby, for a new church. The old one was sold in the summer of 1888. A new building was commenced under R. H. Rivers, Sigler again in charge, in the fall. The building was pressed to completion. In 1896 arrangements are being made under G. H. Foskett for an additional building to be the main audience room. It will be within half a square of the original store room chapel used in 1843.

In 1846 J. S. Scobee was sent to Millville, between Beargrass and the river. At the end of a year Millville was retired and Asbury Chapel took its place, with L. B. Davison in charge. In 1896 Davison is in charge again. Asbury is a brick building at 513 Ohio Street. Perhaps forty preachers have ministered there within fifty years.

In 1848 G. R. Browder commenced a mission at Fourteenth and Jefferson in an old school building. After a few months he moved a half square east. In 1849 Wm. Alexander preached in a small Baptist Church, southwest corner Twelfth and Jefferson. In 1850-52 J. R. Hall was in charge; he had been a carriage manufacturer and member of Fourth Street Church, with a hospitable home on Third Street. When growing gray he gave up business, joined the Conference, and procured the building of a good two-story brick church on Twelfth Street, west side between Market and Jefferson, and gathered in a large membership. At that time Shelby, Brook, Fourth and Twelfth Street Churches stood on an alley running east and west and Eighth Street was only a square north of it. Twelfth Street Church was occupied about twenty years and then sold to the "Zion African" people. The congregation moved to a frame building on north side of Jefferson between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. In 1872 the appointment was J. P. Goodson, Jefferson and Portland. Subsequent appointments were to Jefferson Street. After several years the frame was moved to the rear for Sunday School and the present church was built. It was dedicated by Bishop Keener September, 1889.

E. W. Sehon's popularity crowded Fourth Street 1847-49, which led many of his admirers on the south side of the city to erect a church building on Third and Guthrie, now known as Trinity M. E. Church. It was a pewed church. Sehon was appointed pastor in 1849 and served two years with a fine congregation. He next became Missionary Secretary, and filled the office eighteen years. He died in Louisville 1876. The "chapel" appeared in the minutes as "Third Street." After Sehon left it was served by F. A. Morris from St. Louis, who after several years returned there. He was much beloved in both cities and died in the midst of usefulness. E. D. Hobbs said, "Bro. Morris came nearer my ideal of St. John than any man I ever saw." W. H. Anderson was the second pastor, G. W. Smiley was the third. He was a thin man physically, but an earnest and brilliant orator. At the close of Smiley's term the majority voted to go into independence. Ultimately, what was left went without Smiley into the Episcopal Church, and he became a German Reformed in the East. Many of

the original members returned to the Methodist Church.

Prior to 1860 mission work had been done by different persons and in that year forty-eight persons were reported. J. P. Goodson was appointed to Portland and Shippingport. He was instrumental in building a brick church at 3223 High Avenue. He rendered much valuable service in the construction of the building with his own skillful hands. In 1893-94, under J. D. Sigler, the church was variously improved and adorned at a cost of $2,400 and a parsonage was built at a cost of $1,800. At various times Shippingport has appeared in the list of appointments and thirty years ago there was a frame church in which the islanders worshiped.

Seaman's Bethel was created through the efforts of Wm. Holman about 1842. It was in a building erected for business purposes on Front Street, above the mouth of Beargrass, for boatmen and people in that section. Holman was in charge of it about a dozen years. It has had various connections in its history, sometimes with a city mission. It existed about forty years. He lived in the city more than thirty-three years.

West Broadway appears in 1879 with Bethel, in 1880 without Bethel, with S. L. Lee pastor, and has been a regular appointment for fifteen years.

The moving population from the region of Walnut and Chestnut Churches southward created the necessity for Fourth Avenue Church, which was completed in December, 1888, at a cost of $40,000 including the lot. It was formally opened for religious worship the first Sunday of the month named by a sermon from J. H. Young, the first pastor, without dedication service. In the future an enlargement is to occur.

Clifton Church is in an eastern suburb. It was opened for public worship in the summer of 1890.

Wilson Memorial Church, Parkland, opened with a sermon by J. H. Young in August, 1892.

Lander Memorial Church, at Broadway and Slaughter Avenue, was dedicated by D. Morton, January, 1896.

Rivers Memorial Church is an enterprise in honor of the late R. H. Rivers.

Widows' and Orphans' Home has existed for a number of years on Sixth Street. For want of sufficient income its benefits are extended only to orphans, and by such it is occupied to its full capacity.

The Louisville Conference embraces the lower half of Kentucky above the Tennessee River. It was organized Oct. 14, 1846. Only two of the original members are in the Conference in 1896—L. B. Davison and T. C. Frogge, who have rendered long and hard service for small compensation. J. S. Scobee, who joined at that Conference, is a member now. Five of fifty original members live in different states, the writer being one. There are 165 preachers in the Conference now, including eighteen probationers. The lay representation in 1795 was thirty-six—only three absent.

"The roll of the honored dead" in the Conference minutes for 1895 includes ninety-two names. Many who have been connected with the Conference have died in other Conferences or in the local ranks. Thirty-one of the ninety-two rendered some sort of service in Louisville, sixteen of whom have been named. E. B. Crain, Silas Lee, A. L. Alderson, Abram Long, N. H. Lee, G. W. Crumbaugh, James H. Owen, R. Y. McReynolds, L. P. Crenshaw, D. Spurrier, S. R. Brewer, M. N. Lasley, A. McCown and J. B. Cotrell were men who rendered much service to the church. James Young, W. R. Babcock, J. A. Henderson, J. S. Wools, Wm. Randolph are remembered preachers in Louisville, whose careers were closed elsewhere. W. M. Grubbs, a member of the Kentucky Conference, long lived in Louisville and died in Russellville after some years in Indiana. It is probable that if all the dead who have served in the Louisville Conference could be enrolled, the number would be 150 or more. The pious wives of Louisville pastors and other ministers named have been worthy of all honor, but to make special mention of them has not been possible; neither has it been possible to mention the multitude of active laymen and women in the churches.

"In Memoriam."

Facts in the preceding narrative prior to 1845 are the common inheritance of the two great branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and largely of other branches of Methodism. After 1845 the allusions have been to the M. E. Church South, now the references will be to the M. E. Church, as distinguished from the Church South, and then to the other organizations of Methodism.

Since 1845 she has added to her book concerns depositories in several cities, increased the number of her church papers, enlarged the number of her schools and colleges and extended her missionary operations in foreign lands, and among the colored people in the South. She was in advance of the South in Church Extension and Woman's Mission-

Methodist Episcopal Church.

ary Society. She has 141 annual Conferences in America and other countries. The M. E. Church now has twenty bishops. Twenty-five have died in the history of the church. Those not heretofore named were Hedding, Emory and Waugh.

Methodist congregations in the city having gone with the M. E. Church South in 1845, it was twenty-one years before the M. E. Church organized in Louisville. Then, it was in an old Universalist Church on Market, below Seventh, in 1866. During six years the pastors there were W. H. Black, who had spent a number of years in the service of his church in upper Kentucky; Duke Slavens, who had been a member of the Kentucky Conference of the Church South, and J. McKendree Riley from the North or East. The presiding elders were J. Foster and J. G. Bruce, who had been long in the Kentucky Conference of the Church South.

Trinity Church was once "Sehon Chapel" of the Church South. In 1872 it became a Methodist Episcopal Church with D. Stevenson as pastor. He is a descendant of the Stevensons, in whose home the itinerant organized his first society in Kentucky. Was educated at Transylvania, was many years a minister in the Church South and joined the M. E. Church in 1865. He was some time Superintendent of Public Institutions, is now president of Union College, Kentucky. Wesley Chapel is a church at 2501 Eighteenth Street.

William Nast, an educated German, was the first Methodist missionary to the Germans in Cincinnati in 1835 and is recognized as the father of German Methodism. In 1840 he commenced the publication of the Christian Apologist, and has never ceased to be connected with it, though his son, Albert Nast, is now the editor, the father being in his eighty-ninth year. German Methodism has been a great success in America. Missionaries have gone to Fatherland and the North and South German Conferences have grown out of the movement. In the United States there are nine German Conferences.

German Methodism.

In 1840 Peter Schmucher began a mission in Louisville, preaching on the streets in the east end and in the home of an American Methodist; also, in a small Presbyterian Church. At the end of a year Schmucher had 93 members, and at the end of two years they worshiped in a two-story brick church on the west side of Clay Street on the alley north of Jefferson. The third year the congregation was self-supporting and had the honor to be the first German Methodist Church attaining that distinction. In 1880 the Clay Street congregation built a larger and finer church on Market Street, west of Clay, which cost $25,000.

In 1846 a mission was established in the west end by L. Nippert, who reported 100 members in 1847. About 1855 a church was erected on Madison Street. About 1878-9 the Madison Street congregation built a new church at 1701 West Jefferson Street worth $7,500.

Breckenridge Street Church, at 700 E. Breckenridge, began as a mission from Clay Street. For some years they occupied a $2,000 chapel, but the present church building with the ground is worth $15,000. It was built about 1890-91.

Eighteenth Street Church is at No. 2518, and the congregation worships in a $2,000 church.

On Jackson Street there is a congregation occupying a church building worth $16,000. Prior to the late war the congregation worshiping there was connected with the Brook Street Church of the M. E. Church South. Two other congregations are reported in the general minutes as "Coke Chapel" and "Loyd Street."

African. Methodists.

In 1820 the colored membership in Louisville was about one-third that of the whites. In 1835 it was more than for times as great. In 1845, when the M. E. Church South was organized, three principal congregations had 996 white and 840 colored members. For each colored congregation there was a substantial, good-sized brick church; Jackson Street, south of Jefferson; Green Street, above Second and Center Street, near the Court House. Pastors, aided by white and colored local preachers, gave services in the colored churches on Sunday afternoon and week nights. Preachers esteemed it a pleasure to preach to a colored congregation. Sometimes all of the "Colored Churches" were under the pastoral care of a "Missionary" appointed by the Bishop from the Conference. R. D. Neal, long and favorably known as a pastor and presiding elder, is remembered as such a missionary. S. D. Akin and Aaron Moore as others. The white quarterly Conference had the oversight of their colored churches, licensed exhorters and local preachers and renewed the same. In many country towns there were colored churches where special services were given. When no such churches existed, colored people attended the regular church services and many pastors gave them special services in the churches. As a result of the late war and emancipation the M. E.

Church South lost all her colored membership in Louisville to other churches.

In 1793 colored members of St. George's Church, Philadelphia, formed a separate congregation and called it "Bethel," under Richard Allen, a colored local preacher, but it remained in connection with the M. E. Church. In 1816 other congregations elsewhere joined with "Bethel" and formed "The African Methodist Episcopal Church," and Allen became Bishop. He died at 71. They have worked on Methodist Episcopal lines, have a book concern, church papers, schools, colleges, D. D.'s and LL. D.'s and many able preachers. They have spread largely over the United States and have missions in other lands.

In 1845 a society was formed and as soon as possible thereafter a two-story brick church was built on Ninth, near Walnut, and named Asbury Chapel, in honor of Bishop Asbury, who gave deacon's ordination to Richard Allen, their first Bishop, who was the first colored Methodist preacher that ever received ordination.

William Quinn was one of the Bishops of the African M. E. Church. He began his course in the East, but spent years as a missionary among his people in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and became Bishop in 1844. He served twenty-nine years and died at 85. In Louisville a second society was formed and a two-story church on Grayson, near Ninth, was erected in 1850 and called "Quinn Chapel." How Africans of the same denomination, at that time, could have acquired ownership of two such churches so close together was a marvel. They yet stand as monuments of the ability, liberality and zeal of the African slaves at that period. The same denomination has a small church on Fifteenth, between Magazine and Chestnut.

In 1796 colored members of John Street M. E. Church in New York formed a congregation of their own people, built a church and called it "Zion," with James Varick as their leader. In 1820 they and other African congregations formed the African M. E. Zion Church, with Varick as first Bishop. This church, like the A. M. E. Church, has schools, colleges, D. D.'s, LL. D.'s and a good supply of bishops. This is their centennial year and it is to be observed with imposing services. "Zion Church" did not enter Louisville until after or near the close of the late war.

The Center Street congregation of the M. E. Church South joined "Zion Church," and in 1866 a Conference was held in that building, most of whose members had been local preachers in the Southern Church. Several of the white Southern pastors visited the Conference and gave them words of sympathy and encouragement. There was no opposition to their occupancy of the church.

In 1868 W. H. Miles, reared in Marion or Washington County, was Zion's pastor at Center Street. He had gone from the M. E. Church South, but had become possessed with a desire to return. He did return and through a lawsuit secured possession of the church as the property of the M. E. Church South, but the majority of the congregation clung to "Zion" and established themselves elsewhere.

Part of the Zion people from Center Street built a frame church on Fifteenth Street, between Walnut and Grayson. One of its young pastors was A. Walters, born in slavery at Bardstown, obtained some schooling there, was a farmhand in the country, a hotel servant and steamboat worker at Louisville, got more education at Indianapolis, became a preacher, served on Kentucky circuits, also in Louisville, San Francisco and New York, became Bishop at 34, traveled in the Holy Land and Europe, preached to pleased Britons in principal churches and is leader in the Centennial services of his church.

A part of the membership of Center Street, adhering to the "Zion Church," established themselves on Jacob Street, between Preston and Jackson, in 1868, and under E. H. Curry erected a chapel, which has given place to the "Tabernacle," a two-story brick building where the richest of Zion's sons and daughters worship. Curry was a slave and a blacksmith at Bloomfield, Ky. He is reckoned a strong man in his Conference.

About 1872 the Zion people purchased the Twelfth Street Southern Methodist Church, which was destroyed by the cyclone down to the floor of the upper room. The congregation has since worshiped in the lower part of the building.

Colored Methodists in America.

About 70,000 colored members adhered to the M. E. Church South, and among them was a number of useful local preachers. In 1874 these were organized into a church with the above name by Bishops Paine and McTyeire at Jackson, Tennessee. W. H. Miles of Center Street fame and R. H. Vanderhorst were ordained Bishops. Both had been slaves. Two schools are run in their interest, Paine and Lane Institutes at Augusta, Georgia, and Jackson, Tennessee. Bishop Lane is well known to the Conference of the Church South by reason of

annual visits to them in the interest of education. Center Street Church in Louisville is supplied by their preachers. The three African churches named have more than a million members. Their general Conferences meet every four years.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in Baltimore in November, 1830. The organizing convention was composed of an equal number of preachers and laymen representing 5,000 members and 80 ministers. Most of the prominent clerical and lay delegates had been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The main causes of dissatisfaction were the non-representation of the laity in the Conferences of the church and objections to the Episcopacy and presiding eldership. The last two were excluded from the new church and lay representation substituted for them. Presiding officers of annual and general Conferences are elected annually. Asa Shinn, who may have organized the first Methodist Society in Louisville, was one of the leaders in the "Reform" movement, as it was called. At the first General Conference in Georgetown, D. C., 1834, there were 500 preachers and 27,000 members in the church. This was only ten years before the movement began for the organization of the M. E. Church South. Thirty-six years after the formation of the Methodist Protestant Church, the M. E. Church South adopted lay representation without dissension or even discussion. The M. E. Church has also adopted lay representation in her General Conference and by votes of annual Conferences within the past year nearly half have favored the admission of women as representatives in the General Conference. But for the almost unanimous vote of the German Conference against it, the majority would have been decisive for the admission of women. As compared with Methodist Episcopal Churches, the "Protestant" Church is small. The Free Methodists and True Wesleyans are smaller still. Canada Methodism is strong in many places—notably in Montreal. Martin Ruter, frequently mentioned, was stationed in Montreal about two years before a Methodist Society had been organized in Louisville.

[The writer of this chapter, born in Leitchfield, Kentucky, in 1824, was not reared a Methodist, but became one at Elizabethtown in 1844, and the same year was received into the Kentucky Conference and sent to Mason and Bracken Counties for two years. He lived in Louisville and served the Twelfth Street Church in 1852-3. Lived there again and served the Shelby Street Church 1866-8, but has been absent nearly twenty-eight years. Without ever having seen the editor of this book he was requested to write the story of Methodism for it. As to the churches in Louisville, he has labored under the disadvantage of living in St. Louis and has not been able to obtain facts enough from persons residing in Louisville to make two hundred words of this narrative. In writing he has dispensed with the prefixes "Reverend" and "Doctor" and the suffix "D. D.," leaving the imagination of readers to apply them where they may belong. In the foregoing narrative there are histories, more or less condensed, of six Methodist organizations. The author has endeavored to write so as to give offense to none, and with the desire to do justice to all.]

St. Louis, Mo., May, 1896.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF LOUISVILLE.

BY REV. E. L. POWELL.

In order to an intelligent and appreciative understanding of the history of the "Christian Church" in Louisville, there must be some knowledge, at least, of the larger movement of which it is only a part. It is generally conceded that to Alexander Campbell, more than to any other man, is due the honor of having inaugurated the religious reformation with which this paper has to do. The fact should be remembered, however, that about this time the spirit of religious reform was in the air. The church was rousing herself as from a long sleep. Men everywhere were breaking away from theologies which burdened the conscience and chilled active effort for the conversion of the world. Mr. Campbell was only one of a number, in different parts of the world, who sought the simplicity and liberty of the Gospel. The close of the eighteenth century marks a period of religious upheaval memorable in the history of Christendom—a period that set in motion influences that gave Methodism to the world and witnessed a revival of spiritual life wonderful in its sweep and might. All these varied efforts, springing up at different times and in different parts of the world, prepared the way for the reformation wrought by Mr. Campbell and his co-laborers. As a denomination of Christian people, we are always glad to bear testimony to the personal worth and grand achievements of so distinguished a leader, while at the same time, it should be understood, that we do not regard him in any sense an infallible authority, nor do we accept his name as at all descriptive of the spirit and mission of the organization with which we stand identified. On September 12th, 1788—a little over one hundred years ago—Alexander Campbell was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland. Well has it been said—"We never know where a great beginning may be happening. Every arrival of a new soul in the world is a mystery and a shut casket of possibilities." We cannot tell who are God's chosen men until they enter upon the work to which they have been divinely called and give proof of their calling by their pre-eminent fitness to accomplish the task before them. In the childhood of Alexander Campbell, there was nothing prophetic of future greatness. His biographer informs us: "There was in his constitution no tendency to precocious mental development, nor did his peculiar intellectual powers begin to manifest themselves strikingly until he had nearly attained his growth." His was a very natural and uneventful boyhood. But God knows his own and leads them with an invisible hand to the fulfillment of those purposes for which they were born. His eye was upon this child of nature and His providence would secure the end seen from the beginning. The time of awakening came to the farmer lad. He began to feel the "days before him and the tumult of his life." His mental activity asserted itself. A thirst for knowledge took possession of him. Choice literature delighted him, and he soon became conversant with the standard English authors. Study became to him a congenial employment and books were companions no longer to be despised. While his native cheerful and active disposition displayed itself as before, he became more serious and thoughtful as he came to understand the profound meaning and responsibility of life. It is not strange, therefore, that very shortly after this change in the outward aspects of his history, we read of his conversion to the Lord Jesus Christ and his reception into the church. It is interesting to study the gradual evolution of a life; to observe the influences that promote its development and prepare it for the successful accomplishment of its divinely-appointed mission. There must be a period of preparation if great results are to be secured or great victories achieved. God's best

Spirit of Religious Reform.

workmen are those who are best equipped for his work. The raw enthusiast may win in the battle of life, but it is the trained soldier who moves forward with the assurance of success. It would be hard to enumerate the formative and moulding influences that were brought to bear on Alexander Campbell as a boy, youth and man, and which constituted the preparatory education for his great work of religious reformation. There are unknown and consequently unperceived influences at work upon every human character from the first dawn of consciousness until the close of life—influences felt, though invisible; powerful, though unrecognized. They are a part of human education. Of these, as a matter of course, we cannot speak. We cannot explain the mystery of the dawn as it brightens into the day, nor can we give a chemical analysis of mental or moral character by specifying its various constituents. It remains for us to consider those influences which are plainly recognizable in equipping him for the prosecution of that work with which he was so prominently identified.

In following these influences we shall understand the condition of affairs which made possible and necessary the movement of which we are writing. Alexander Campbell gratefully acknowledged the large influence exerted by his father, Thomas Campbell, upon his own character and the work which he subsequently accomplished. In early life this influence was consciously recognized. The father's reverence for the Bible particularly impressed itself upon the mind of the son. Alexander relates that "when entering his father's study, in which he had a large and well-assorted library, he was wont to wonder on seeing, with very few exceptions, only his Bible and Concordance on the table, with a simple outfit of pen, ink and paper, whether," he adds, "he had read all those volumes and cared nothing more for them, or whether he regarded them as wholly useless, I presumed not to inquire and dared not to decide." The impression thus early made upon his mind grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength. It was for the Bible as opposed to all human standards that he earnestly contended. Besides, Alexander was deeply influenced as a youth by the work of his father in seeking to promote union among the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland—the denomination of which Thomas Campbell was a member and minister. It will not be necessary to enter into any history of the Presbyterianism of this period. Suffice it to say that the denomination was divided into Seceders, Burghers, Anti-Burghers, Old-Light Burghers, New-Light Burghers, and, judging from the past, ready to form other schisms on pretexts as trivial. "When Alexander was in the seventeenth year of his age he saw the futile effort of his father to bring about a union between the Burghers and Anti-Burghers in Ireland. In 1804 a report with propositions for union was prepared by Thomas Campbell and presented to the Synod at Belfast. In March, 1805, a meeting of representatives of the two parties was held with an apparently unanimous desire for union. The General Associate Synod of Scotland, however, dissented, and the measure failed. Of this Alexander Campbell was cognizant. The failure produced on his mind made a deep and lasting impression." Gazing on what he regarded as the body of Christ, thus mutilated and torn, the heart of Thomas Campbell was made to bleed and his son Alexander fully entered into his feelings. From the desire of these men to bring about a union among the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, we date the first dawning of that vision of the union of all God's people on the Bible alone, which filled their souls, and for the realization of which they expended the best energies of mind, heart and body. The influence exerted upon the youthful Campbell by this divided and distracted condition of the religious world left its permanent impress. He saw the Presbyterian Church, with which himself and father were in communion, divided into warring and contending factions—no less than five separate and distinct organizations—each claiming supremacy. He recognized the source of these divisions in a disposition "to confound matters of opinion and questions of expediency with the things of faith and conscience." He saw the Scriptures wrested from the people and their interpretation "entirely confined to the clergy," especially in the Episcopal and Presbyterian systems. He saw clerical domination in the courts, sessions and other church judicatories, which presumed to legislate for the worship, discipline and government of the church, of which Jesus Christ was the only head. He saw creeds, the result of such legislation, made binding upon the consciences and lives of men. A divided church, separated by the most trivial differences, each organization intolerant of the other; a church dominated by its clergy, accepting as authoritative the decisions of a body of fallible men; a church creed—ridden and priest-ridden—all this Mr. Campbell as an observant student saw and lamented. As a thought-

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ful observer, he could not but be convinced of the absolute antagonism of what he saw to the genius and spirit of the Christian religion. Not as yet had he determined to consecrate his life to the preaching of the Gospel. His pean of life had not been determined. He was observing, thinking. To quote from his biographer, "The effect of the whole," alluding to the religious influences which surrounded him, "was to increase his reverence for the Scriptures as the only infallible guide in religion, to weaken the force of educational prejudices and to deepen his conviction that the existence of sects and parties was one of the greatest hindrances to the success of the Gospel."

Thomas Campbell arrived in the United States about the first of June, 1807. Alexander sailed for their new home the first day of October, 1808, but the wreck of the ill-fated "Hibernia" resulted in a change of program, the year's stay at Glasgow University, which told mightily on his after life. Of this, more anon. Suffice it to say that when Thomas Campbell came to this country he was cordially received by the Seceder Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which was in session at Philadelphia upon his landing, and was assigned by it to the Presbytery of Chartiers in Western Pennsylvania. Not very long had he been engaged in his ministry before suspicions were entertained of his orthodoxy. A certain Mr. Wilson, during a communion season, heard a sermon that was not at all to his liking, a sermon in which Thomas Campbell lamented the divisions existing in the religious world and suggested to all his pious hearers, some of whom had not had an opportunity for a long time of partaking of the Lord's Supper, that they should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered. This Mr. Wilson thought that the preacher did not pay sufficient respect to the "division walls," and accordingly, at the next meeting of the Presbytery, laid the case of Thomas Campbell before that body for its most serious consideration. The awful charge brought against him was that he had "failed to inculcate strict adherence to the church standard and usages and had even expressed his disapproval of some things in said standard and of the uses made of them." Not desiring to conceal his convictions, we are told that he spoke plainly but lovingly to his brethren, insisting that he had violated no precept of the sacred volume. The Presbytery, however, found him deserving of censure for not adhering to the "Secession Testimony." He appealed from the Presbytery to the Synod, and in a letter of some length set forth his views in relation to Christian union, and begged that he should be tried by the divine standard only. His appeal was in vain. "Sufficient grounds to infer censure" was the verdict. He submitted to the decision "with the understanding on his part, it should mean no more than an act of deference to the judgment of the court, and that he might not give offense to his brethren by manifesting a refractory spirit." But he was not permitted to prosecute his work in peace. He was misrepresented and persecuted to such an extent that the historian tells us "he became fully satisfied that nothing but their want of power prevented them from carrying out their persecution to the utmost limit and he was led more and more to the conclusion that bigotry, corruption and tyranny were qualities inherent in all clerical organizations." Thus Thomas Campbell was led to sever his connection with the Presbyterian body and "to hold himself thenceforth utterly unaffected by its decisions." After the withdrawal of Thomas Campbell from the Presbyterians, he continued to preach and was earnestly listened to by many of his former auditors. It was deemed advisable to have a meeting of those who sympathized with the views that were being advocated by Thomas Campbell that some definiteness might be given to the work. Accordingly, at a specified time, the meeting was held. The following will bring the scene before us: "A deep feeling of solemnity pervaded the Assembly when Thomas Campbell, having opened the meeting in the usual manner, and in earnest prayer specially invoked the divine guidance, proceeded to rehearse the matter from the beginning and to dwell with unusual force upon the manifold evils resulting from the divisions in religious society, divisions which he urged were as unnecessary as they were injurious, since God had provided in his sacred word an infallible standard which was all-sufficient and alone sufficient as a basis of union and Christian co-operation. He showed, however, that men had not been satisfied with its teachings, but had gone outside of the Bible to frame for themselves religious theories, opinions, and speculations which were the real occasions of the unhappy controversies and strifes which had so long desolated the religious world. He, therefore, insisted with great earnestness upon a return to the simple teachings of the Scriptures and upon the entire abandonment of everything in religion for which there could not be produced a divine warrant. Finally, after having

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again and again reviewed the ground they occupied in the reformation which they felt it their duty to urge upon religious society, he went on to announce in the most simple and emphatic terms the great principle or rule upon which he understood they were then acting, and upon which he trusted they would continue to act constantly and perseveringly to the end. 'That rule, my highly respected hearers,' said he in conclusion, 'is this, that where the Scriptures speak, we speak; and where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent.' * * * It was from the moment when these significant words were uttered and accepted that the more intelligent ever afterward dated the formal and actual commencement of the reformation which was subsequently carried on with so much success and which has already produced such important changes in religious society over a large portion of the world." Those who endorsed Thomas Campbell's views organized themselves into what was known as "The Christian Association of Washington, Pa." After this meeting there was, of course, much discussion, friendly and otherwise, and in order that the public might the better understand the aims and purposes of the movement, Thomas Campbell prepared his now famous "Declaration and Address." Herein is set forth the nature of the work and reasons for its prosecution. That our readers may know for what the Campbells contended, it may be well to bring before them in as few words as possible the substance of this notable document. It was an earnest plea for Christian union, the claim being made that the "Church of Christ upon earth is essentially, intentionally and constitutionally one, and that while there must be separate societies, there ought to be no schisms or uncharitable divisions among them." That such union might be effected, it was urged that "nothing ought to be inculcated upon Christians as articles of faith, nor required of them as terms of communion, but what is expressly taught and enjoined upon them in the Word of God." It affirmed the distinction between the Law and the Gospel, claiming that "the New Testament is as perfect a constitution for the worship, discipline and government of the New Testament Church, and as perfect a rule for the particular duties of its members, as the Old Testament was for the worship, discipline and government of the Old Testament Church and the particular duties of its members." It denied to any human authority power "to impose new commands or ordinances upon the church which our Lord Jesus Christ has not enjoined. Nothing ought to be received into the faith or worship of the church or be made a term of communion among Christians that is not as old as the New Testament." It proceeds to offer its objections to human creeds, denying to them any binding power upon the consciences of men, affirming that as "they must be in a great measure the effect of human reasoning and of course must contain many inferential truths, they ought not to be made terms of Christian communion, unless we suppose what is contrary to fact, that none have a right to the communion of the church but such as possess a very clear and decisive judgment, or are come to a very high degree of doctrinal information; whereas, the church, from the beginning did and ever will consist of little children and young men as well as fathers." It states in simple terms the way of life as faith in Christ and obedience to Him and thus brings out by contrast the folly of requiring subscription to human compositions, suitable only to learned doctors and skilled theologians. It was an effort at restoration rather than reformation. It was distinctly stated that the object was "to come firmly and fairly to original ground and take up things just as the Apostles left them." Following the light of divine truth, their aim was to begin at the beginning and so to have the worship, discipline, government, faith and practice of the Apostolic Church revived. Thomas Campbell well says: "If holding fast in profession and practice whatever is expressly revealed and enjoined in the divine standard does not, under the promised influence of the divine spirit, prove an adequate basis for promoting and maintaining unity, peace and purity, we utterly despair of attaining these invaluable privileges by adopting the standard of any party." It is a significant fact, to which the biographer of Alexander Campbell calls attention, in connection with this paper of Thomas Campbell, viz.: "That no attempt was ever made by the opposers of the proposed movement to controvert directly a single position which it contained." In a word, the end and aim of this movement was to effect Christian union, under the guidance of the rule already enumerated: "Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent." The promoters of the work did not themselves anticipate the radical changes that would be effected by adherence to it. They did not stop to consider consequences. They knew that the principle was right and could not lead them out of the path of God's will. They felt sure of the divine approval and

Christian Association Organized.

pressed forward. So far the reformatory movement had progressed when Alexander Campbell reached the United States.

The Younger Campbell's Work.

In the meantime many very interesting and important incidents had occurred in Alexander's life and history fitting him for the leadership of the work inaugurated by his father, and preparing him to enter upon it at once upon his arrival in America. It would not be profitable in this narrative to consider the influence upon Mr. Campbell of many great and good men with whom he was associated in the Old World—men to whom he was more than willing to give credit and gratitude for their contributions to his mental awakening. He preserved intact his own individuality, but was at the same time open and receptive to the truth from whomsoever it might come. Impressibility is an evidence of true greatness, and a readiness to learn from others is a good indication of future power. Such men as Rowland Hill, James Alexander Haldane, Alexander Carson and John Walker—all of whom, it would seem, Mr. Campbell heard preach—such men could but leave a lasting impression upon the mind of their youthful hearer. He himself said in a letter, in 1835: "I am greatly indebted to all the reformers, from Martin Luther down to John Wesley. I could not enumerate or particularize the individuals, living and dead, who have assisted in forming my mind. I am in some way indebted to some person or other for every idea I have on every subject. When I begin to think of my debt of thought, I see an immense crowd of claimants. If all the Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Persian, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American teachers and authors were to demand their own from me, I do not know that I would have two mites to buy incense to offer upon the altar of my genius of originality for the honors vouchsafed to me."

But we must now call attention to Mr. Campbell's residence in Glasgow as a student of Glasgow University. As already stated, the father having gone to America, the son, with the remaining members of the family, determined to follow. All preparations having been made, they set sail from Londonderry with bright anticipations of a speedy meeting with the absent loved one. But an overruling Providence ordered otherwise. It is unnecessary to describe the wreck of the "Hibernia," the merciful preservation of himself and dear ones from a watery grave, or detail the incidents of the journey to Glasgow, where it was agreed the winter should be spent. I only call attention to the solemn circumstances under which he resolved to give himself to the ministry of the Word. It was in the midst of the violence of the storm, from the fury of which he had as yet no prospect of deliverance. His biographer brings the solemn scene before us most vividly: "It was now that Alexander, having done all that was possible for the present safety of his charge, abandoned himself to reflection, as he sat on the stump of the broken mast and in the near prospect of death felt as never before the vanity of the aims and ambitions of human life. The world now seemed to him a worthless void and all its attractions a vain and delusive show. Kingdoms, thrones and sceptres could not, he thought, if offered, excite one wish for their possession. The true objects of human desire and the true purposes of man's creation now appeared to him in all their excellence and glory. He thought of his father's noble life, devoted to God and to the salvation of his fellow-beings, and felt that such a calling, consecrated to the elevation and everlasting happiness of mankind, was indeed the highest and most worthy sphere of action in which any human being could engage. It was then, in that solemn hour, that he gave himself up wholly to God and resolved that if saved from the present peril, he would certainly spend his entire life in the ministry of the Gospel. It was at this moment that he for the first time fully decided upon adopting the ministry as his profession." It was a busy year Mr. Campbell spent at Glasgow. He felt the value of time and the importance of improving it. In close study and hard reading the days were quickly passed. From all sources he sought information, and above all he sought that divine wisdom which led him to care for the interests of his soul by preparing for eternity. His diary reveals how sincerely "he hungered and thirsted after righteousness." His stay in Glasgow, so the historian of his life informs us, "was destined to work an entire revolution in his views and feelings in respect to the existing denominations and to disengage his sympathies entirely from the Seceder denomination and every other form of Presbyterianism." His intimacy with Greville Ewing, who was a coadjutor of the Haldanes and others, had much to do in effecting this change. In his intercourse with Mr. Ewing he became thoroughly acquainted with the reformatory movement then in progress in Scotland under the leadership principally of the Haldane brothers—"a movement from which Mr. Campbell received his first impulse as a religious reformer and which may be justly regarded, indeed, as the

first phase of that religious reformation which he subsequently carried out so successfully to its legitimate issues." The enthronement of the Bible which characterized this movement; its independent attitude in relation to all church judicatories; its approval of lay preaching; the simple view of faith in Christ rather than in frames of mind or feeling—these and other kindred teachings met with his sincere approval. His frequent conversations with Mr. Ewing; his own reflections based on his observation of the existing religious state; his close reading of God's Word by which he was determined to try all the teachings and speculations of men, produced in him a decided dissatisfaction with his religious connection and a consequent unhappy and unsettled state of mind. Again a quotation from his biographer will be fitting: "He was in this unsettled state of mind as the semi-annual communion season of the Seceders approached and his doubts in regard to the character of such religious establishments occasioned him no little anxiety of mind concerning the course proper for him to pursue. His conscientious misgivings as to the propriety of sanctioning any longer, by participation, a religious system which he disapproved, and on the other hand his sincere desire to comply with all his religious obligations, created a serious conflict in his mind, from which he found it impossible to escape. At the time of preparation, however, he concluded that he would be in the way of his duty at least, and that he would go to the elders and get a metallic token, which every one who wished to communicate had to obtain, and that he would use or not afterward, as was sometimes done.

"The members asked for his credentials as a member of the Secession church and he informed them that his membership was in the Church of Ireland, and that he had no letter. They replied that in that case it would be necessary for him to appear before the Session and to be examined. He accordingly appeared before them, and, being examined, received the token. The hour at which the administration of the Lord's Supper was to take place found him still undecided, and as there were about eight hundred communicants and some eight or nine tables to be served in succession, he concluded to wait until the last table, in hopes of being able to overcome his scruples. Failing in this, however, and unable conscientiously to recognize the Seceder church as the Church of Christ, he threw his token upon the plate handed round and when the elements were passed along the table declined to partake with the rest. It was at this moment that the struggle in his mind was completed and the ring of the token falling upon the plate announced the instant at which he renounced Presbyterianism forever—the leaden voucher becoming thus a token not of communion but of separation."

Secession Church.

After a stay in Glasgow of just three hundred days from the time of shipwreck, Mr. Campbell set sail for the United States. Upon his arrival he found, as already indicated, the soil prepared for his sowing. He found the Christian Association of Washington, Pennsylvania, organized as an independent body of Christian people who recognized allegiance only to the truth as they understood it. He found that the aims and purposes of this association had been clearly set forth in the "Declaration and Address," the proofsheets of which he read on reaching this country. All this preparatory work had been done by Thomas Campbell. And now the younger Campbell "rejoiced to find himself so agreeably placed and so providentially brought to harmonize and co-operate with his revered father in the great work he had undertaken." It would be unprofitable to follow in detail the subsequent steps taken in this movement, until its entire independency was secured and it went forth untrammeled to fulfill the mission which claimed it. Suffice it for the purposes of this history to say that the "Christian Association of Washington, Pennsylvania"—a society of which the "Declaration" affirms—"this society by no means considers itself a church * * * but merely as voluntary advocates of church reformation"—applied for admission to the Synod of Pittsburg and was rejected, consequent upon which rejection the Christian Association formed themselves into an independent Church of Christ May 4, 1810, known as "The First Church of the Christian Association of Washington, meeting at Cross Roads and Brush Run, Washington County, Pa." Following this organization, Alexander Campbell was led to make a thorough examination of the subject of Christian baptism. Being convinced that the Scriptures recognized immersion only, he accordingly asked baptism at the hands of a Baptist preacher, who performed this solemn service. At the same time Thomas Campbell was baptized. "From the moment that Thomas Campbell concluded to follow the example of his son in relation to baptism he conceded to him in effect the guidance of the whole religious movement. Henceforth Alexander Campbell was to be the master spirit, and through-

out his long career we find the same spirit of loyalty to the truth which led him to take the initiative in regard to baptism." The little Brush Run Church—now an immersed community—was brought into favorable connection with the Baptists, who invited the independent congregation into the fellowship of their "Redstone Association." This invitation was accepted "provided always that we should be allowed to teach and preach whatever we learned from the Holy Scriptures regardless of any creed or formula in Christendom."

Space will not permit a narration of the circumstances which led to the separation from the "Redstone Association." In a history of the "Disciples," by B. B. Tyler, the statement is made: "The Campbells were never expelled from any Baptist church, nor from any association of Baptist churches. In the course of time life in the Redstone Association became so unpleasant that they voluntarily entered the Mahoning Association. In 1829 this association adjourned as such, sine die, the majority believing that there is no warrant in Scripture for such organizations of churches." From this dissolution dates the formal separation of the Baptists and Disciples. Henceforth there is no record of "entangling alliances," and the new movement, through mistakes and successes—accepting only the Bible as its standard—carved its prominent place among the mighty religious forces of this nineteenth century.

Redstone Association.

Let us now inquire as to the introduction and inauguration of this movement in Kentucky. "The close of the eighteenth and the early part of the present century," writes a student of the Campbell movement, "were remarkably characterized by efforts to restore to the world the simple Gospel as it was preached in the beginning, originating almost simultaneously in widely separated regions and amidst different and antagonistic sects." Such an effort was made in Kentucky by Barton Warren Stone—an effort inaugurated independently of the Campbell movement—and carried forward independently until the year 1832, at which time, after a correspondence between Stone and Campbell, a union of their forces was effected in the city of Lexington. Previous to this correspondence Mr. Campbell, on his second tour through Kentucky, met Mr. Stone at Georgetown. "The two laborers in the same great field formed at once a warm personal attachment to each other, which continued through life, and tended greatly to promote a subsequent union between the two yet distinct bands of reformers." It will be interesting to note briefly the history and work of Stone in Kentucky, the man whose writings, it is claimed, furnish "the first public documents written since the commencement of the Protestant Reformation in favor of the name 'Christian' as the Scriptural designation for all the disciples of Christ and the union of all Christians upon the Bible alone, to the exclusion of all party names, human creeds and confessions of faith." Barton Warren Stone was a native of Maryland, born December 24, 1772. Removing to Virginia in 1779, he remained there until he was about sixteen years of age. He was a good student and used well his opportunities for acquiring a good English education. He became interested as a youth in religious matters, but being unable to decide between the Baptists and Methodists, he gave up his religious struggle for the time, determining to enter the legal profession. With this end in view he entered in 1790 an academy in Guilford, North Carolina. Here, after a mighty spiritual conflict, lasting a year, he finally found the peace he craved. After completing his course of studies he was conscious of a desire to enter the ministry. Troubled as to whether or not he had been divinely called, he at last overcame his scruples and applied to become a candidate for the ministry in the Orange Presbytery. While preparing for his examination he became greatly perplexed on the subject of the "Trinity," but nevertheless passed the examining trial. "Before the next session of the Presbytery, however, when he was to receive license, he fell again into a depressed state, partly owing to pecuniary embarrassments, but more to the conflicting and abstruse doctrines of the theology with which he had been occupied." He concluded, finally, not to preach, and going to Georgia obtained, through the influence of his brothers, the appointment of Professor of Languages in an academy near Washington. Again his desire to preach revived, and returning to North Carolina, he received license from the Orange Presbytery. He was greatly discouraged in the beginning of his ministry. He was advised to go West, and made his way, through many dangers and trials to the then small village of Nashville, being much encouraged by the results of his efforts in preaching at various points along the route. Afterward he came to Kentucky, where his influence became such a mighty factor in the reformatory movement. He commenced preaching at Cane Ridge and Concord, Bourbon County, and was called later by these congregations to become their

Rev. B. W. Stone.

pastor. This call was made and accepted by Mr. Stone in the fall of 1798. He immediately began to prepare for his ordination by a study of the "Westminster Confession," to the doctrines of which he would be required to subscribe. But in his investigation he became so much troubled that he asked for a postponement of the ordination. However, it was thought best to proceed. He says, quoting from the biographical sketch I have before me: "I went into Presbytery and when the question was propounded, 'Do you receive and adopt the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Bible?' I answered aloud, so that the whole congregation might hear, 'I do, as far as I see it consistent with the Word of God.' No objection being made, I was ordained." Already his soul is restless under the restraints imposed by his church standard, and he is beginning to work his way out of ecclesiastical bondage into the large and comprehensive liberty of the fundamental principle of Protestantism—the right of private interpretation. Of the denominationalism of that day one has observed: "The Bible which set the soul of Luther free was itself fastened by a chain in the cloister at Erfurth. In like manner each religious party had sought to secure the Bible within its own narrow sectarian cell, not, indeed, by a metal or material chain, but by the spiritual fetters of partisan interpretation." It was these partisan interpretations—in the form of creeds, formularies, books of discipline, confessions of faith—as tests of fellowship and standards of orthodoxy—against which Stone earnestly protested. However, accepting the "Westminster Confession" with the proviso indicated above, he was ordained and continued to preach for the Presbyterian churches of Cane Ridge and Concord for several years. It was during this time—August, 1801—that there occurred the famous Cane Ridge revival. This great meeting is interesting both because of the strange religious phenomena which atended it and as well because from it dates the separation of Mr. Stone from the Presbyterian Church. This Cane Ridge revival was a great camp meeting—among the first of the kind ever held in the State. "It is probable," says one writer, "that the first meeting of the kind was held in July, 1800, in Logan County, Ky. The Rev. James McGready of the Presbyterian Church was the preacher." Thousands gathered to the place of assembly; provisions were brought for a prolonged stay; preaching, singing and praying were kept up continuously and the people gave themselves over to a religious enjoyment more animal than spiritual. Of the Cane Ridge meeting Mr. Stone says: "The roads were literally crowded with wagons, carriages, horsemen and footmen, moving to the solemn camp.

Famous Meeting.

It was judged by military men on the ground that there were between twenty and thirty thousand collected. Four or five preachers were frequently speaking at the same time, in different parts of the encampment without confusion. The Methodist and Baptist preachers aided in the work, and all appeared cordially united in it—of one mind and one soul, and the salvation of sinners seemed to be the great object of all." The strange feature of these meetings was the nervous affection known as "the jerks," which was regarded by good men as the direct work of the Spirit of God. "It suddenly struck down some to the earth, where they lay like dead men for hours; and it threw others into violent convulsions that were often fearfully protracted. This affection was involuntary and contagious or perhaps epidemic. It attacked indiscriminately the most pious and the most profligate. Like a panic, it sometimes seized entire congregations of worshipers, until five hundred have jerked at once with strange convulsions." Such physical phenomena are not altogether unknown in our own time, but I should say are characteristic of ignorant and superstitious communities. As fairly representative of the wild and unreasonable religious fervor which often marked these old-time camp meetings, suffer a quotation from the "Life of Elder John Smith," one of the most earnest advocates of the reformatory movement in Kentucky. His biographer narrates the following: "It was the spring of 1828. The Methodists had pitched their tents and spread their straw on the Stepstone—not far from Mt. Sterling—for a great revival, and with prayer and song they began to invoke the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire. Soon some strange influence seized the people, convicted sinners fell upon the ground and cried for mercy, while penitents wept in crowds about the altars. The old saw visions, and the young dreamed dreams. Strange voices fell upon their ears; unseen wings rustled around them and glorious sights ever and anon flitted before their eyes. Amid these scenes of rapturous disorder one man leaped from the straw where he had long been agonizing, and running to a maple tree near by, up which a wild grape-vine climbed, gazed into its branches with burning eyes, and shouted: 'I have at last found Him whom my soul has long been seeking! I see

Him in the tree-top! Come, friends, and help me get my Savior down,' and he pulled at the hanging vines till he fell exhausted to the ground. Another, who had for days and months wrestled with principalities and powers, in the vain hope of a spiritual deliverance, meeting late one evening the arch enemy of his soul, as he supposed, in a bodily form, fell upon a harmless wight of the neighborhood with desperate courage, and striking him to the earth with a sudden blow, pounded the imaginary devil to his heart's content." Such unthinking and meaningless performances—belonging rather to the unenlightened negro than to intelligent and educated people—did much to turn the attention of the thoughtful to the simple presentation of the Gospel as urged by Stone and his associates. The preaching of Stone—as yet a Presbyterian preacher—during the Cane Ridge meeting and subsequently was not, it would seem, considered sufficiently Calvinistic by the Presbyterian authorities. Before this memorable revival he had abandoned Calvinism as anti-Scriptural. He says of it: "Let me here speak when I shall be lying under the clods of the grave. Calvinism is among the heaviest clogs on Christianity in the world. It is a dark mountain between heaven and earth, and is among the most discouraging hindrances to sinners from seeking the kingdom of God, and engenders bondage and gloominess to the saints. Its influence is felt throughout the Christian world, even where it is least suspected. Its first link is total depravity. Yet there are thousands of precious saints in this system." Just before the beginning of the Cane Ridge revival, while as yet under the inspiration of a great meeting he had been attending in South Kentucky, he preached to his people at Cane Ridge from the words, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." Of this sermon he himself says: "On the universality of the Gospel and faith as the condition of salvation, I particularly dwelt and urged the sinner to believe in it and be saved." Certainly such preaching was not Calvinistic, however truly it may have declared the Gospel. At any rate, it was not acceptable to the staunch defenders of the Calvinistic system. Accordingly the matter was brought before the Synod at Lexington, Ky., in 1803. I cannot do better in this connection than to give the succinct statement of one of Stone's biographers: "Finding that the Synod would most likely decide against them, B. W. Stone and four others withdrew from their jurisdiction (not their communion) and sent in their protest to the proceedings. The Synod, however, proceeded to pass on them the sentence of 'suspension' for the crime of departing from the doctrines of the Confession of Faith, notwithstanding B. W. Stone had only promised to 'receive it so far as he found it consistent with the Word of God.' Soon after he called his congregation together and informed them he no longer sustained to them the relation of pastor, and though he should continue to preach among them, it would not be to build up Presbyterianism, but the Redeemer's Kingdom. He and his companions formed immediately what they termed the 'Springfield Presbytery,' and went on for about one year preaching and constituting churches. But discovering that it savored of partyism and was building up sectarianism, they immediately gave it up, and with all man-made creeds they threw it overboard and took the name 'Christian,' the name given by divine appointment, first at Antioch." * * * Elder Stone continues: "Yet from this period I date the commencement of that reformation which has progressed to this day. Through much tribulation and opposition we advanced and churches and preachers were multiplied." When congregations thus were multiplied and a name was sought for the churches collectively, they were called "The Christian Connection." Those not belonging to this "Connection" usually spoke of it as "The New Light Church," and its members as "New Lights." The history of how a union was consummated between the Cane Ridge Reformers, or "New Lights," led by Mr. Stone, and the Bethany Reformers, led by Mr. Campbell, is an interesting chapter. Space will not permit a detailed account. It may be said that the principal point of difference referred to the subject of baptism. Mr. Stone had at one time in his ministry about the same views in regard to baptism in its relation to the remission of sins as that entertained by Mr. Campbell, "but had strangely let it go from my (his) mind, until," he adds, "Mr. Campbell, on his visit to Kentucky, revived it afresh." The "Christian Connection," although immersion was generally practiced by them, thought it right to receive into their fellowship those who accepted Christ but who did not "feel it a duty to be baptized." Notwithstanding their differences on baptism, the two bodies were so similar in their advocacy of other great questions that union between them could not long be deferred. Both contended for the union of all Christians on the Bible alone;

Union of Reformers.

both opposed creeds and confessions of faith as tests of fellowship; both recognized man's responsibility "by urging sinners to believe on the Savior through the testimony of God, to repent of sins and obey the Gospel." The facts as to the final union effected are thus stated by one who has carefully gone over this interesting period of history. "The question of union was soon solved, as far as it could be solved by the ministrations of godly men who visited the congregations of both communities and taught them to worship together.

In 1831 John T. Johnson became a co-editor of the "Christian Messenger," a periodical published by Barton W. Stone at Georgetown. This editorial union was soon followed by the union of the two churches in Georgetown. At the close of the same year a general meeting was held at Georgetown, including Christmas Day, and continuing four days. Another was held at Lexington, including New Year's Day following. No formal action was taken at either meeting, because the congregationalism of both parties was so pure and simple that it was supposed to be impossible to take any formal action. But a better understanding and increased fraternal regard was the result of the general interchange of views by the leading preachers of both parties. In a short time the two congregations in Lexington united. A union of the two churches in Paris next took place; and so the work went on till nearly all the two classes of reformers were united and became one people throughout the State of Kentucky." Some, however, objected to the preaching of immersion as necessary to church fellowship, and continued to accept the mystical theory of conversion. "These appropriating the name 'Christian Church' denominationally" have crystallized into a small sect, scattered throughout various parts of the country. Because of their name, confusion is sometimes created in communities where both bodies have church organizations. It may be proper to record just here a few words as to the "name" question. Mr. Stone advocated, as has been stated, the name "Christian," Mr. Campbell preferred "Disciples." Alexander Campbell wrote as follows on this subject: "I have heard much said in behalf of the name Christian for thirty years and I am only more and more persuaded that the Apostles had better reasons for not assuming it than any living man can give for wearing it. I am not, however, pertinacious. The brethren all have a vote in this matter and among the candidates for public favor I give my vote for 'Disciples,' or 'Disciples of Christ.' 'Disciples of Christ' is a more ancient title than 'Christian,' while it fully includes the whole idea. It claims our preference for four reasons: First, it is more ancient; second, it is more descriptive; third, it is more Scriptural; fourth, it is more unappropriated." In Kentucky our people are generally known as "The Christian Church," although there is no objection to the name "Disciples"; in fact, that designation is coming to be commonly accepted. Before leaving this part of our narrative it should be stated in justice to the truth of history that the movement in Kentucky led by B. W. Stone antedated the work of Alexander Campbell. In view of this fact, that is magnanimous language, worthy the scholar and Christian, used by Stone: "I will not say there are no faults in Brother Campbell; but there are fewer, perhaps, in him than any man I know on earth; and over these few my love would throw a veil and hide them from view forever. I am constrained, and willingly constrained, to acknowledge him the greatest promoter of this reformation of any man living. The Lord reward him." Sufficient has been written in this paper to bring out the main facts as to the origin and progress of the Disciples of Christ in the United States. It will be seen that this people has had a checkered history. They have weathered many storms and know the meaning of conflict. In all their exciting contests they have shown themselves to be actuated by a sincere desire to know the truth. They have claimed only the independence of Protestants—the right to search the Scriptures for themselves and to make the Bible, rather than any fixed and stereotyped interpretation of it, the rule of their living. To-day they are a recognized power in the religious world, ready to co-operate with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. As the years have gone by they have come to be better understood, and are now on cordial terms with all organizations that are seeking to subserve the interests of the Master's Kingdom. I find, from the Year Book of the Disciples of Christ for 1895, that they number in the United States 863,019, having 9,058 churches, 6,037 Sunday Schools, 657,958 Sunday School scholars, 2,559 Endeavor societies, 4,928 ministers. The value of their church property is $14,821,947. They publish twenty-two periodicals, several of them taking a high rank in their class. Their literature is increasing in value and efficiency every year. They have six universities, a score and more of colleges, besides a goodly number of institutes and schools. It is a fact worthy of record that the first educational

"Christian Messenger."

institution of the higher class among the Disciples was Bacon College, established in Georgetown, Ky., in 1836. In 1839 it was removed to Harrodsburg. In 1857, the institution having suspended in 1850 on account of lack of support, it was revived by Mr. John B. Bowman, who secured a charter of enlarged provisions, and a change of name to "Kentucky University." Transylvania University was chartered by the Legislature of Virginia in 1783, and after an existence of sixty-six years it became, by an act of the Legislature, a part of Kentucky University. This flourishing university has been located in Lexington since 1865. Bethany College, located at Bethany, W. Va., the work of Mr. Campbell's hands, was not chartered until 1840. As a matter of interesting historic information the above is worth remembering. It shows how early the Disciples of our own State turned their attention to the great work of higher education. They are doing efficient work in every field that claims the attention of the Christian world. Through the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions—both organizations active and wide awake—the Disciples contributed to foreign missions during 1894 the sum of $99,607, to say nothing of money contributed independently. The General Missionary Society, with its various Boards of Church Extension, Negro Education and Evangelization, contributed to the home field during the same year $51,238. This does not include the contributions of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions or the State and District organizations for the same purpose, which would bring the total to $248,472. The grand total for the year for all purposes is given as $3,701,579. These facts may not give room for self-congratulation, but they unquestionably indicate great progress in good works.

Christian Church in Louisville.

We are now prepared to consider the history of the Christian Church in Louisville. In 1883 Mr. J. P. Torbitt, well and favorably known in the city both as a business man of high standing and a superb Christian gentleman, published a pamphlet of eighteen pages giving in very concise but interesting form the main facts as to the inauguration and establishment of the reformatory movement in Louisville. This pamphlet, with a few prefatory statements of my own and a few changes and omissions made necessary by the lapse of years, shall be here incorporated. It may be of interest to state that P. S. Fall, whose place in the establishment of the Louisville church is brought out by Mr. Torbitt, met Mr. Campbell for the first time in this city in 1824. He was greatly impressed with the preaching of the Bethany sage. Although acquainted with the writings of Mr. Campbell—notably the "Christian Baptist"—he had not before been favored with an opportunity to hear his eloquent words. It must have been this visit to Louisville, when Mr. Campbell was the guest of Mr. Fall and preached at several prominent churches in the city, that prompted the very eloquent eulogy of George D. Prentice, of the then "Louisville Journal." Of Mr. Campbell this distinguished editor has to say: "His intellect, it is scarcely too much to say, is among the clearest, richest, profoundest ever vouchsafed to man. Indeed, it seems to us that in the faculty of abstract thinking —in so to say the sphere of abstract thought—he has few, if any, living rivals. Every intellectual person of the slightest metaphysical turn who has heard Alexander Campbell in the pulpit or in the social circle, must have been especially impressed by the wonderul facility with which his faculties move in the highest planes of thought. Ultimate facts stand forth as boldly in his consciousness as sensations do in that of most other men. He grasps and handles the highest, subtlest, most comprehensive principles as if they were the liveliest impressions of the senses. No poet's soul is more crowded with imagery than his is with the ripest forms of thought. Surely the life of a man thus excellent and gifted is a part of the common treasure of society. In his essential character he belongs to no sect or party, but to the world." As calling up an olden day, such an extract as the above is valuable. I have not anywhere met with a biographical sketch of P. S. Fall. He was an Englishman, and on his coming to this country soon acquired prominence as a Baptist preacher. He was scholarly in his tastes, refined in his manners, and noted for his remarkable correct use of words. For a great number of years he labored in Nashville, Tenn., and previously, I think, had conducted a female school at Frankfort, Ky. He was greatly loved by all who knew him. He lived to a good old age—long enough to see the work of his hands thoroughly established. Within the past few years he has been gathered to his fathers. "He being dead, yet speaketh."

Rev. P. S. Fall's Work.

Mr. Torbitt will now tell the story of his work: "In the winter of 1821 P. S. Fall, having been then about two years in the ministry of the Baptist church, was invited to visit Louisville for the purpose of preaching, the visit resulting in a request

that a regular monthly appointment should be made. A few Baptists who had organized into a church met on these occasions to attend to church business and to worship on Saturday, as was the Baptist custom. On Sunday they occupied the old court house, which was sometimes filled to overflowing. These appointments continued through the year 1822. At the request of the church Mr. Fall removed to Louisville in the beginning of the year 1823, and opened a school. In the latter part of 1823 a committee, of which Mr. Fall was chairman, was appointed to reconstruct the church. A covenant was drawn up after the model of the Enoch Baptist Church of Cincinnati, and a new constitution in the form of a creed was prepared, which, being reported to the church, was unanimously adopted.

"About this time Mr. Fall received through a friend a copy of Alexander Campbell's famous sermon on 'The Law,' which he read with great interest, and the truths taught in this discourse he now regards as the basis of the reformation he has since been pleading."

It may be interesting to interrupt Mr. Torbitt's narrative to say that the occasion on which this famous sermon was preached was destined to become memorable. The discourse was founded on Romans, viii., 3: "For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh." It was delivered before a Baptist Association and created great excitement. Of it Dr. Richardson, his biographer, says: "Discarding theological and employing Scriptural definitions and divisions, he shows that 'the law' signifies the whole Mosaic dispensation; and while he condemns the modern distinction of moral, judicial and ceremonial law as calculated to perplex the mind, he takes care to guard against the supposition that he had any intention of weakening the force of moral obligation or dispensing with the great and immutable principles upon which the Mosaic law itself was based, but which that law did not originate; his object being to show that the law of Moses, while it embodied some of the applications of these principles, was a distinct and peculiar institution designed for special ends and for a limited time." It was a sharp and incisive distinction drawn between the law and the Gospel—the one temporary, the other enduring; the one limited and local, the other universal. Mr. Torbitt continues:

Several numbers of the 'Christian Baptist' also fell into Mr. Fall's hands, which he studied with great interest and which influenced him to a more critical study of the New Testament. He was a profound scholar or great critical acumen.

He and others became subscribers to the 'Christian Baptist,' and though some of the articles which appeared in it were read with great repugnance, still the investigations that took place in the family circle and amongst the members of the church, where every inch of ground was debated, resulted in the decision that the Church of Jesus Christ was to be based on that tried and sure foundation that God had laid in Zion, and not upon such a covenant and constitution as they had recently constructed. The decision was unanimous that these should be rejected and the law of the Lord recognized as the only rule of faith and manners. This occurred in the latter part of the year 1824, and the following is the declaration unanimously adopted by the church at that time, copied from the original manuscript:

Renunciation of Creeds.

'Whereas, We are by the will of God, as we trust, and according to the directions of His words, united upon the belief that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah, the Son of the living God, and that He gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all inquity and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works; and, whereas, we deem it important that we should distinctly understand ourselves upon the subject of the basis of our union as a church, we, the Church of Jesus Christ, meeting together in Louisville, do hereby declare and agree that we do renounce all human instruments of union such as creeds, confessions of faith and formulas of doctrine and practice, and that we receive the New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ as our only creed, and the only rule of our faith and practice, the constitution on which we are built and the perfect and sufficient guide of our steps in all things pertaining to life and godliness. And we do hereby acknowledge that having been baptized into the name of Christ, and thereby having put on Christ, it is our duty, and we are under the strongest obligations to observe, study and practice the commandments of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is head over all things to the church, which is His body, and whom we acknowledge to be our only Savior, our Prophet, Priest and King, and whose religion, as taught by Him and the holy apostles, authorized and commissioned by Him, we believe to have superseded every other religion and to be

alone obligatory on the whole human race, Jews and Gentiles.'

During the latter part of the year 1824 and the year 1825 the congregation was accustomed to break the loaf every Lord's Day and to attend regularly to the contribution for the poor. These duties were felt to be incumbent upon it after the example of the early Christians. It did not imagine that this course would jeopardize its standing in the Baptist community, from which it had no idea of separating. Every church was acknowledged as independent of all others and to be at liberty to obey the New Testament in all things. It was an admitted principle, moreover, that the internal structure of each congregation was a matter for its own consideration—not subject to the decision of any ecclesiastical body.

In the autumn of 1825 the proper arrangements were made for attending the Long Run Association. Mr. Fall had been the clerk of that association in 1824, and had been appointed to preach the introductory sermon and write the circular letter for 1825. Mr. Fall felt it his duty to express in this letter the convictions that had resulted from a careful study of the New Testament. It was afterwards published by and at the expense of some of the members of the association, with the following introduction, copied from the original manuscript:

'The following essay on the importance of the Holy Bible was presented to the Long Run Association in the form of a circular letter. On being read, it was immediately moved that it should be adopted. This motion was overruled, and it was committed to a committee of arrangement, who were to prepare it for a second reading on the next day. When, under investigation before the committee, it was read sentence by sentence, every objection that presented itself to any member of the committee was proposed and insisted on until it was seen to be futile; and when thus passed, those who had offered objections still persisted in objecting, not because there was anything exceptional in the letter itself, but, as they said, for fear some prejudiced person might read it and give it a construction meaning it was not intended to bear."

'When it was again read before the association, no investigation of its merits or demerits took place. This the association was advised by the moderator not to enter upon, lest they should be detained there till dark. Some objections were raised, but not one that was the result of an understanding of the subject.

'When the vote was taken on its reception, the association was equally divided, and it became the moderator's duty to give the casting vote. This he did in the negative, assigning as a reason "that some ignorant person might read the letter and give it a meaning it was not intended to bear."

'Considering the holy volume is too much neglected by our church, and not wishing a testimony against such neglect to be lost, several persons agreed among themselves to request the writer to print it at their expense. He has complied with their request, and we now present it to the church, asking only an impartial examination and investigation of its contents.'

Here follows the circular letter. It is too long to introduce in this paper and is not essential to the narrative. It is in Mr. Fall's usual clear and logical style, and is a masterful exposition of the place which the Scriptures occupy in the salvation of the souls of men. He contends that the written words of the sacred volume are not a dead letter, but that they are spirit and life. No miraculous spiritual influence is needed to make them effective in conversion. He proceeds to show that the Word of God is "the only and the sufficient and perfect rule of faith and practice." If a perfect rule, then human creeds are unnecessary. In fact, as Thomas Campbell observes: "Every book adopted by any party as its standard for all matters of doctrine, worship, discipline and government, forms the Bible of that party." The Bible is "the rule of faith." By faith he does not mean a system of doctrine—the interpretations and conclusions of men—but the essential truth of the Bible itself. "In fact, it is clearly to be proved that every position we are to receive of a religious nature is originated with God and explicitly taught in the Holy Bible; and that we are neither commanded nor required to believe anything not contained therein as a religious truth." The Bible is, likewise, the "rule of practice." To it we must go for guidance in our individual and church life. If we do not find there a form of "church government" adequate to the needs of Christ's church, we need not hope to devise one that shall be regarded with the sacredness of authority. Thirdly, the Scriptures are the only rule of both faith and practice. "If there were more rules than one, and all agreed, then all but one would be unnecessary; and if they disagreed, no one could ascertain which had the highest claim on our attention." Next, the sufficiency of the Bible as a rule of faith and practice is emphasized with great earn-

estness. He then concludes by speaking of the perfectness of the divine revelation and exhorts his brethren to read the Scriptures, not as a text book, to support favorite systems, "but considering it as an infallible and inspired record of facts to be known, truths to be believed, and actions to be pursued." This letter, which would scarcely create comment to-day, seems to have been looked upon at that time suspiciously.

Mr. Torbitt continues: This circular letter was duly read before the Long Run Association, and excited much attention, and, to the surprise of the author, much resistance. Its proposition was, in substance: 'The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the only infallible and sufficient rule of faith and practice.' This seemed so clear that no one could question it, but when it had been read, one after another arose and assailed it, and it was committed for investigation to the committee of arrangements, while two brethren—Allan and Voorhies—were required to write another in case this should be rejected. Its merits were thoroughly canvassed, every word of it being closely scrutinized. The committee could not question its truths. A few verbal alterations were made and an explanatory note added to its close; but after it had been again read before the association it was rejected by the casting vote of the moderator, Geo. Waller.

Thus, the first movement among the Baptists of Kentucky in the direction of those principles for which we plead was made by the congregation in Louisville; and the first document presented to any Baptist association emanated from the same church. That document divided the association equally, and before some who opposed it left the house, as they themselves stated, they questioned the motives that led to their action. Afterwards they became warm advocates of these principles—Benjamin Allan, for instance, who took up his residence in Nashville, Tennessee, and lived and died firmly under their influence.

In 1825, at its close, Mr. Fall left Louisville. Benjamin Allan succeeded him, and the church became quite large. But a Baptist preacher, Dr. S. M. Noel, who had, in private, strongly advocated the circular letter, and had said, 'if he had been there it should have passed,' saw proper to change his views, and went to Louisville to induce the church to follow his example. He alarmed some timid members, by fear of being cut off from the association, and about thirty abandoned the New Testament as a platform and went back to the old 'covenant and constitution' which they had, as previously noted, given up.

Thus the church was divided in sentiment into two parties—a large majority contending for the New Testament as the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice, and a small minority for the 'old constitution' which they had a few years before abandoned. But notwithstanding these differences, they continued to worship together as one body for several years, Benjamin Allan being pastor.

In the latter part of the year 1829, Jacob Creath, Jr. (though considerable opposition was made to it), was invited to hold a protracted meeting, which continued several weeks.

About the close of this meeting the usual monthly Saturday meeting for transaction of business was held, and in the midst of the meeting Cornelius Van Buskirk, who was clerk of the church, seized the books of the church, and, amid much confusion, cried out, 'All who are for the "Old Constitution" follow me,' and about thirty members went with him to another part of the room and organized as a separate body. The church at this time numbered nearly three hundred. The majority met the next day and excluded Van Buskirk and those who went with him for disorderly conduct, and from this time the two parties worshiped separately as two distinct bodies, and were opprobiously styled 'Campbellites' and 'Wallerites;' Benjamin Allan being pastor of the former and George Waller of the latter.

Dissensions in the Church.

The feeling between the two parties became very bitter. It seems that at the time Van Buskirk seized the church books another one of his party pocketed the key of the house and locked the majority out, and they, in turn, entered the house through a window, took off the old lock and replaced it with a new one, and locked out the 'Old Constitution' party. A suit was brought by the 'Old Constitution' party for the entire property, and the suit was finally decided in favor of the New Testament party. In the meantime, however, an arrangement was made by which the time for the occupation of the house was equally divided between the two parties. All this time, and for several years afterwards, the New Testament party regarded themselves a Baptist Church, belonging to the Long Run Association, and their records show that they bore the name of the 'First Baptist Church of Jesus Christ of Louisville, Ky.,' and that not till the year 1833 did they assume the name of 'Disciples of Christ.'

The following letter, taken from the old church

records, addressed to the Long Run Association, dated August, 1831, shows in detail the status of the quarrel between the two parties at that time:

"Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in August, 1831, the church met, and, after praise and prayer, the letter to the association was read and adopted and the committee discharged. The church then proceeded to appoint messengers to the association. It was agreed that Brothers Hezekiah Puryear, Jesse Swindler, Edmund Green and John Bledsoe bear the following letter:

"Louisville, Saturday before the fourth Lord's day in August, 1831.—The Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, in this city, to the Long Run Association when assembled at Bethel, Shelby County, Ky., Friday before the first Lord's day in September next:

"Dear Brethren: Through the goodness of God we are once more permitted to address you by letter, to let you know something relative to the difficulties through which we have had to pass since your last annual meeting. To give you all in detail would tire your patience and far exceed the limits of a common letter. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few facts as they took place, to the best of our recollection, beginning at our September meeting, 1830.

"At this meeting, in consequence of some dissatisfaction made known, the vote of the church was taken whether Brother Benj. Allan should continue as our pastor or not, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority—say about forty-five to fifteen. The vote was then taken whether the church was satisfied with the covenant and rules of decorum or not (under which she had lived and had been recognized by the Long Run Association as the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ in this place for the last five or six years). This question was decided in the affirmative by a still larger majority, about fifty-eight to two. The minority then appeared to yield. Before our next meeting in course, however, the minority had one secret meeting (if no more), and appointed a committee to wait on Brother Allan with a request (as they said) from many members of the church (say forty) that he should resign the pastoral care of the church. This being made known at our October meeting, and there being no more members present than at our September meeting, the vote of the church was again taken on the same questions as stated above, and again decided in the affirmative by about the same proportion of majority—say about sixty-three for Brother Allan's continuance and twenty-nine against him; eighty-seven for the rules and covenant and five against them. The minority then moved that the church should appoint a committee to settle a difficulty, which they either would not or could not define, which motion was negatived by a large majority, and the minority admonished to submit. In the midst of which the minority, after having secretly taken the keys of the meeting-house, and forcibly the church books and papers, with much noise and angry tumult broke off from the church. For which heretical course Cornelius Van Buskirk, William Colgin, Benj. Sly, and all who joined them in their factious conduct were excluded from the church. This party of excluded persons not only refused to give up the keys of the meeting-house to the church or doorkeeper when demanded by the Trustees, but locked the doors against the church and deprived her of her own place of worship. The Trustees then took possession of the house and tendered the party half the time in it as a place of worship till other arrangements could be made, which offer the party refused, and brought suit against the Trustees for forcible entry and detainer, and notwithstanding the party were nonsuited or cast, and the church through her Trustees continues to offer them half the time in the house, viz.: The first and third weeks in each month and every other fifth week alternately as they come in the year, the said party has renewed the suit against the Trustees, and continues to harass the church with a lawsuit before the unbelievers, as may be seen on the records of the Jefferson Circuit Court of Kentucky, and attested by many who have witnessed their shameful conduct.

"These are some of the difficulties through which the church has had to pass during the last year, and we make it known to you not because we love to accuse or give you unnecessary trouble, but because we anticipate that this factious party of excluded persons, aided and encouraged by Brother Geo. Waller, who acts as their pastor or moderator, will attempt to impose themselves upon the Long Run Association as the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ in this place. As the church has never been able to get her books and papers which Cornelius Van Buskirk took by violence and obstinately refused to give up, she cannot in a city like this, where members are almost constantly coming to and going from, be expected to give an exact statement of her members without the books in which the names are enrolled. From the data we have

efore us, the following are our members. Two ndred and ninety-four are reported on the min- tes of last year; received by baptism, ten; by letter, ine; recantation, one; excluded, thirty; dis- issed by letter, five; so that our total number is vo hundred and seventy-nine.

"We send our beloved brethren, Jesse Swindler, Iezekiah Puryear, Edmund Green, and John Bled- oe to sit with you. And now may the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you and ll that call upon his name. Done by order of the hurch at her August meeting, day and date above amed."

Overtures were made several times for an ami- able settlement of the differences between the wo parties, but the only result reached was a joint ccupation of the house at the corner of Fifth and Green streets, with equal division of time, and this rrangement was continued until the creed party inally purchased the interest of the other party in he house. Benjamin Allan continued to preach or the Disciples, with occasional assistance from visiting preachers.

In November, 1831, the Disciples resolved to dis- continue the regular Saturday monthly meeting as a court for business, which up to this time they were accustomed to hold, as under the Baptist usage.

In April, 1833, Boards of Bishops and Deacons were elected. The church records do not show that such officers were elected previous to this time. The first Board of Elders consisted of Jesse Swind- ler, John Bledsoe and Bartlett Hardy; and of Dea- cons Peter Priest, David Gordon and Theodore S. Bell, and from this time the records show that the church assumed the name of "Disciples of Christ."

March 14, 1835, the Disciples sold their entire interest in the house, corner Fifth and Green, to the Baptists for $2,550, the Baptists assuming all debts on the house, and simultaneously the Disciples bought a small house of worship, on leased ground, from the Primitive Methodists, located on Second Street, between Market and Jefferson, to which they moved, and thus ended the connection between the Baptists and Disciples in the City of Louisville.

January, 1836, the membership of the church hav- ng increased, a committee consisting of Lock- land, Trabue, Lamb, and Naylor was appointed to determine a plan and make arrangements for the erection of a new house of worship, and at the same meeting a committee was appointed consisting of Lockland, Trabue Bohannon, and Hardy, to select a suitable location for the new church and to sell the house then occupied on Second Street.

In July, 1836, by a unanimous vote of the congre- gation, Gordon Gates was called to teach the con- gregation and act as its president. During the year 1836 the committee, appointed for that purpose, selected a lot on Fifth Street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and commenced the erection of a new house of worship thereon, which, being finished during the year 1837, was occupied by the congre- gation. When completed, a debt of about $2,000 remained on the property.

In April, 1837, George W. Elley was called and entered on his duties as preacher. He remained in this position till May, 1840, about three years. Elder B. F. Hall, who was regarded as a very able man, was called to the pastorate, and entered on the duties of the office July, 1840, and continued until November, 1842. He was succeeded by Elder D. S. Burnet, who preached for the congregation about six months, and was succeeded by Elder Allen Kendrick, who remained about one year.

In May, 1845, Carrol Kendrick was called as preacher for the congregation.

During the eight years since the removal from Second to Fifth Street, the congregation had gradu- ally grown in numbers and in material strength, and in the spring of 1845, after a number of consulta- tions on the subject, it was finally determined to sell the lot and house of worship on Fifth Street. On the 30th of June, 1845, a sale of the house and lot was made to Rev. Henry Adams, pastor of the col- ored Baptist Church, for $5,000. The congregation then moved to a school house on Grayson Street until arrangements could be made for the erection of a new house of worship.

January 1, 1846, a lot 60x160 feet in size, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, was bought of the Bank of Ken- tucky, for $4,500, and arrangements were at once made to erect a house of worship thereon. James Trabue, John Christo- pher, W. C. Kidd, R. P. Lightburn, and J. B. Slaughter were appointed a committee to raise money for that purpose. Application was at the same time made to the Legislature of Kentucky, and a charter was obtained under the corporate name of "Walnut Street Christian Church of Louis- ville, Ky." The incorporators were: R. P. Light- burn, W. D. Scott, Wm. Terry, J. B. Slaughter, and E. P. Pope.

Walnut Street Church.

During the year 1846 the new house was erected,

and so far completed that the congregation moved into the basement. About this time a few of the members, thirteen in number, with John Baker as their leader, formed a small mission church on Hancock Street, which was for a number of years partly supported by the members of the Walnut Street Church. This mission church after a gradual growth of some years, sold its property on Hancock Street and bought the house of worship on Floyd and Chestnut streets, and has now grown to be a large and influential congregation. Its present place of worship is on Broadway, between Floyd and Preston. Rev. F. M. Dowling is the efficient pastor. Carrol Kendrick was succeeded as preacher by Henry T. Anderson, who commenced his labors with the congregation November, 1847, and remained till October, 1853.

H. T. Anderson will be long remembered by his brethren of this congregation. He was of simple habits, a hard and persistent student, a ripe scholar in all that pertains to the Bible and Christianity, and was richly endowed with all the elements necessary for a forcible and successful teacher. He possessed a strong and living faith in God's promises, and although he was often surrounded with most discouraging circumstances, he lived with unwavering faith, and in the full assurance that God would never leave nor forsake him. His sermons were always interesting and attracted good audiences. While not elaborate or ornate, they were full of instruction and very suggestive, and calculated to make a reading and thinking congregation. The writer is of opinion that the work done by Mr. Anderson during his ministry of seven years has been a large factor in the development of primitive Christianity in the City of Louisville. After leaving Louisville, he made a translation of the New Testament, which is regarded by many as the best that has yet appeared. A few years ago his spirit passed away to that God whom he so fully trusted, and his works do follow him.

In January, 1854, Curtis J. Smith, a very eloquent and attractive speaker, was called by the congregation, and remained as her preacher until October, 1855. While C. J. Smith had charge of the congregation, D. P. Henderson, of Canton, Mo., commenced a series of meetings April 29, 1855. These meetings continued four months, till July 29, and were eminently successful in the conversion of sinners and in quickening the zeal and spiritual life of the church. When the meeting closed he returned to his home at Canton, Mo., and accepted a call of the congregation on the 12th of August to take th pastoral charge thereof, and on the 18th of Octo ber, 1855, entered upon the duties of the office November 2, 1856, W. C. Rogers was employed t assist Mr. Henderson temporarily.

During the year 1859 a number of consultation were had, and the propriety discussed of building a new house of worship. The congregation in the past few years had grown largely in numbers and the house was too small to accommodate the large audiences comfortably.

It was finally determined, though with some opposition, to pull down the old house and erect a more commodious one on the same site, and D. P. Henderson, James Trabue and William Kaye were appointed the building committee, with instructions to carry out the wishes of the congregation.

April 1, 1860, Mr. Henderson preached the last sermon in the old church edifice, and immediately thereafter the work of pulling down commenced, and the congregation moved to Masonic Temple, and held her regular meetings there until the new house was so far completed that the basement could be occupied.

The corner-stone of the church edifice now occupied by the congregation, Fourth and Walnut streets, was laid on the 18th of May, 1860. Only a few were present, and no ceremony. There were placed in the corner-stone a golden shield, on which were engraved the names of the officers of the congregation, the finance committee, the building committee, the names of the architects and contractors, two copies of the "Christian Union," the morning papers of the city, some small American coins, a handful of wheat, Fall's Review of Transylvania Presbytery, Henderson's Discourse on Baptism, a photograph of the old church building, and a copy of King James' version of the Bible.

After occupying the Masonic Temple about eleven months the congregation moved into the basement of the new house, which was formally opened March 17, 1861. P. S. Fall and D. P. Henderson delivered sermons on the occasion, which were afterward published in pamphlet form.

During all the years of the Civil War this congregation kept up all its regular meetings for worship, and generally with good attendance, and although political animosity was very bitter throughout the country, harmony among the members was largely preserved.

Mr. Henderson's labors as pastor terminated No-

vember 1, 1866, when he received the appointment of evangelist of this congregation. The ministry of Mr. Henderson had continued for over eleven years, during which time there were frequent and large accessions to the church, and greater material and moral strength and prosperity than ever before in her history.

Henry T. Anderson and George G. Mullins filled the pulpit temporarily after D. P. Henderson's departure.

June 2, 1867, D. S. Burnett was called as permanent preacher, but died at Baltimore before he could begin his labors here.

August 21, 1867, Thomas N. Arnold, of Frankfort, accepted the invitation of the congregation to become her preacher, and commenced his ministry October 6, 1867. He gave good satisfaction, but resigned April 14, 1868.

During the year 1868 the mission church on Fifteenth and Jefferson streets was established by this congregation, and James C. Keith employed to take charge of it. This mission—now an independent congregation—has a very attractive church home, recently improved and enlarged. Rev. E. V. Spicer has been their pastor for several years.

June 3, 1868, Dr. Winthrop H. Hopson, of Richmond, Va., was called to the pastorate of the Walnut Street congregation. He accepted and began his labors with us September 6, 1868. Dr. Hopson was regarded as one of our best preachers. He was of imposing presence, had a rich, cultivated voice, was a close, logical reasoner, and was very acceptable to the large audiences that uniformly attended his meetings.

Up to this time the congregation had worshiped in the basement of the new house, the upper part being unfinished, and in the year 1869 it was determined to finish the upper part. A good list of subscriptions was obtained, the building committee reorganized, and the work put under contract and finished in the spring of 1870.

Sunday, April 24, 1870, the auditorium was formally opened, Dr. Hopson preaching morning and evening.

The cost of finishing the house was $30,540, and the entire cost, including some additional ground, amounted in round numbers to $66,000. A debt amounting to about $18,000 was left to be provided for, which, with the debt of $8,000 contracted in building a church on Hancock Street for the colored Disciples, weighed heavily for some time on the usefulness and vitality of the church. During the years 1871 and 1872, by order of this congregation, the church edifice on Hancock Street was built and turned over to the colored Disciples, the work being done under a committee composed of R. P. Lightburn, R. H. Wilson, and E. H. Bland, and the title being placed in the trustees of the Walnut Street congregation.

Dr. Hopson resigned, and preached his farewell sermon May 31, 1874. He was very popular with his congregation, and had so endeared himself to the great majority of them that they parted with him sorrowfully and with marked reluctance.

November 15, 1874, Samuel Kelly was employed to preach for the congregation until a permanent preacher should be obtained.

J. S. Lamar, of Augusta, Ga., was called April 4, 1875. He was very highly esteemed as a scholar and preacher, and the congregation became warmly attached to him. He, however, felt under obligations to return to the church at Augusta, Ga., and resigned March 5, 1876, and preached his farewell discourse April 16, 1876.

B. B. Tyler, of Frankfort, Ky., was called March 26, 1876, and commenced his labors May 7, 1876. Mr. Tyler was pastor at the time Mr. Torbitt wrote. His history, therefore, ends here.

The ministry of Mr. Tyler was eminently successful. He remained with the congregation some five years. At present he holds a very responsible and influential post in New York City. His successor was A. I. Hobbs, a man of strong character and marked individuality. He was a leader of men, and his influence was always felt in any gathering of his church. Mr. Hobbs died a few years since, occupying at the time of his death a prominent position in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. His friends in Louisville are many, and his work will not die.

E. L. Powell followed Dr. Hobbs, coming to assume charge of the work in September, 1887. Since his coming, the Walnut Street congregation has established two mission churches at Clifton and Parkland, both of which are doing good work and in course of time will add greatly to the strength of our cause in the city.

April 26, 1876, the congregation accepted amendments of its charter, granted by the Legislature of Kentucky. These amendments authorize the church to issue bonds on the church property, and to change the name of the corporation from "Walnut Street Christian Church of Louisville, Ky.," to "First Christian Church of Louisville, Ky."

There are now in the city some ten congregations

of Disciples. They comprise a membership of fully 3,000. They are the First Christian Church, Broadway Christian Church, Jefferson Street Christian Church, Third Christian Church, located at Eighteenth and Chestnut, of which Rev. D. F. Stafford is the efficient pastor; Central Church, Second and Kentucky; Campbell Street, Portland Avenue, and the two recent missions, Clifton and Parkland, and Hancock street—the last named the only colored church of Disciples in the city. Most of these churches are doing well and steadily increasing in strength.

List of City Churches.

Nearly all of these congregations are the immediate offspring of the First Christian Church, and have been her missions. Not having the necessary records, it has been impossible to give the history of each of them.

The Disciples also have an orphans' home, located on Eighth and Jefferson streets. While this is an institution supported by the churches in the State, it was inaugurated by the Louisville congregations. The work of this Christian home has proved a blessing to many children and those who have labored to carry it forward have found their service to be an inspiration and joy. The home was incorporated July, 1883, and was formally opened May, 1884. Its first location was 1013 E. Jefferson Street. During this period of eleven years—to January 1, 1895—158 children have been received and 101 have gone forth from the home. There are now 57 children in the home.

Orphans' Home.

There is also located in this city, under the management of the General Christian Missionary Society, a Disciples' school for the education of negro preachers. Our religious press is ably represented by the Guide Printing and Publishing Company on Walnut Street, near the First Christian Church. This company publishes the "Christian Guide," the State paper of the Disciples. The importance attached to the religious press by Mr. Campbell as an evangelizing and uniting force is clearly shown in the establishment of the two periodicals with which his name is so honorably associated—"The Christian Baptist" and "The Millennial Harbinger," whose first number was issued in January, 1830. The Disciples, as has been shown previously, are most creditably represented in this department of literature, and there is no paper among them more strongly edited than is the "Christian Guide," W. J. Loos holding the responsible and dignified office of editor.

In the course of this narrative, very many references have been made to the teachings of the Disciples on various religious questions. Without this, there could have been no satisfactory statement of the external incidents marking their progress and development. As, however, setting forth their special contention, the writer may be permitted to give his own view of their position on the essential and vital creed of Christianity, and with this doctrinal presentment the task assigned him will have been accomplished.

The people with whom I stand identified claim the Bible only as their creed. This contention calls for explanation. Webster defines the word "creed" as "a definite summary of what is believed." We have no definite summary of what is believed outside the definite summary given in the Bible itself. While accepting, in common with those known as Evangelical Christians, the great fundamental truths of our holy religion, we have no formulated or crystallized statement of these truths to serve as a test of fellowship, or as a standard by which to measure one's orthodoxy. Such formularies are only human interpretations of the Scriptures, and have no more authority or weight than other and different interpretations. We claim the Protestant privilege of private interpretation—the right to study the Bible for ourselves—assured that in so far as its teachings have to do with our present or eternal salvation, they are intelligible to the average understanding. We cannot allow any man or body of men to formulate their interpretations and attach to them, for the governance of other lives and consciences, authoritative force. We are opposed to all human creeds, because they limit the free and untrammeled study of the Bible—fixing the metes and bounds of mental investigation. They erect false tests of fellowship, thus narrowing the entrance to Christ's kingdom on earth by requiring as conditions of church membership those things which our Lord and his apostles have not imposed. They detract from the all-sufficiency of the Bible, and in course of time make void the word of God by the sacredness which men finally attach to their traditions. We do not object to written comments on the Bible, or to printed interpretations as thick as leaves of Vallambrosa. We do object to making such matter a test of Christian fellowship or giving to it the sanctity of authority. We claim the right to sit in judgment upon all such comments and interpretations. If they speak not according to our

The Bible Their Creed.

understanding of the law and the testimony, we feel at liberty to deal with them as with any other literature. When, therefore, we say that the Bible is our creed, we mean that each man has the inalienable right to search the Scriptures for himself, and need not be bound in conscience or life by the stereotyped conclusions of other men. We leave the doctrines of the Bible in the language of the Bible to be read and interpreted by all in harmony with their best knowledge and ability. While this large liberty results in diversity of interpretation, we have, I make bold to say, as nearly "a common consensus of faith" as our brethren of the creeds.

In affirming that the Bible only is our creed, we do not wish to be understood as teaching that all portions are equally binding upon the church of Christ. We are not under law, but under grace. The Mosaic rites and institutions are not observed or honored outside the Jewish Church. All Scripture is valuable for the purpose designed, but that purpose, as respects very much of the Old Testament and some of the customs and instructions of the New, was limited and local. Our position on this question, which I cannot stop to defend, has been admirably stated by one of our own writers in the following language:

"That although the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are inseparably connected, making together but one perfect and entire revelation of the divine will for the edification and salvation of the church, and, therefore, in that respect cannot be separated; yet as to what directly and properly belongs to their immediate object, the New Testament is as perfect a constitution for the worship, discipline, and government of the New Testament Church, and as perfect a rule for the particular duties of its members as the Old Testament was for the worship, discipline, and government of the Old Testament Church and the particular duties of its members." Since, then, we may not have any outside formulary, and since the Old Testament is not binding upon us in matters of faith, worship, and discipline, we must seek our creed, if one is to be found, on the pages of the New Testament. We claim that there is such a creed, and that it is formulated for us in Scripture language. We claim it as the apostles' creed rather than the one known as such and so called from the fable that the twelve apostles had each of them contributed a clause. It is the creed enunciated at Caesarea rather than the one drawn up at Nice. It was not produced by the Council of Nice or that of Constantinople, but sprung from the inspired heart and head of a plain fisherman of Galilee. It has never been improved by addition, and no one has ever suggested that it stood in need of revision. "When Jesus came into the coasts of Caesarea Phillippi, he asked His disciples saying: Whom say ye that I am? * * * And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. Jesus said: Upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." This is the New Testament confession of faith, and no trace of any other confession can be found in the apostolic writings. It is, likewise, the testimony of church historians that this only was the primitive creed of the church.

Neither Christ nor His apostles have ever enjoined subscription to any other creed, and we, as a people, dare not impose any other article of faith as a condition of church membership. Our single question is: "Do you believe with all your heart that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God?"

Discussion of Church Doctrines.

In a discussion of this creed I shall be able to give some of the reasons that influence me in my church connection. First, the simplicity of its language can but impress one when contrasted with the learned and labored utterances of other confessions of faith. We find here no thundering sentences as to our federal headship in Adam, original sin, total hereditary depravity. We find here no attempt to express in recondite phrase the being of God, the purpose of God from all eternity, the consubstantiality of Father and Son or the fixed and definite relations that may exist in the conception of a triune God. It does not involve us in labyrinthine terminology, as unintelligible to the common people as the hieroglyphics of Egypt. The confession is simple enough for a child to speak, and beautiful in its simplicity. It belongs to those days —the first two centuries of Christianity—when there was not even a New Testament and formal theology was not thought of, "when religion was a life, a love, a trust, a holy enthusiasm."

Secondly: The faith it requires is not the acceptance of a body of dogmas, but simple belief in a person. "The question, therefore," says Richardson, in his Memoirs of Campbell, "was not, in the beginning, 'what do you believe?' the eager and sole inquiry of modern religious parties, but 'in whom do you believe?' It was the question addressed by Christ himself to one who sought to know the truth, 'Dost thou believe on the Son of

God?' and the answer was, 'Who is he, Lord, that I may believe on him?' For this direct personal reliance, indicated in the primitive confession, and exhibited as true faith everywhere in the Scripture, men have, unhappily, substituted a trust in the accuracy of their doctrinal knowledge, a confidence in the orthodoxy of particular tenets, as if correctness of religious opinion could secure the divine favor, or had in itself a mysterious saving efficacy."

This creed concerns itself with a divine life rather than human deductions. The central truth of the creed is the divinity of Jesus Christ. This truth of his divinity does not present itself to us as a declaration to which we subscribe or as a propositional statement we accept—not in the form of a doctrine or dogma, but expressed for us in the life of Jesus, culminating in His resurrection from the dead. Divinity inheres in his character. It is not some peculiar endowment conferred upon him—not something assumed and worn as a garment, but he was essentially divine. We ask men, therefore, not to accept the truth of his divinity as an abstract statement—a theological dogma, but we ask them to accept the divine life which declares him to be the Son of God. This creed, therefore, requires a confession of faith in a divine person, and not in any doctrine whatsoever.

To quote one of our own writers: "This being the rock on which he said he would build his church, without any question as to its sufficiency, and without elaboration and addition, we simply and confidently accept it and rest in it as being the right confession. We say not a word respecting the acceptance 'of the doctrine and polity of this church,' or any other doctrine either in the Scripture or out of it. We regard the whole matter as a transaction, not between the sinner and the Savior, and as our one single solicitude is to have the individual brought into loyalty to Christ, so our one single question relates to his personal faith and trust in a personal Savior. The creed we present for the world's acceptance has not to do with 'doctrines and dogmas, views of regeneration or justification, speculations about election and predestination, or the mysteries of spiritual operation.' It has to do with the acceptance of a divine life."

> And so the word had breath and wrought
> With human hands the creed of creeds,
> In loveliness of perfect deeds,
> More strong than all poetic thought.

It was faith in himself to which Jesus invited men. One whose scholarship will not be questioned says: "In the Synoptics, with the exception of the passage in which our Lord affirms the closeness of the union between the Father and himself, it is impossible to find anything resembling an abstract dogma." So the Epistles bring before us "a living Christ who reigns in the heart and who dominates over the life, not an abstract, dogmatic Christ."

If one should attempt an analysis of this creed he would still find it true that he is in the realm of personal life and not of subtle theological speculation.

First: There is involved in this confession, faith in the historic life of Jesus. He was no myth. He was no mere ideal of excellence created by the human imagination. He was flesh and blood and dwelt among us, and men "beheld his face as of the only begotten of the Father." We accept the record which tells us of his earthly ministry—his actual residence in this world of ours.

Some one has said: "It is well enough to worship the good, the beautiful and true, but these are personal qualities and do not float detached about in the air." We believe these qualities to have been perfectly manifested in an historic life. This is surely one meaning of the incarnation. The whole of Christ's character as respects its moral virtues can be made up from preceding literature. These qualities we find here and there—now dim, now bright. In the life of Jesus, however, what was abstract excellence becomes concrete; what before was a diffusive fire now becomes a steady flame. Dean Stanley says: "What can not be effected by mere statements of truth, however true, or by mere systems of morals, however good, will be effected when they are represented in flesh and blood, in the life of a devoted servant of God, in the story of the life and death of Christ our Lord. To fasten on this, to trust one's self to this, to be awakened by this is Christian faith —and on feelings such as these or like to these all Christian doctrine, whether theological or moral, must be based." But while our creed requires or involves faith in this historic manifestation, it does not introduce into this historical life any metaphysical subtleties. Unlike the original Nicene creed, it has attached to it no "anathema on all who pronounce the Son to be of a different hypostasis from the Father." It does not attempt to analyze the human and the divine in our Lord's nature or to give to each its separate, air-tight compartment. It does not attempt to fix the exact relation which the Son sustains to the Father, or to formulate any doctrine of the Trinity, leaving all such questions, as far as they may be suggested, in the simple language of the

Scripture writers. A scholarly writer declares, "Modern investigation has established the important truth that we have no faculties which enable us to penetrate into the abstract realities of being, yet the theologians of an elder time seemed to think that there was scarcely a question, however profound, with which the logical intellect was not competent to grapple." The religion of Jesus is not a philosophical system to be explained by the logical intellect for its satisfaction and pleasure. It is a moral and spiritual power to energize the heart and life—the power of a divine life, which can be felt by all—learned and unlearned. We do not ask subscription to any theory of this life, but to the life itself, as having made known to us the divine character and will.

In still further continuing our analysis, we may say there is involved in this confession—faith in Jesus as the Christ—the Messiah—the anointed of God. He was specially chosen of God—specially set apart—to do a special work. That work was—stating it in a comprehensive way—to save his people from their sins. He is God's son, sent into the world to make known the way to God, the truth of God and the life of God. Here is an acceptance of him in every relation he sustains to human life for its uplifting and redemption. We receive him as Teacher, as King, as Savior, as Friend. The creed, however, asks subscription to no formulated theory of salvation and redemption. In referring to the gospel, which he preached at Corinth, Paul mentions the question of reconciliation through Christ, and the fact that we are made the righteousness of God in Christ. In commenting on this Scripture a prominent writer says: "I invite the reader's attention to this point, because of the endless controversies which have taken place in the church as to the nature of the atonement. A few words of exact definition on the apostle's part might have prevented these controversies from arising; but instead of exactly defining the terms which he employed, he contents himself with affirming the fact without any attempt to explain the mode by which it was effected. * * * Volumes also have been written in attempting to explain how Christ, who knew no sin, was made sin on our behalf, and how we, in consequence, have become the righteousness of God in him, involving the profound questions of inherent and imputed righteousness and a whole array of abstract problems standing in the closest connection with them. All these and similar subjects, however, he passes over in absolute silence."

Our creed asks only the acceptance of him in all of the personal offices through which He acts upon human life for its salvation. As Teacher, we must hear His message; as King, we must render obedience to His commands; as Friend, our association must result in conformity to His image; as dying, we must feel the power of His love; and so in accomplishing His mission as Savior, we must yield to His ministry and co-operate with Him in whatever way He may direct. This is to accept Him as Christ—the Son of God. But not one word does the creed say as to the necessity of understanding any philosophy of salvation.

There is involved, finally, though not explicitly stated, faith in the present and continued life of Jesus, for if He be not risen from the dead He is a Teacher whose words are as the withered plants in an herbarium—with no living personality back of them to serve as explanation; He is a sepulchred King, with no crown or sceptre; He is a Friend, whose heart has ceased to beat. The gospel which Paul preached was "Jesus and the Resurrection"—an historic life and its triumph over death. It is faith in a living Christ—"who was dead, but is alive forevermore"—to which we invite men. He lives, and "His heart is still the same; kinsman, friend and elder brother is His everlasting name." "Lo, I am with you all the days," was the rich legacy our Lord left to His mourning and bereaved disciples. This thought is predominant in the Epistles. Underlying this creed, therefore, is the fact of our Lord's resurrection, though it asks subscription to no theory or philosophy of that resurrection. Was the resurrection of Jesus the result of the exercise of external divine power for the outcome of inherent moral energy? The creed allows room for speculation. It holds fast to the fact that "he ever liveth at the right hand of God"—and that His presence is a living, energizing influence in the lives of His people. Thus, in analyzing this creed, we find that the personal factor is predominant throughout. We are not introduced to the battle field of contending theologians. We are not called upon to choose between filiumque and filioque. Our creed hurls no fulminations against our unprotected heads, because we do not appreciate or understand the learned disquisitions of synods and councils. An eminent writer calls attention to this significant fact: "The only anathema which can be found in the apostolic writings is pronounced against those who love not the Lord Jesus Christ, and those corrupters of the gospel who endeavored

to impose on Christians the burden of the Mosaic law, and their sharpest denunciations are levelled not against those who hold erroneous opinions, but against those who turn the grace of God into lasciviousness."

Our creed, therefore, is not a definite summary of Christian doctrine, not to accept which is to be damned. It does not stand at the door of the church, demanding as a condition of membership our acceptance and acknowledgment of all the truth which may subsequently become subject-matter of faith. It is a pledge of discipleship to Jesus as the Son of God. Learning of Him day by day we will be led into such truth as will enable us to grow up into Him in all things. "To persuade men," says one of our writers, "to trust and love and obey a divine Savior is the one great end for which we labor in preaching the gospel, assured if men are right about Christ, Christ will bring them right about everything else." This creed requires faith of such simple sort as is essential to initiate us into the school of Christ, to place us in the attitude of learners with loving and loyal hearts, willing and ready to do whatever our Lord shall command us. To bring men to acknowledge Jesus as Lord and Christ is the sole aim of the Christian creed. Instruction in a thousand things comes afterward; faith lays hold of new truths as it advances in the divine life. Ignorance in connection with many questions will be continually making way for knowledge, and a larger and richer belief will be ever giving doubts to the wind. To quote once again from a representative writer among us: "We demand no other faith, in order to baptism and church membership, than the faith of the heart in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the living God; nor have we any term or bond of fellowship but faith in this divine Redeemer and obedience to Him." Thus character, founded on faith in a divine life, and obedience to the authority of that life, is our only test of fellowship—the basis of fellowship being practical rather than doctrinal. Our aim, however far we may fail in its realization, is stated in the principle, "Nothing is to be made a test of fellowship but what Christ has made essential to salvation." The heart of the creed is forever a divine person; allegiance to Him its only requirement.

A third characteristic of this creed has been admirably stated as effecting the union of conservatism and progress. The writer says: "We occasionally read among the current events of the day of some vigorous and progressive thinker who has been obliged to sever his church relations, not on account of any impurity in his life, or any want of faith in the essential truth of the Bible, but simply because he has outgrown the formulated theology of his denomination. In the Christian church such an event could not take place. It allows the largest freedom of thought consistent with the maintenance of the essential and vital truth of Christianity. This truth it must preserve and teach or it would not be a safe guide, or in any proper sense the church of Christ; at the same time it must be free in the persons of its individual members and ministers to advance in knowledge, and to adapt itself to the circumstances surrounding it or it would not be a living power. Thus our conservatism, modified and vitalized by the progressive spirit, is not a simple resting in the dead past—not a dwelling among the tombs of theologies, which, having served their day, have now as vital forces passed away—but an ardent and cordial devotion to that primitive truth, which being divine, is ever fresh and ever living; while our progression, embracing as it does, and carrying along with itself this essential truth of the ages, can never be wild, reckless or dangerous." This is a clear and succinct statement of the spirit of our creed. If we can bring men to be loyal to Christ, they may then claim the independence of that apostle who said: "Let no man trouble me, for I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." We cannot guard against heresy by trying to formulate Bible truths. The history of creeds is sufficient proof. Differences of interpretation have always existed, and will always exist in the church. We may well follow, however, the example of the apostles who sought not to guard against the intrusion of error "by giving greater precision to their statements, or by the use of formal definitions." The real heretic after all is the man who denies in his life that Jesus Christ has ever lived; the man who feels not and shows not the spirit of him whom we love to call our Lord and Master.

Finally, this creed is sufficiently comprehensive, embracing all that is essential and vital, for it is Christo-centric. In Jesus Christ every requirement of the soul's life is met and satisfied. Dean Stanley tells of a poor woman "who is said to have found her way from the distant wilds of Asia to her husband in England, by constantly repeating the only two English words that she knew, 'Gilbert' and 'London.'" He then adds: "This is a likeness of what many and many a Christian, many a one, perhaps, whom some would hardly call a Christian, might do, if he only put into constant practice again and again the very simplest and

shortest notions he has of Christ, and of Christ's goodness." All essential Christian doctrine is embodied in His life and teachings. "In Him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." It is only such doctrine as is essential to character and can be manifested in the life—such doctrine alone has to do with our salvation from sin. Such doctrine Jesus Christ gives us. All Christian truth receives its value from Him who said, "I am the truth." Other truth may have a relative importance, profitable for the various purposes for which it has been given, but not an essential value, save as it is embodied in the divine life, and is capable of being translated into human conduct. I cannot forbear to quote in this connection a passage from Philip Schaff. He says: "Paul said, 'I have kept the faith,' not that he had continued to stand on a definite platform of theological planks, but that he had maintained his faith in the living Christ unbroken. To Paul Christ was the center of theology, as he was the sum of it. Christ was his theology of election—'chosen in him' Christ was his theology of redemption—'in whom we have redemption.' Christ was his theology of all divine bestowment, 'who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in Christ.' He was Paul's theology unto all life, 'to me to live is Christ,' and the apostle saw in advance the time when Christ should be 'all in all.' * * * This age is trying to say plainly that it does not regard with sympathy the uncompromising emphasis put upon uninspired statements of divine truth and human speculations about God, but that it is minded to insist upon the dogmatic and infallible authority of the living Christ, and to carry him to the ends of the earth." This is the glory of the creed. It enthrones Jesus Christ, recognizing Him alone as essential to the world's need in all that has to do with life and destiny, making Him the center and sum of the Christian revelation. "They saw no man save Jesus only"; this vision alone will satisfy the heart-hunger of the world.

"Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN H. HEYWOOD.

American Unitarianism had its earliest organized expression in New England. This was natural—inevitable, indeed—for the prevalent, the dominant form of ecclesiastical organization and government in New England from its very settlement was Congregationalism—with its emphatic assertion of the independence of the churches and of the sacredness of the right of private judgment—and Unitarianism was a daughter of Congregationalism. With one notable exception, the older Unitarian churches in Massachusetts and the other New England states were Congregational in government and in forms of worship. They were, in fact, Liberal Congregational churches. The exception, which is alike interesting and noteworthy, is that of the "Stone Chapel," or rather, "King's Chapel," organized in 1686. This, as all thoughtful visitors know, is one of the most venerable churches in Boston, and originally was not Congregational, but Episcopal, and represented the Established Church of England. As stated in Rev. E. E. Hale's very interesting life of Rev. James Freeman Clarke: "This chapel, as its name implies, had been founded by and for the crown officers in Boston at the time when Andros was the royal governor. It continued as the "King's Chapel" until the last royal governor left Boston in 1776. In 1782 the proprietors asked James Freeman to be their reader, chose him pastor in 1783, and in 1787 ordained him without the help of a bishop, there being, in fact, no bishop who could have helped them. Mr. Freeman and they alike understood that he and they were not to be bound by the articles and creed of the English church, and thus it happened that the 'King's Chapel,' after the king ceased to reign in America, became the first Unitarian church known under that name in America." Mr. Hale adds: "It seems worth while to say this in beginning the life of the grandson of James Freeman, as the grandson was to become a preacher and leader widely known in the Unitarian communion of this country." And it has given special pleasure to the writer of this sketch of the History of the Louisville Unitarian Church, to quote the suggestive passage, because Dr. Clarke, the namesake, as well as the grandson of Dr. James Freeman, was its second pastor.

This conversion of King's Chapel makes a rare event, unique and phenomenal in ecclesiastical history. It became a thoroughly independent church, its society accepting and acting upon the Congregational theory that a congregation has the right not only of choosing, but also of ordaining, its pastor. In further exercise of its right and prerogative as an independent church, it made a wide and most significant doctrinal movement, or departure. King's Chapel had, of course, the formularies of the English Episcopal Church, and its people were strongly attached to its impressive liturgical service. This they desired to retain, but so modified as to accord with their changed religious ideas and convictions, and on the 12th of April, 1785, they adopted the Revised Book of Common Prayer, as arranged by their minister, Rev. James Freeman. King's Chapel has been greatly favored in its pastors. Dr. Freeman's pastorate continued for nearly fifty years, and his successors' names, with his own, stand high in the records of Liberal Christianity for fine scholarship, for beauty of spirit and life, for noble, Christlike characters. The memories of Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood, Ephraim Peabody, Henry W. Foote are very precious and fragrant, and the able man who now fills that venerable pulpit stands there worthily.

The conversion of King's Chapel into an independent Unitarian Church was certainly a very significant event, and rendered all the more striking by the time of its occurrence just at the close of the

Revolutionary War, which had not only tried all American souls to their depths, but had also roused all American minds to their utmost activity.

Unitarianism in New England.

But the main development of Unitarianism in New England was, as already stated, in the Congregational churches. And its development there was natural, we may say normal. Those churches, being either of "Puritan" or of "Pilgrim" origin, laid immense stress on ecclesiastical and personal independence, and, not only that, but the immortal utterance of the heroic and saintly John Robinson, that "more light is yet to break out from God's Sacred Word," had been alike a cheering prophecy of mental and spiritual progression and an enkindling incentive to it. The early Unitarians in New England, it will be remembered, did not seek nor desire to form a new sect. So unsectarian, so anti-sectarian were they that some of them—like Rev. Dr. Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell—positively refused to take the name "Unitarian." They did not wish to leave the Congregational Church any more than did John Wesley wish to leave the English Episcopal Church. Their desire was to see that church, that communion, freed from certain dogmas relating to the divine character and government, and to human nature and destiny, which seemed to them harsh and heart-rending; and to see it freed from some tests of character and some conditions of fellowship, which they felt were at variance with right reason and with the explicit teachings of the founder of Christianity in his Sermon on the Mount, in the Lord's Prayer, in the two great Commandments, and entirely alien to the spirit which pervaded the life of Jesus and made it divinely beautiful. Not separation, but a continued and stronger union based on the principles of what they regarded as pure, unadulterated Christianity, was their aim and earnest aspiration. The divergences, however, in thought were too many and wide, the influence of temperament, of inherited tendency and of environment was too strong and deep to permit of the fulfilment of their desire, and separation became inevitable. It was not instantaneous and formal, but gradual and natural. The discussion lasted long and was at times sharp and even acrimonious, but it was marked on both sides by great spiritual energy, mental power and fine scholarship. It was a continuation of the unending discussion of that mighty differentiation, which has gone on through the centuries—as between Arianism and Athanasianism at one period; between Augustinism and Pelagianism in another; between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism; between Arminianism and Calvinism; between Ecclesiasticism and Individualism, with its doctrine of the "Inner Light"—a discussion and differentiation doubtless to go on with ever-enlarging scope and reach—for

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns,"

until, in the Divine Providence shall come, through co-operation of all the mental and spiritual powers, the analytic understanding, the intuitive reason, the pure heart, the consecrated will, the grand synthetic generalization and union, foreshadowed in the sublime prayer "that they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee, they may be one in us," the real and perfect union, whose keynote and vital essence the Beloved Disciple has given us in his deathless utterance, "God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him."

The memorable sermon preached by Rev. W. E. Channing, D. D., in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1819, at the ordination of Rev. Jared Sparks as minister of "The First Independent Church" of that city, did a great deal towards crystallizing the views of the Liberal Congregationalists. In May, 1825, the American Unitarian Association was organized in Boston and has done admirable work for Liberal Christianity.

National Conference.

At the suggestion and under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, a national conference was organized in the city of New York in April, 1865. Its character and purpose are thus stated in the preamble to its constitution: "The conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches was formed in the year 1865, with the purpose of strengthening the churches and societies, which should unite in it for more and better work for the Kingdom of God. These churches accept the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man. The conference recognizes the fact that its constituency is Congregational in tradition and polity. Therefore, it declares that nothing in this constitution is to be construed as an authoritative test; and we cordially invite to our working fellowship any who, while differing from us in belief, are in general sympathy with our spirit and our practical aims."

The Unitarian denomination is relatively a small one. According to the last "Year Book" of the As-

sociation its societies in America number four hundred and sixty-four, with ministers. But small as it is numerically, if we recall a few names of Unitarian men and women who stand high as historians, philosophers, poets, philanthropists, statesmen, jurists, preachers and teachers—such names, for instance, as Bancroft, Prescott, Palprey, Sparks, Parkman, Fiske, Draper, Bryant, Longfellow, Pierpont, Tuckerman, Howe, Miss D. L. Dix, Mrs. M. A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Justice Story, Daniel Webster, Channing, Dewey, Parker, Savage, Chadwick, Abbott and Walker—we see and feel that the body, however small, has not been without power in the worlds of thought, science and literature, and of moral and spiritual life, and of beneficent activity.

Church in Louisville.

Passing now to the special subject of our sketch—the Unitarian Church of Louisville—we would say that the society was formed by a few clear-minded men and women, to whom the principles of "Liberal Christianity"—such as the unity and fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the spiritual leadership of Jesus Christ, the reasonableness of religion, the final triumph of good over evil, and the unbroken continuity of life—were inestimably dear.

Rev. E. E. Hale, in his delightful volume already referred to and quoted from—the memoir of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the second pastor of the church—writes as follows: "Mr. Clarke found a small Unitarian society, which had built a neat, well-proportioned church. The society had been organized by a few earnest Unitarians, mostly from New England. Services had been held for several years in different places, generally in the schoolhouse of Mr. Francis E. Goddard, a man of wide attainments and an able teacher."

"John Pierpont, Bernard Whitman and Charles Briggs were among the preachers who, in short visits to Louisville, had interested the worshipers. The church had been dedicated on the 27th of May, 1832. On that occasion Dr. Francis Parkman and James Walker—afterwards president of Harvard College—took part in the services."

The church has had five pastors: Rev. Messrs. George Chapman, James Freeman Clarke, John H. Heywood, C. J. K. Jones and J. B. Green.

On the 24th of June, 1832, Rev. George Chapman, of Boston, who had been invited to become pastor, preached his first sermon. Mr. Chapman was in his early manhood of finely cultivated mind and earnest religious spirit, and very attractive in personal qualities. His ministry was winning and effective, rich in thought and of marked spiritual power, but it was very brief, continuing only a year, when failing health compelled him to resign his charge.

He was succeeded by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who became pastor August 4, 1833, and retained his position seven years. These were eventful years to our church, and not to it alone, but to the whole city. Mr. Clarke was recognized and honored as a clear, vigorous, independent thinker by thoughtful men and women like Judge Pirtle and his gifted wife, George Keats, the beloved brother of John Keats—brother not in flesh only, but also in spirit and in poetical taste and feeling—and by S. S. Goodwin, a loyal son of Plymouth, Massachusetts; by Judge John Speed and his honored son, James Speed, and his daughters, Mary and Eliza Speed; Mrs. Breckinridge and Mrs. Peay, and by Mr. and Mrs. S. Sisson, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Shreve, Mr. and Mrs. Fortunatus Cosby and her sister, Mrs. Anna Sanders.

James Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Clarke's intellectual power, his compact, logical reasoning, his fine large scholarship, and his rare catholicity of spirit, were equally recognized by men of other communions, such men for instance as Judge S. S. Nicholas. The writer of this paper well remembers a conversation with Judge Nicholas, himself one of Louisville's ablest writers, in which the Judge asked, with great earnestness: "Do you know whom I regard as the finest writer of English that our city has ever had?" On my responding that I did not know, he said: "Mr. Clarke, who had the rarest power of expressing fine, large thought in simplest, purest, most intelligible language." All who are familiar with those two grand volumes, "The Ten Great Religions," so rich in learning, so crystalline in style, so just and generous in spirit, can readily understand and thoroughly appreciate the high estimate entertained by Judge Nicholas of Mr. Clarke's rank as a thinker and writer. It was not only as a preacher that Mr. Clarke's influence was felt. He was a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in whatever affected the welfare of the community. He devoted much time to the public schools of the city and, in 1839, was chosen by the City Council "agent," that is, secretary and superintendent. He was one of the ablest contributors to the "Western Messenger," a monthly periodical published at first in Cincinnati, and afterwards transferred to Louisville. "The Messenger" was devoted to the cause of "Liberal Christianity," and was thoroughly alive to everything that tended to promote

broad, just and generous thought, and to advance the moral and spiritual welfare of humanity. In April, 1836, Mr. Clarke became editor of "The Messenger" and continued in charge of it until 1839, when it was taken back to Cincinnati. Of the multiform work done by Mr. Clarke while editor of "The Messenger," we have a graphic and most interesting account, in a letter written by him to Rev. J. H. Allen, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1885: "When it was printed in Louisville I had to be publisher, editor, contributor, proofreader and boy to pack up the copies and carry them to the postoffice. But I enjoyed it." But of Mr. Clarke's distinctive work as an editor we have a fine and fair statement by Rev. Dr. Hale, in his biography: "Mr. Clarke's connection with 'The Western Messenger' maintained and enlarged his acquaintance with the leaders of the liberal religious movement in America. He printed papers of Channing, of Emerson, of Hedge, and of many of those, less known then, who have since filled important places in literature."

In a letter written to Ralph Waldo Emerson, in 1839, Mr. Clarke gives us an unconscious, but delightful illustration of his editorial instinct in discerning finest flowers, and in gathering sweetest honey for his editorial hive: "It is said to be the nature of suddenly acquired wealth to create a longing for more. The poor victim of prosperity, being suddenly lifted out of all his old habitual ways, cannot form at once new habits and be contented. He wants more yet. Such also I find the case with editors. Had you not given me those two poems, 'Each and All' and 'The Humble Bee,' I should probably never have asked you for anything; but now I wish you to give me two more, namely: 'The Rhodora' and the lines beginning: 'Goodbye, proud world! I'm going home.' I have them in my possession, though not by Margaret's (Miss Fuller) fault, for she gave them to me accidentally among other papers. But being there, may I print them?"

Mr. Clarke resigned his charge of the Louisville Unitarian Church in June, 1840. During his ministry the congregation had slowly but surely grown. In addition to the names already mentioned, it numbered many of our most respected merchants, such as Messrs. James E. Breed & Company, H. D. Newcomb & Brother, William H. Bacon & Cobb, Andrew Buchanan, Alonzo Rawson, Emory Low, Andrew Low, John Cochran & Son, Charles H. Lewis, P. H. Conant & Brother, J. L. & N. W. Conant, A. G. Munn, George R. Davis and Charles Harlow, and quite a number of able men connected with our city's banking and other business institutions, E. H. Lewis, George C. Gwathmey, H. S. Julien, S. H. Bullen, George W. Meriwether and E. Hutchings, and of physicians, Dr. Edward Jarvis, who afterwards became one of the most eminent sanitary statisticians of Massachusetts; Drs. J. B. Flint—eminent as physician and surgeon—and E. C. Drane, and of teachers, Francis E. Goddard, Noble Butler, J. H. Harney, Mrs. M. R. Windship, Miss Martha Wilder and Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, and the scholarly historian of Kentucky, Mann Butler.

On the 21st of August, 1840, the pastorate of Mr. John H. Heywood, the third pastor, began. During his long ministry the steady growth of the congregation continued.

Church Edifice.

The first church edifice, as has already been said, was erected in 1831-32. It stood on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, where is now the drug store of George A. Newman. It had originally sixty-four pews, but in 1853, in order to meet the needs of the congregation, it was enlarged by the addition of thirty-two pews. The society still continuing to grow, a new edifice became necessary, and in 1870 the beautiful building so well known as "The Church of The Messiah," on the corner of Fourth and York streets, was erected. The church was dedicated January 15, 1871, Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot, of St. Louis, and Rev. R. Laird Collier, of Chicago, uniting with the pastor and congregation in the dedicatory services. On the 31st of December of the same year the church was destroyed by fire. This was a hard blow indeed, but the society instantly went to work rebuilding, and on December 15, 1872, the reconstructed building was consecrated to divine worship and the service of humanity, Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, of New York, preaching morning and evening, giving two sermons of rare beauty and power.

Never has a religious society shown greater energy, faith and hope than did the Unitarian Society of our city under these disheartening circumstances. Not quite a year had passed since the dedication of the noble structure which had involved great sacrifice on the part of its members, and in an hour, as it were, on the night of Saturday, the last of the year, it was destroyed. Not a service, however, was omitted. Fortunately, the rear portion of the edifice, which was devoted to the Sunday school and social purposes, was saved from the flames, and services were held Sunday

morning at the usual hour and, before the close of that year, the church was restored, and in more than its former grace and beauty.

The society was generously aided in the construction and in the reconstruction of the edifice by kind friends near and far, east and west. Important aid was also rendered by our Universalist friends. Soon after the formation of the Unitarian Society, these friends had organized themselves into a church, which had, for a time, great prosperity. It was fortunate in its ministers, especially in Rev. Messrs. E. M. Pingree, J. D. Williamson and W. W. Curry, all men of marked ability and great spiritual earnestness. But through a series of adverse circumstances and the removal by death of many of its most efficient members, the society declined and finally ceased to hold services. The most deeply interested of the remaining members, such as M. M. Green, H. P. Truman and T. G. Waters, and those venerable patriarchs, Messrs. Jacob Merker and Gad Chapin, as guileless, single-minded and true-hearted men as ever lived, united with the Unitarian Society, and through their efforts, the money received from the sale of the Universalist building was generously given toward the erection of "The Church of The Messiah."

"The Church of The Messiah" was incorporated by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in February, 1870. The trustees named in the act were: Edward A. Gardner, James Speed, George Davis, James Kennedy, Jacob Merker, Columbus Chamberlin and George A. Houghton; the first four representing the Unitarian, the last three, the Universalist membership.

The Unitarian society has always been an earnest worker. It has had from the beginning an attractive Sunday school. As we have already seen, it built a church edifice before it had a pastor; and of its continued activity, evidence is given in the following sketch of its religious and humane work, prepared for "The Southern Unitarian," published in Atlanta, Georgia, of July, 1893: "In 1841, under the leading of Mr. A. G. Munn, then in his early manhood, and as fresh and young in spirit now as then, an unsectarian Sunday school was formed on Tenth street, which attracted to itself a fine body of teachers and did a great amount of good. In 1858-59, an admirable 'night school'—the pioneer school, I think—was established in the hall of one of the city's engine-houses. This school was formed and conducted by some young men of the congregation, Messrs. Charles J. Kent, Augustus Holyoke, B. B. Huntoon, George Hood, H. P. Truman and others, and to it not a few men, now in prosperous circumstances and some of wide influence, refer with gratitude as having offered them the best and, in some instances, the only school opportunities enjoyed. At the same period, two Mission Sunday schools were carried on by Mr. H. T. Wood, a devoted member of the church, and by Rev. D. A. Russell, whom the congregation had engaged as a minister at large. In 1865, an 'Old Ladies' Home' was established and successfully conducted by its devoted and untiring friends and generous supporters, until 1882, when its was transferred to the well-endowed Cook Benevolent Institution, and its kindly work and helpful influence were thus guaranteed continuance and perpetuated."

During the Civil War.

During the trying times of the war, the ladies of the congregation were unwearied and unceasing in hospital work and in their efforts in behalf of the United States and Kentucky, sanitary commissions, and also of the Refuge Commission.

In the summer of 1879, the illness of Mr. Heywood's daughter led him to take her and his wife to Europe, and in August of that year, the Rev. C. J. K. Jones was invited to take charge of the pulpit during his absence. Early in 1880, Mr. Heywood sent in his resignation, and his pastoral connection formally closed on the 21st of August, justy forty years from its commencement.

Rev. Mr. Jones' services began on the first Sunday of September, 1879, and they awakened great interest. He continued pastor until the summer of 1883, when he resigned and removed to Florida. There he practiced law, for which he had fitted himself during his residence in Louisville, up to February, 1885, when, in response to a hearty invitation, he returned to our city and resumed his earnest, efficient work.

In this interim of a year and a half, Rev. J. B. Green, now of Reading Massachusetts, a devout and earnest man of strong, fine character, was the minister of the church. It is a suggestive fact that, while the first three ministers were Unitarians from birth, the two latter, Rev. Messrs. Jones and Green, belonged originally to other communions—Mr. Jones to the Dutch Reformed denomination, having received his classical and theological education at Rutger's College, New Jersey, and the Union Theological Seminary of New York, while Mr. Green's early education was in the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Jones gives no dull, prosy sermons. His hearers may agree with him, or may dissent from him, but they never sleep. He is an enthusiastic student of the principle or principles of evolution, which he heartily accepts, and, at the same time, he as heartily assents to the principles of Unitarian Christianity as presented in the Constitution of Unitarian and other Christian churches, as amended and adopted by the National Conference at its session in October, 1894. His intense vitality, his full command of the stores and resources of his richly furnished mind, his rare power of energizing and often truly eloquent utterances are quickly recognized and deeply felt. He is alive to all the great movements of the day, and his extensive literary and historical reading and his deep, living interest in natural history and science enable him to enrich his discourses with many striking illustrations of the all-pervading divine spirit, presence and power.

A few words will suffice to indicate the present life and work of the Unitarian society. It is in good financial condition, being practically free from debt. It has an excellent Board of Trustees, consisting of Messrs. A. G. Munn, President; Charles Hermany, John Bacon, Charles F. Smith, F. N. Hartwell, Edward W. Chamberlain and George Zubrod. The clerk of the board is Frederick Reinecke, and the treasurer is Mr. W. G. Munn.

The members of the choir, whom the congregation hold in high esteem not only for their musical ability but also for their deep interest in the welfare of the church, are Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Seiler, Mrs. C. H. Shackleton and Mr. Joseph Simons. The gifted organist is Mr. Thomas Becker. The congregation is very fortunate in having a capable and faithful sexton, Albert Miller.

"The Ladies' Aid Society," of which Mrs. W. W. Drummond is the wise and efficient president, has rendered and is rendering all the while inestimable aid, thus demonstrating that it is entitled to its name, "Aid Society." There are times, as all conversant with the administration of church affairs well know, when the hearts of men, even of wise and practical trustees, fail them for fear lest, at the annual meeting, a large deficit may confront them. Time and again, at such seasons of anxiety, Mrs. Drummond and her band of undaunted workers have come to the rescue; now gladdening the hearts of the choir and organist by supplying a new and reliable motor to the noble organ; now cheering and warming the congregation by first-class furnaces, or surprising and delighting the trustees by placing a five hundred dollar check in the hands of the treasurer—truly an "Aid Society."

Equally efficient have been the labors of "The Helping Hands," organized by Miss Danforth, in ministering, every winter, sympathetically, wisely and perseveringly to the needs of the suffering poor, and in earnestly co-operating with "The King's Daughters" in their efforts in behalf of the "Jennie Casseday Infirmary" and other beneficent charities.

"The Embroidery Class," suggested and formed by Miss Lewis, has proved very attractive and eminently successful, not only in giving its pupils a useful accomplishment, but also in cultivating fine taste and in producing thoroughly artistic work.

The Sunday school of the church, always dear to the congregation, continues its effective work under the direction of its devoted superintendent, Mrs. Anna C. Bowser, and her able co-workers, F. N. Hartwell, M. M. Green, with other faithful teachers.

The Church has also a wide-awake mission school —the "Highland Unitarian Sunday school"—in the eastern portion of the city. Mrs. Kohlhepp was its originator and Mr. Ambrose Bruner is its superintendent, and it has an excellent band of teachers.

The name, "Church of the Messiah," was adopted by the congregation at the time of the construction and dedication of its beautiful edifice, in expression of its loving reverence for its spiritual leader, Jesus, the Christ, and of its desire and purpose to be loyal to the principles of his benign and beneficent religion.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN LOUISVILLE.

BY REV. S. S. WALTZ, D. D.

In writing of the Lutheran Church in this or any other city, the history, character and spirit of the church at large must be taken somewhat into account. In its phenomenal growth and substantial development in this country and in our city, it has been moulded by the mother influences from which it sprang. By inheritance and birth, it is a church of great principles and of heroic spirit. The Lutheran Church was born in one of the greatest religious struggles of the world's history. The Reformation of the sixteenth century was an epoch in human history. It was not a controversy about small matters or non-essential doctrines. It was not a contest among men and parties as to which should rule. The great central truths of religion were involved in the conflict. It was a battle of life or death of the great essential truths of the Gospel. Out of this mighty conflict came the Lutheran Church. It stood then, as it stands now, the fearless champion of Evangelical Christianity.

From the trying times in which it was born, it became a church of great moral heroism. It was chivalrous in defense of the great truths of religion in its early history. It has lost none of its valor for God in the four centuries of its life. It seems to have caught the dauntless spirit of the Great Reformer, as he stood for trial before the Diet of Worms. Though at the peril of his life, instead of recanting, he reaffirmed his teachings, closing his defense with the immortal words which have thrilled succeeding ages: "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

Coming into existence in such a time and for such a mission, it is by birth and inheritance a church of mighty principles. It lays great stress on the fundamental truths of religion; sin and redemption, repentance and faith. Its whole doctrinal and theological system centers in Jesus Christ. It regards Him as God's divine Son and man's only and all sufficient Savior. It has always been a thoroughly orthodox evangelical church. In its beginning, it stood squarely on the fundamental doctrines of God's word. It has never changed its position. Its creed, the Augsberg Confession, resting solely for authority on an unchangeable Bible, has never been revised. There is no disposition in the church, and never has been, for change or revision of doctrinal position. Its creed stands today, as it has always stood—the great doctrinal statement of Christian belief. Dr. Schaff, a recognized American church historian, said of it: "The Augsberg Confession extended far beyond the bounds of the Lutheran Church. It struck the key-note of other Evangelical Confessions. It strengthened the cause of the Reformation everywhere, and it will be cherished as one of the noblest monuments of faith from the Pentecostal period of Protestantism."

The Lutheran Church, though definite and positive in its creed on the fundamentals of religion, allows Christian liberty on all non-essential questions. It puts in the hands of its pastors and people a book of forms which embraces the liturgical riches of the ages. It encourages the use of these forms, but does not compel it as a test of loyalty. Some of its churches are much more liturgical than others. This does not make them more Lutheran than their less ritualistic sisters. It is an educational church. It advocates a trained ministry and encourages the most liberal culture of its people. Its schools of varied character are numerous and widespread. In countries most thoroughly Lutheran will be found the smallest per cent of illiteracy. Its institutions of benevolence and mercy are numerous and efficient. It is a missionary, aggressive church. It had its origin in central Germany. It partook of the mould of that splendid people. It has always been proud of its Fatherland and Mother-tongue. It has not been

An Educational Church.

F. L. Winkop

content, however, to confine its work to one nation or to preach the Gospel in but one language. It interprets the Savior's commands to "go into all nations" as its divine commission to "teach the Gospel to all people and in all languages." Acting under this conviction, it is today preaching the word and administering the sacraments in ninety different languages. In every land to which it goes, it adapts itself to the people who inhabit it. Without changing its essential principles, it adopts the language and form of government by which it may best lead the people to the truth of God. It is a world-wide, all-people's church. More than fifty million souls—fully one-third of the Protestant world—are in its fold. Its missionary spirit, popular worship and rich hymnology, its profound theology, evangelical doctrine and its simple, trustful piety, have carried it as an evangel to all lands, and won for it friends among all peoples. It was in such a spirit that it came, as an early pioneer, to this land. Its development in America has been along these lines.

The interweaving of the Lutheran Church in American history is such a remarkable coincidence as to appear like links in the golden chain of Providence. In the year 1483, when Martin Luther was born, Columbus caught the inspiration to discover a new world. While Luther was being trained for the mighty mission of his life, Columbus was on his knees, kissing the new found land and consecrating it to Almighty God. It was as if a new world and a new born church came upon the stage of action simultaneously. America has come to be the richest field of work for the Lutheran Church. The church, in turn, has been a mighty agency in the spiritual development of American history. The Lutheran Church, while always maintaining that the affairs of civil and religious government ought to be distinct and separate, has, without violating this principle, exercised a moulding influence in our national fabric. The church, though wholly a spiritual and not a political power, is, by its inherent principles, the friend and promoter of civil liberty. "The principles of Luther involve not only liberty of conscience to the individual Christian and religious freedom in the church, but also political liberty in the state." These principles, as a leaven, have been at work from the foundation of our government to the present, shaping our national life. "We Americans," writes another, "must dig deeper than the Constitution and Declaration of Independence—deeper down than the graves of our Revolutionary fathers—to find the corner stone of our liberties. Back of our Pilgrim Fathers and pioneer settlers, of our warriors and statesmen, our heroes and martyrs, stands the broad figure of the man of Erfurt, and Wittenberg, and Worms, and Speyer, who struck the dusty clasps from the Bible."

Planting of Lutheranism in America.

In the planting of the Lutheran Church in this country, three nationalities bore a part, viz.: the Hollanders, the Swedes and the Germans. Among the first permanent settlements by the Dutch along the Hudson river, as early as 1623, were many Lutherans. Some years later these people organized congregations in what are now New York and Albany. These were the pioneer Lutheran Churches of America. About the same time, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden—the martyr hero of Lutheranism—with far-seeing eye, planned a colony to carry the church of the Reformation to the New World. The Thirty Years War prevented the immediate carrying out of the design. Its hero fell at Lützen, but his devoted followers carried out his great purpose. In 1637, a ship, with arms for war, if needed, and manuals for devotion, landed on the banks of the Delaware river. Land was at once purchased of the Indians for the new colony. Fifty years before the treaty of William Penn, these Swedish Lutherans made honorable purchase of the Indians and became pioneers in a treaty "which, for purity and integrity, has a world-wide and everlasting reputation." One of the first houses built on this land was a place of worship. It was a church and fortress combined. This was perhaps the first Evangelical Lutheran Church erected in this country. The next to help lay the foundations of the church in America were the Germans. Though destined to become the most powerful element in its development, they came at a little later date than the Hollanders and Swedes. The tide of German emigration did not turn toward America until near the close of the seventeenth century. The first German Lutheran minister in this country, Rev. Justus Falconer,came from the school of Francke,in Halle. He was consecrated to the ministry by his parents, but fled from home and country to escape entering the sacred office. He had not been long in the New World before the guiding hand of God led him into the work for which he had been educated. He was the first German Lutheran minister ordained in this country, and became pastor of the first church organized among his native people. His great spiritual and intellectual power fitted him for the

leadership to which he was providentially called. In the early part of the eighteenth century, a large Lutheran emigration came from Germany to America. As many as four thousand landed in one day. They found homes in New York and Pennsylvania. Some went to the Carolinas. Wherever they settled, they made themselves felt by the purity of their lives, the industry of their habits, and their strong Christian character. They soon became the bone and sinew of the communities in which they lived. Though poor, they kept the altar fires of religion and love of church burning bright in their hearts and homes.

Almost a century passed before the Lutheran Church, as an organized body, began to make real progress. Its people were scattered and many of its congregations were without pastors. It needed a spiritual leader and organizer. In 1733, it was decided to send a delegation to Europe to solicit help in erecting churches, but especially to secure a competent minister. Prayers were daily going up from many hearts that "the Lord himself would designate the right man." These prayers and pleadings were heard. A man was raised up, combining, in wonderful degree, the needed qualifications. His name was Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He came from Halle and was imbued with the spiritual and practical Christianity of the institution founded by Francke. He was a man sent of God to the Lutheran Church in America. "His coming was the signal of a new era. It was like the arrival of a captain in the midst of a scattered, dispirited and demoralized host." By his masterful strength and consecrated life, he brought order and organization out of chaos and confusion. The church began a new, more orderly and spiritual development, which was the guarantee of future prosperity.

The planting of the church in this country—as it had been in the Old World—was amid the fiercest struggles and sacrifices. But the people to whom God had committed the task could not be dismayed or discouraged. The church of the Reformation was destined to a glorious future in America, though born in the long night of persecution and poverty.

Rapid as has been the growth of this land in all temporal affairs, the Lutheran Church has more than kept pace with its marvelous march. In 1800 it had, in the United States, 350 churches and 15,000 members. To-day it has 5,000 ministers, 10,000 churches and over a million and a quarter of members. Added to its rapid native development it is reckoned that a congregation of five hundred of its own people land on American shores every day. Its future is as bright with promises as its past has been with glorious achievement.

Soon after the church was planted on eastern shores its people and its principles began to disseminate themselves through the various parts of the land. Being an enterprising people they soon pushed westward and became the pioneers in the physical and religious development of the country.

Lutheran Church in Kentucky.

Concerning the introduction of the Lutheran Church into the state of Kentucky, the historic data is not very definite or complete. Long before churches were organized there were Lutheran settlements in various parts of the state, ministered to by occasional visits from pioneer preachers. About the year 1805 a colony of ten members came to Boone county from Madison county, Virginia. They immediately established regular worship and continued it for eight years without a pastor. One of their own number read a sermon each Sunday. In 1806 they organized a congregation, naming it the "Hopeful Church." By this name it is known to-day. In the following year they built a cabin church, 18x18 feet, without a nail or glass. In 1813 Rev. William Carpenter, their old pastor in Virginia, came to live among them and be their minister. He served them for twenty years, until his death. He was probably the first regular Lutheran pastor, and this the first organized Lutheran Church in Kentucky.

After this the next Lutheran settlement was formed in and around Jeffersontown, in Jefferson county. They came in the early part of the present century from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Among these early pioneers were the Blankenbaker, Goose, Brinkman, Anderson, Conrad, Durr, Geiger and Nunnamaker families. Services were held among themselves and occasionally a minister visited them. In 1819 they organized a Lutheran Church. For some time they worshiped in an old church, nearly a mile distant from Jeffersontown Later they moved their services to the village. Rev. Henry A. Kurtz became pastor of the church about the time of its organization. Colonel Richard C. Anderson and John Howard were installed as its first officers. General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, when a boy, was a regular Sunday school scholar in this pioneer church, of which his father was an officer. Shortly after the organization of the congregation they built for themselves the church in which they have worshiped for over sev-

enty-five years. It was torn down in 1895, and a new church erected on the old foundation enlarged. The history of the Lutheran Church in Louisville cannot be truthfully written without giving much credit to this old church of Jeffersontown. The people of that congregation gave much encouragement to the work in this city. Numbers of its people, among whom were Mrs. Quest and family, several members of the Goose family, Dr. J. A. Krack and others, having moved to the city, determined to plant a Lutheran Church. Rev. John Krack, one of its faithful pastors, moved to Louisville in 1847 and for two years preached and worked for the establishment of a church. Rev. Jacob Keller, the present pastor at Jeffersontown, who for over fifty years has preached in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky, never ceased his efforts until he saw the church finally established in Louisville.

In 1841 the Lutheran Synod of the west, in session in Indianapolis, took the following action, which may be regarded as the germ from which eventually sprang the English Lutheran Church of Louisville: "Resolved, That we regard the getting up of English Lutheran churches in the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville as of paramount importance to all others at this time; and that we will encourage and aid, so far as our ability extends, any prudent effort that may be made for that purpose." At the next meeting of this synod, among others, it ordained to the ministry W. R. McChesney. He had come west with the purpose of establishing an English Lutheran Church in Louisville. The synod gave him its hearty endorsement. He came at once to the city and began work. On the 25th of December, 1842, he organized a church with about twenty-five members. The building in which they worshiped was located on Second street, between Market and Jefferson. The city directory of the year previous to this organization reports an Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the same place, under the pastoral care of Rev. August Kreel. The new enterprise was attended with marked prosperity from the first. Rev. McChesney was an attractive preacher and many people came to hear him. Though brilliant, he was erratic and unstable, and thus unfitted for the difficult task before him. In less than a year he was swerved from his loyalty to the Lutheran Church and sought to lead the congregation with him to another denomination. In this he was disappointed. The pastorless flock soon scattered and the enterprise that promised so much ended in failure. Several efforts were made in succeeding years to reorganize the scattered congregation, but without avail. In 1856 a church was organized, but soon disbanded.

Kentucky Synod.

The Kentucky Synod about this time decided that "if a house could be secured in the central part of the city and a pious and talented minister secured, even at this late date something might be done among the English speaking people of the community." Efforts were made by Rev. D. Smith, assisted by Mr. Daniel Heybach, to carry this resolution into effect, but without permanent success. In 1870 Olive Branch Synod took favorable action looking to the organization of an English Lutheran Church in Louisville, pledging $500 to the enterprise. It instructed Rev. J. S. Heilig to canvass the field and report the result. Little seems to have been done to carry out this resolution.

In 1871 the Home Mission Board of the General Synod, recognizing the manifest call of providence and the open door of usefulness offered in this city for the English Lutheran Church, resolved to undertake the work. This action, by the highest missionary authority of the church, at once inspired courage in the hearts of an oft disappointed people. It was this action which led to the establishment of the English Lutheran Church in this city on that broad and firm basis on which it has builded so successfully. The interest of the church at large was at once enlisted in the enterprise and the people at home led to decisive and vigorous action.

First Church.

The first English Lutheran Church was the outgrowth of this movement. In the early spring of 1872 Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff, now president of Carthage College, then completing his theological studies in Wittenberg College, visited the city with the view of establishing a Lutheran Mission. He held several meetings at the homes of H. N. Goose and Mrs. B. Quest. At one of these meetings it was decided to organize a church in the near future. Aid was asked and granted by the Home Mission Board. In May of this year regular services were begun. Bowles' Hall, Preston and Jefferson streets, was secured as a place of worship. In this hall, on the first Sunday in June, the First English Lutheran Church was organized. On that occasion the pastor, Rev. Ruthrauff, preached from the text: "God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." That

was the day of small things, but the faith and the courage of the pastor and the people partook of the prophetic spirit of the text, as the developments of later years abundantly show. The church was organized with fourteen charter members. Of these ten are yet living. Almost all of them were of small means financially. Their wealth for the church consisted in willing minds, determined purpose and consecrated hearts. The first church council was composed of the following persons: A. H. Dernette, S. H. Fertig, A. R. Goose, W. H. Klooz, H. N. Goose and J. W. Quest.

Services were held in Bowles' Hall until December 1st, when, owing to the uncomfortable room, they were changed to the Presbyterian Chapel on Caldwell street, near Preston. In this place the congregation worshiped until it was permitted to occupy its own church. A lot, in every way desirable, had been purchased on Broadway, between Preston and Jackson streets, and a church building decided upon. After a faithful pastorate of two years, during which time much necessary pioneer work was done and foundations wisely laid, Rev. Ruthrauff resigned the work on September 1, 1874. The mission was exceedingly fortunate in at once securing Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, of Wittenberg College, as its pastor. He came to the work fully equipped in every way for the great responsibility. Under his vigorous leadership the church building was rapidly pushed to completion. On the 28th of March, 1875, it was dedicated. The work from this time took great impetus. People rallied to its support. Its membership increased rapidly. Soon the Sunday school outgrew its room, and enlargement was necessary. The development along all lines was rapid and substantial. The successful pastorate of Dr. Ort closed on April 6, 1879, when he removed to New York to become pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church. Rev. Dr. J. S. Detweiler, of Polo, Illinois, accepted a call to the pastorate, and entered upon his work April 20th. His ministry of four and a half years was aggressive, earnest and successful. He was popular in the church and in the community. Many members were added to the congregation and its general condition improved. During this pastorate the church, hitherto a mission, assumed self-support. On the 31st day of October, 1883, Rev. Dr. J. S. Detweiler resigned the pulpit to accept the presidency of Carthage College. Rev. S. S. Waltz, of Kansas City, Missouri, then accepted the call of the church to become its pastor. He began his ministry on Sunday, October 23d, preaching from the text: "We are laborers together with God." The church has moved steadily on in temporal and spiritual development. Its effectiveness has been increased by the organization of such auxiliary societies as are of approved character. Its missionary benevolence has been developed and its work at home enlarged. Though it has given liberally of its members and its means to found other churches, its own strength has not decreased. Giving has not impoverished it. The pastorate, begun at the close of 1883, continues at the opening of 1896, with abiding evidences of the Divine blessing. The congregation has an active membership of 505. Its Sunday school has always been one of the largest in the city.

Second Church.

The Second English Lutheran Church is the outgrowth of a Sunday school organized by Dr. Ort during his pastorate. For a year and a half it was conducted as a mission of the First Church. Seeing the necessity for a congregation in the western part of the city he planned this work. On the 30th of January, 1876, he, with the assistance of a number of his active people, organized a Sunday school in Falls City Hall, on Market street, near Twelfth. During the year the school moved to Eclipse Hall, on Walnut and Thirteenth streets, and still later to the German Evangelical Church, on Grayson and Twentieth streets. Though tried by its frequent changes, the school continued to grow. The necessity of a permanent home was apparent if the work was to prosper. At this time the hand of Providence prepared the way for the purchase of a church about to be sold, on Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. The Church Extension Board came to the aid of the mission and this excellent property was purchased in 1877. New life at once came to the enterprise. Steps were taken toward securing a pastor for the mission. As it had been in securing a church home, so it was in selecting a spiritual leader. Providence guided and the choice fell on one whose ministry God has greatly blessed. On September 13th a meeting was held, at which a church was organized with nineteen members. Dr. J. A. Krack, John Justi, Fred Kessler and Peter Snyder were elected as the first Church Council. At this meeting Rev. H. K. Fenner, of Crestline, Ohio, was elected as pastor of the newly organized church. He accepted the call and began his pastorate October 21, 1877. Under his efficient ministry, which continues to the present, the mission grew to be a self-supporting church. Its development has been steady and substantial. It is a congregation noted for its activ-

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ity in good works. As such it occupies a position of usefulness and promise. It has purchased a lot on Jefferson street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, on which it expects to erect a church edifice in the future. The congregation has an active membership of 394. Its Sunday school is also large.

Third Church.

The Third English Lutheran Church, like the second, sprang from a mission Sunday school. On February 1, 1880, the school was organized by Rev. Dr. J. S. Detweiler, in what was known as the "old gymnasium," on Maiden Lane and Adams street, owned by Mr. Rehm. For over five years it was conducted as a mission of the First Church. The uncomfortable surroundings during these years did not hinder the accomplishment of a great work. The band of people in charge of the enterprise worked with the spirit of Christian heroism. A congregation was organized on the 17th of May, 1886, with the hearty concurrence of the mother church. There were twenty-eight charter members. The first Church Council was composed of the following persons, viz.: William Breuning, Daniel Laisch, William Layer and August Feierabend.

Aid was granted the church by the Home Mission Board. Rev. Charles T. McDaniel, recently graduated from Gettysburg Seminary, became pastor. He began his ministry on the 1st of August. With a zealous people and an earnest minister, the work grew rapidly. The neat and well located church, on Story avenue, near Frankfort, was erected during this pastorate. It was dedicated November 13, 1887. Rev. McDaniel's ministry with the congregation closed March 1, 1890. Rev. A. J. Kissell, of Tipton, Iowa, succeeded to the pastorate April 1st of the same year. During the four years of his earnest ministry the church moved steadily on, gaining numerically and developing spiritually. His pastorate closed May 1, 1894. Rev. Thomas A. Himes, the present pastor, began his ministry with the congregation September 1, 1894. His faithful and well-planned labors are bearing much fruit. He is building substantially on the good foundations already laid. The congregation occupies a rich territory of usefulness and is zealously cultivating it. It reports an active membership of 148, with a large Sunday school.

St. Paul's Church.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church was organized January 24, 1890, with thirty-nine charter members. Of these thirty-four were granted letters of dismission from the First Church. The following composed the first Church Council: L. W. German, R. H. Finzer, J. D. Upton, Rudolph Finzer, John McGill, George Peters, John Finzer, Edward Savage and D. J. Etley.

The congregation worshiped for some time in a church on Hancock and Roselane streets. It soon purchased a beautiful lot on Brook street, near Breckinridge. On this it erected the neat church in which it is now worshiping, at a cost, including lot, of $7,000. Rev. I. D. Worman, of Wittenberg Seminary, temporarily supplied the pulpit during part of the first year. On September 1, 1891, Rev. J. M. Francis, of Gettysburg Seminary, became the first regular pastor. He served faithfully and successfully in this position until September 1, 1893, when he resigned to accept a call to Columbia City, Indiana. During the interim of pastorates the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Dr. J. S. Detweiler, Dr. G. A. Bowers and others. The second regular pastor of the church is the present incumbent, Rev. F. M. Porch. He began his ministry with the church November 1, 1894, coming from Topeka, Kansas. He is faithfully carrying on the work of the church, cordially supported by a zealous people. It reports an active membership of 102, with a prosperous Sunday school.

Grace Church.

Grace Church, on Twenty-sixth street, near Bank, was organized October 11, 1891. On the same day it dedicated its house of worship. In the summer of 1889, Rev. Dr. H. K. Fenner, with a committee from the Second Church, took steps towards organizing a Sunday school in this growing part of the city. Preliminary services, conducted by Dr. Fenner, were held for three Sundays previous, and on October 13th the school was organized in Market Hall, on Portland avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. Under the fostering care of the Second Church, this school was successfully conducted until the time of the organization of the church and the calling of a pastor. During its first year its well located church lot was purchased. Liberal assistance was secured from the Church Extension Board, and the erection of a church begun at once. The mother church contributed liberally to the work, both of money and helpers. The building was erected under its supervision. The organization of the church, conducted by Dr. Fenner, consisted of fourteen charter members. Its first Church Council was composed of the following parties: T. T. Myrick, J. W. Tuell, W. H. MacNeal and Christian Boettger.

In November of the same year a call was given

Rev. Charles F. Steck, of Muncie, Indiana, to become pastor. He accepted and began his ministry with the new congregation in its new church January 1, 1892. The work, from its beginning to the present, has been very successful. The first pastor continues to serve the congregation with great acceptance and ability. Under his ministry, aided by a willing people, the membership has grown from fourteen to one hundred and forty-nine. Its Sunday school is one of the largest and most active in that part of the city.

Trinity Church.

Trinity Church is the youngest in the family of English Lutheran churches in the city. Like most of its sister churches, it had its origin in a mission Sunday school. On November 13, 1889, Rev. S. S. Waltz, pastor, and a committee from the Council of the First Church, reported to that body, recommending that a Sunday school be organized at once in Cardoni Hall, Baxter avenue and Broadway. This recommendation was unanimously endorsed, with the conviction that the Highlands was a promising field for an English Lutheran Church. The school was organized by Dr. Waltz on the following Sunday, November 17th. It was carried on uninterruptedly and successfully by the pastor and members of the First Church for three years. At its meeting, October 11, 1892, the Church Council, by unanimous vote, gave its approval to the organization of a church in this locality, assuring the new congregation of the prayer and good will of the mother church. Informal conferences were held October 16th and 18th to perfect the plans. On Reformation Sunday, October 30th, the organization was effected. Dr. Waltz conducted the services and installed the officers. The first Church Council was composed of the following: J. F. Merriwether, Amos Yaeger, Daniel Rommell, William Schlaefer, Charles Bohmer, Charles D. Meyer and E. A. Ehrman.

Of the thirty-seven charter members, thirty had been members of the First Church. The newly elected council held its first meeting the following day. At a congregational meeting on November 20th, Rev. J. A. M. Zeigler, Ph. D., of Carthage, Illinois, was elected as pastor. He accepted the call and took formal charge on December 4th. At that time the pastor of the First Church, on behalf of his council and congregation, formally turned over the Sunday school and newly organized church to the pastor elect.

The congregation, under the earnest and faithful ministry of its first pastor, has had a history of prosperity. Its past has been successful and its future is promising. The field in which it is located is one of unusual richness for church work. The congregation continued to worship in Cardoni Hall until the completion of their new church on Highland and Rubel avenues. This was erected, including the ground, at a cost of $14,000. The lot was purchased May 2, 1893. The church was dedicated January 20, 1895. The congregation has an active membership of 119. Its Sunday school is vigorous and growing.

The six churches already enumerated all belong to the General Synod. This is the oldest and most thoroughly Anglicized general body of the Lutheran Church in America. They are aggressive in spirit. They enter heartily into all evangelical movements which tend to the spiritual advancement of the city. Though churchly and loyal to the distinctive usages of the denomination of which they are a part, they enter into cordial fraternal fellowship with all churches which hold with them the great essential doctrines of the gospel. These churches have been in existence in this city less than twenty-four years. Summarized, their work shows the following results: Church members, 1,417; members of Sunday schools, 2,112; value of church property, $76,000.

Up to the present time the strength of the English Lutheran people of the city has been largely expended in developing congregations instead of building church edifices. Their somewhat modest houses of worship have served a great purpose. The time, however, is doubtless near at hand when these will give way to buildings more in keeping with the demands of strong and growing churches. Many of the people who entered most heartily into the organization of these congregations and who have been most active in their behalf, had formerly been connected with the German Evangelical churches of the city. The organization of the English Lutheran Church offered them an opportunity of working and worshiping in accordance with the faith of the fathers, but in the language and spirit of the children. At the time of the introduction of the church into the city in 1872, the mother German congregation was in charge of Rev. Charles L. Daubert. He had been the spiritual leader of the German people of the city since 1840. His ministry on earth closed January 16, 1875. His memory is a precious heritage in hundreds of homes. He was a man of generous and noble spirit. Though a German by birth and education and loyal to the language of the Fatherland, he clearly saw the necessity

of an English church for the Anglicized Germans. Hence he gave hearty encouragement to the organization of the English Lutheran Church. When the corner-stone of the First Church—Preston, near Broadway—was laid, he was present and took part in the exercises. Many of those he baptized and confirmed have become active members of that and other English Lutheran churches.

Although most of the Protestant Germans of the city are Lutherans by descent, there are but two German churches in the city officially connected with a Lutheran Synod. Both are members of what is known as the Missouri Synod.

First German Lutheran Church.

The First German Evangelical Lutheran Church, worshiping on Broadway, near Underhill street, was organized in the autumn of 1878. In the early part of that year Rev. F. W. Pohlmann, then pastor at Lanesville, Indiana, was invited by several German Lutheran families living in Louisville to preach for them. He accepted the invitation and held the first service on the evening of the third Sunday after Epiphany. At this service eight families were represented. For about nine months he continued to hold service each Sunday evening, coming fourteen miles for this purpose. The services were held in a chapel on Broadway, near Clay Street. A church organization was then effected, composed of twenty families. They called Rev. Pohlmann as their pastor. He accepted and entered upon his work on the third Sunday in Advent, 1878. In 1880 the congregation, which now numbered thirty-five families, bought a church and parsonage from the German Methodists on Clay street, between Market and Jefferson. In connection with his pastoral duties the minister conducted a very successful parochial week-day school. This school has been a source of great strength to the congregation. It grew until it required the entire time of a special teacher. The congregation has had a regular and substantial growth. In 1889 Rev. Pohlmann resigned the pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. O. Praetorius, who is still in charge of the church. The congregation and parochial school continued to grow until their building was too small for their use. The large and well located lot, where their church is now situated, was purchased in 1891. On this was erected a two-story building, which serves at once for church and parochial school purposes. This building was dedicated August 20, 1893. It is intended that this building shall eventually be used entirely for school purposes and that a house of worship shall be erected on the front of the same lot. The congregation is in a prosperous condition. It represents a membership of 332.

Second German Lutheran Church.

The Second German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized with thirty-five families in 1889. To accommodate the members of the First German Church, living in the western part of the city, and the better to develop the field, this church was organized. A lot and chapel was bought on Twenty-second and Madison streets. Rev. O. Lübke was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Schumacher, the present pastor, in 1894. This congregation also organized and regularly conducts a parochial week-day school. It has a membership of 120. Both these German congregations are doing a good work, not only in their church, but in their parochial school.

The growth of the Lutheran movement, as traced in these pages, has been from the inherent power and merit of the church. Its theology, embodying the fundamental truths of religion, meets the deepest wants of the human heart. It comes to the people with the truth for which they are hungering. It comes with an open Bible for all people. It comes singing the songs of redemption in the richest hymnology of the ages. It comes with its catechism, that bright gem among Christian classics, to teach the children the truth of God. It comes, the friend of people in every walk and condition of life. It comes with its literature and its schools, the advocate of education and universal intelligence. It comes as the foe of all that is evil and the friend of all that is good. Animated with such principles the Lutheran Church joined the ranks of the evangelizing forces of this city. It has had trials and adversities enough to forever destroy any merely human institution. It has survived and triumphed over all, "not by might nor by power," but because "God is in the midst of her." The church's past is crowned with the most precious lessons of encouragement. Its present is bright with cheering promise. Rising through fiercest trials, on stepping-stones of faith and duty, it has now reached a vantage ground from which it looks to the future with a glorious hope.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD.

BY REV. THEOPHILAS F. BODE.

This ecclesiastical body is called the German Evangelical Synod of North America, because it is of German origin. By many, even in our day, it is mistaken for the Lutheran, by others, the Reformed Church. Yet it is neither the one nor the other, but it represents a union between these two branches of the Evangelical Church of Germany and of this country. The German Evangelical Synod of North America acknowledges the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God, and as the only and infallible criterion of Christian doctrines and life; it accepts as its confession that interpretation of the Holy Scriptures which is laid down in the symbolic books of the Lutheran and Reformed churches—the principal symbolic books of these two churches being the Augsberg Confession, Luther's Small Catechism, and the Heidelberg Catechism—so far as they agree; but in points of difference, the German Evangelical Synod of North America adheres simply to the passages of the Holy Scriptures alluding to them, and allows and makes use of that liberty of conscience which exists in the Evangelical Church.

Of the principal symbolic books of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, it can be said that they agree almost throughout with the Holy Scriptures. In most points of Christian doctrine that are of vital importance they, therefore, also agree with each other. But, in some points they differ. The passages of Scripture alluding to these points of doctrine or Christian practice are not very plain, and, therefore, admit of different interpretations. The principal difference between these two branches of the Evangelical Church exists in the doctrine of the Lord's Supper. The German Evangelical Synod of North America does not assume the authority to decide how the body and blood of our Lord is dispensed and received in this Holy Sacrament, simply because there is no plain, direct passage of Scripture by which it can be decided. So then, in this church, the person holding the Lutheran view, and the one holding the Reformed view to be the more correct, may stand together at the Lord's table and, provided that they come with a repenting and believing heart, and provided that their hearts are right with God and with their fellow-men, they may receive together this Holy Sacrament, and neither the one nor the other is excluded or prohibited from partaking of it. This Evangelical liberty of conscience is certainly in accordance with the spirit of the Christian religion and with the spirit of reformation. Thus the Evangelical Synod of North America endeavors to unite the Lutheran and the Reformed branches of the Evangelical Protestant Church; so that the children of the Reformation may be one in Christ, and brothers and sisters among each other.

In the glorious work of establishing this union the German Evangelical Synod of North America has been wonderfully successful. In Germany a church with similar principles and the same object in view has existed since 1817. In that year the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches was proclaimed in Prussia by Frederick William III., king of Prussia. This church is known in Germany by the name of the Prussian Union. In this country its existence dates back to 1840. On the 15th of October of that year the founders of our synod, six in number, assembled at Gravois Settlement, now Mehlville, St. Louis county, Missouri, and organized themselves, naming the body "The German Evangelical Church Association of the West." At the same time the formulary in which the articles of faith and the principles of our church are comprised was adopted and signed by those present at this meeting. In the course of time other German ecclesiastical bodies of the east and northwest, which were governed by the same principles, united with the German Evangelical Association of the West.

Friedrich Gerrard

Hence it became necessary that the name should be changed. This was done in the year 1877, when the name was adopted by which this body is known to-day, i. e., "The German Evangelical Synod of North America."

The synod has two excellent institutions of learning; one is located at Elmhurst, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, where teachers are educated and students of theology receive their preparatory training; the theological seminary of the synod is located at St. Louis, Missouri.

The number of pastors belonging to the synod at the end of the year 1895 was 838; the number of congregations of which they had charge, 1,075. In Louisville there are seven prosperous churches connected with or belonging to the German Evangelical Synod of North America. They are:

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, Preston and Green streets.

St. John's German Evangelical Church, Market and Clay streets.

St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, Jefferson, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

St. Luke's German Evangelical Church, Jefferson, near Nineteenth street.

Christ Church, German Evangelical, Garden street.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church, Mechanic street.

Bethlehem German Evangelical Church, South Seventh street.

St. Paul's Church is the oldest German Protestant church in the city, and may be called the mother church of all other churches in the city belonging to the synod. It has existed, so far as can be learned, since 1830. Of its early history not much is known beyond the fact that the congregation had a place of worship on Fourth and Green streets, afterwards on Hancock, near Main. In 1842 a church was built at the corner of Preston and Green streets and during the war, 1861-62, the present house of worship was erected. The Rev. Daubert had charge of this congregation for a period of thirty-seven years. Since 1874, the Rev. Frederick Weygold has been pastor of the church.

St. John's Church may also look back upon a history of more than a half century. In 1842 the church was organized. The first regular pastor was called in 1843, the place of worship at this time being a rented building on Fifth, between Green and Walnut streets. In 1848 a church was built on Hancock street, between Market and Jefferson. This was occupied until 1867, when the present large house of worship was completed and dedicated. The Rev. Theodore Dresel was pastor of this church from 1857 to 1875; Rev. Brodman, who succeeded him, had charge of the church for a term of four years. Since 1879 Rev. Carl J. Zimmerman has been proclaiming Christ from the pulpit and in the parish of St. John's Church. St. John's is numerically the strongest church of the synod in Louisville.

St. Peter's Church has really been in existence since 1847, but it was not until 1849 that it became fully organized and erected a house of worship on Eleventh and Grayson streets. In subsequent years, during the pastorate of Rev. H. Waldmann, the church was enlarged and beautified. Rev. Waldmann looked after the spiritual welfare of the members of the church for a period of twenty-six years. In October, 1893, the present pastor, T. F. Bode, was called to the pulpit and parish of St. Peter's Church. It very soon became evident to pastor and people that the location of the church was an unfortunate one and an impediment to the work of the pastor and the prosperity of the church. In a meeting held in January, 1894, it was unanimously resolved to build a new church. Messrs. Clark & Loomis were engaged as architects and the work was pushed with much energy and consecrated zeal. An additional piece of ground, adjoining the lots which had been bought by the Ladies' Society some years before this, was purchased, on Jefferson, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and this constitutes the site of the new church and parsonage. On the 24th day of March, 1895, the new church was dedicated. It is an imposing structure, comfortably arranged inside, and thoroughly equipped throughout. This is not only an ornament to the neighborhood, but also a monument of the Christian faith and love, and of the consecrated devotion of the people of God, constituting the membership of this church.

St. Luke's Church was first, for a number of years, located on Thirteenth and Green streets. In 1872 a new church was built on Jefferson street, near Nineteenth. For many years pastors of the Reformed Church had charge of this congregation, but it afterwards became connected with the synod.

Since then the following pastors have served the congregation: Kranz A. Michel and N. P. Rieger. Rev. C. Christiansen now has charge of the church.

Christ Church was organized in 1879. A lot was bought and a church erected on Garden street, and Rev. Brodmann was called to be its first pastor. He was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. A. Schory, who has since then been the spiritual adviser and faithful leader of the people of Christ Church.

St. Matthew's Church, on Mechanic street, has been in existence since 1890. Although a young congregation, it was found necessary in 1895 to enlarge the church in order to make room for and accommodate the people. Rev. Bettex was pastor of this church for a short time; at present Rev. O. Miner watches over the spiritual interests of St. Matthew's congregation.

Bethlehem Church is the youngest Evangelical sister church of the synod in Louisville. It is located on South Seventh street. The Evangelical Christians of the southern part of the city were visited and called together for worship by a gentleman of the name of Edlich. A church was built and Rev. O. W. Breuhaus was called to the pastorate. In October, 1895, Rev. C. Held took charge of the church.

In all of these Evangelical churches, except one, children are instructed and services are conducted in both the German and English languages. The German service is held on Sunday morning and the English service at night.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

BY REV. E. A. BEAMAN.

Among the earliest receivers of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem in Louisville were Nathaniel Hardy and wife, Bartlet Hardy, Charles E. Beynroth, James Fulton, Mrs. Minerva Parent, Thomas P. Cragg, John Gill, John Emery Beaman (principal in a grammar school), Bateman Lloyd (teacher in the same), Rev. S. H. Wills and wife, Rev. J. P. Stuart (previously a Presbyterian minister), Miss Caroline Thumm and Sidney S. Lyon. (Mr. Lyon had been rescued from infidelity by reading the writings of Swedenborg.)

The first society was formed in the summer of 1846, one Sunday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. N. Hardy, the service being conducted by Rev. O. Prescott, of Cincinnati. The persons forming the society were Mr. N. Hardy and wife, James Fulton, Charles E. Beynroth, Miss Caroline Thumm, Sidney S. Lyon and others. On the same afternoon Bartlet Hardy united with the society.

Before the formal organization of the society services had been held in the basement of the old Unitarian Church, of which Rev. Mr. Heywood was the pastor. After the organization services continued to be held in the same place, a reader being appointed to conduct them. At length, realizing that having their services in the Unitarian church identified them, in the mind of the public, with the Unitarian faith, they deemed it expedient to have them in another place, and they rented rooms on Chestnut Street. This was furnished with a pulpit, organ, etc., and also served as a library and Sunday school room. Services were continued there regularly, the society being visited occasionally by ministers from Cincinnati. George H. Owen, Esq., a young lawyer, read to the society in the room on Chestnut street, until some time in 1870. Mr. Fulton served as librarian; he also kept new church books on sale.

Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, visited the society several times in 1870 and previously. The next year he commenced regular monthly visits. These were continued until the new society was organized in 1894. During this time the meetings were held successively in the Chestnut street room, in a hall in the old Library building, in a room on Market street, in the parlor of Masonic Temple and in a room in the Fonda block, on Fourth street. The audiences varied in number from twenty-five to forty. There were generally present some strangers from other churches, and others, who were often so interested that they wondered there were not more regular attendants. Several of the ministers of different denominations, with whom Mr. Beaman was on the pleasantest of terms, were occasionally present and very attentive listeners. Over seventy of his discourses have been published in full in the daily papers, besides many partially reported, and there is good reason to believe that they have been pretty generally read, especially by the ministers. Mr. Beaman has been in the habit of attending other churches as he has had opportunity, and has rejoiced at the evidences of progress in theological thought and belief which are everywhere apparent.

There were occasional accessions to the audiences, though scarcely more than enough to make up for removals to other places and to "the other life." At length there came to be some who were not satisfied with a visit and preaching only once a month. Every society, to be successful, needs some "leading spirit" or spirits. The Louisville society had suffered for the want of such—earnest people who would not shrink from responsibility. There was need of those whose genius and disposition were to "go forward." And such at length came, and as a result there has been a new organization. A house has been rented, containing ample accommodations for congregation, Sunday school and library. And a minister, Rev. Howard C. Dunham, has been en-

gaged as resident minister for the coming year. The new society was organized on the 15th day of October, 1894, with twelve members, and during the year the number has increased to about twenty-five. The society has been legally incorporated. The officers are a president, treasurer, secretary and trustees. There are also subordinate bodies to serve the society as its hands for the performances of its various uses of charity, such as the King's Daughters, Young People's League and the Sunday school.

We have thus given a brief history of the New Church in Louisville. The reader will naturally ask, "What is the New Jerusalem?" What are its doctrines? Why has it had such slow growth? What is the difference between the new and the old manhood? What are the writings of Swedenborg in their relation to this new manhood? Why a new church organization? What is the one grand central doctrine that distinguishes the New Church from all other churches?"

The New Jerusalem is what John, the revelator, saw in vision and, in symbolical language, described as "the holy city coming down from God out of Heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." When this language is explained the New Jerusalem is seen to be a new stage of developing humanity—a new manhood. But what is meant by the New Jerusalem as a new manhood? Humanity, or the human race, as a whole, has developed like an individual; that is, it has been evolved in successive stages. It has had its pure and innocent childhood, its wayward growth, its natural or self-love manhood, and it is now in the early dawn of its spiritual or love manhood. There has been in these successive stages a corresponding difference in human intelligence and enlightenment. We see manifestations of changes on every plane of human thought, not excepting that of theology. Old absurdities, especially, and inconsistencies are giving place to more enlightened views.

One of the great wants of the age is now seen and felt to be an explanation of the Bible, whose teachings—it being from God—must, when truly interpreted, be both rational and practical; it is impossible that it should otherwise command the belief of man in his coming rational spiritual manhood. Such explanation, it is believed by those of the New Church, has been made by one in the light of the new age, by one whose whole history shows him to be especially prepared and competent for the work.

To interpret revelation truly, it is necessary first to understand the principles according to which it was made; for such principles contain the only key to interpretation. According to this key, all Divine revelation has an internal as well as an external meaning. By this key we see that the real divinity of Sacred Scripture lies within its verbal expression, as the soul within the body. The letter of the Word is holy only from the "spirit and life" within it.

The leading doctrines of the New Jerusalem are derived from the Bible as interpreted by its key, and are the following: First, there is but one God, but God containing such a trinity in unity as He has given to each one of His offsprings. That trinity is called "Father, Son and Holy Ghost," and is represented in man by soul, body and operation or action of soul through the body. Second, God has revealed Himself to men in different ways, but always in their own language and according to their recipient condition and wants, at the time. The Bible consists of many such very diverse revelations. The first verbal revelation to mankind was made in a language purely symbolical, that being the language of the people at the time. That language was at length lost. Then revelations were successively made in language literally true and, at the same time, having an internal or spiritual meaning; the latter meaning, however, was not understood at the time, and it has scarcely been recognized since, until explained by the illuminated seer of this new age. Third, at length, when humanity had come into such a condition as to be infested and taken possession of by devils and evil spirits, and needed deliverance from bondage to that kind of foe—the foes of one's own household, the household of the mind—and there was no finite arm equal to such a work, God "stretched out his mighty arm;" He, as the Word, "was made flesh," was clothed with a finite humanity like our humanity, and in it became manifest as God with us. That humanity was assumed, as it were, as a battlefield, and in it the Lord fought against His and our enemies, and overcame them and thus delivered man from his bondage. Fourth, man is saved or lost, exactly according to what he is, or has made himself by his life, and this depends upon whether he has lived according to the laws of human life. To be lost is to be in an undeveloped, spiritually diseased condition. To be saved is to be developed through successive stages of creation and recreation or regeneration, into his ripe, God-like love manhood, or, which is the same, into angelhood. Fifth, the "future life" is a condition of this life, but without the material body. Man is not

changed in the least in that which constitutes his real being by the death of the body, any more than the real corn is changed by the death of the husk. He simply lives right on with like affections, thoughts and motives, but in a spiritual body. Hence hell, in the other life, as in this life, is where self-love has dominion; and Heaven is where love rules.

Such, in brief, are the leading doctrines of the New Jerusalem. As more fully stated, they are, by common acknowledgment of those who have given them thought enough to understand them, eminently rational, practical, beautiful and they are certainly scriptural. They are also simple—as truth itself is—far more simple than the leading doctrines of any religious denomination.

It is, therefore, a very natural question, Why are the readers of those doctrines and the listeners to their preaching relatively so few? In the first place, they do not appeal to the selfish hopes and fears of people to get religion, attend religious meetings, join the church and the like, for the sake of keeping out of hell, as a place of torment, and getting into Heaven as a place of happiness. Eliminate these selfish motives from the appeals of evangelists, and their harvests would be small. On the contrary, life, according to the doctrines of the New Jerusalem, or of the real teachings of the Word, is the evolution of heavenly character, and that is salvation.

Another reason is that there is a great deal of misrepresentation and prejudice against the New Church, which is the ecclesiastical form of the New Jerusalem. The pulpits are responsible for their share of this. Certain motives have lead a great many to attend our meetings once, sometimes twice, and they have as often expressed great satisfaction with what they had heard. But most of these have not deemed it expedient to come again. There are a great many motives that lead people to church, besides the genuine church motives, and such motives as would keep them away from the little, unpopular New Church meetings. It requires a decidedly strong love of the doctrines to overcome so many prejudicial influences. The great mass of people attend church from various other motives than those of worship and learning the way of life.

Still another reason for the slow growth of the New Church is the changes which are taking place in the other churches. It is in the fact that the old, offensive dogmas are growing less and less prominent, and all religious teachings are rapidly partaking more and more of the spirit and character of the New Church. The occasion, therefore, for leaving former church affiliations for the sake of joining the New Church is becoming less and less every year. And the time is not very far distant when the essential doctrines of the New Church will be preached under the old denominational names, when, in fact, whole societies will be ready to adopt the faith of the New Church. This is conclusively evident from the changes in doctrines that are now so rapidly taking place.

But why should the new manhood of the race make such a difference in human enlightenment? What is it that really constitutes the difference between the new manhood and the old manhood? I answer, "It is humanity, not yet risen above its self-love stage of development." Such humanity is capable of great learning, great statesmanship, profound investigations in science and philosophy. Yes, self-love men have often trained themselves to be very religious, very pious, very self-sacrificing even, but on the selfish basis of first getting religion to save their souls. They are capable of instruction only in the verbal precept of life. The light of truth does not, cannot, shine in their minds. To them the Lord has not yet "come a light into the world"—the world of their minds. Self-love as a motive of action, and whether religious or secular, is blind to truth as living light. Even the religious self-love man can only learn about truth from verbal statements of it; he cannot see it; his eyes are not open. In other words, the "door" of his mind at which the Lord, the Lord as the real living truth itself, "stands knocking," is not open. On the contrary, the man partaking of the spirit and character of this love stage of human development has the door of his mind open, and the Lord, as living truth, the truth that shines in and illuminates the mind, is coming in; and, oh, what a world of meaning in the fact that they "sup" with each other. "I will come in to him, and will sup with Him, and He with me."

Such is the infinite difference between the love-man and the self-love man, or between the new manhood and the old manhood. It is light coming into the mind and illuminating it, thus giving clear, intuitive perceptions, that is producing all these changes, and such wonderful progress on every plane of human thought. This new recipiency of Divine truth, this reception of truth as "light," instead of as true verbal expressions of truth, or, in addition to the latter, is what is giving new life to every subject of thought. Every industry, as well as all art, all science, in fact, all literature, including theology, is being regenerated. This is why old things

are passing away and all things are becoming new. Even religion is a new thing. Religion has been a selfish way of securing something for self, either in the here or in the hereafter, as the principal end in view; religion is now simply life according to the laws of God as the laws of life, and for the sake of fulfilling one's mission in the common body of humanity, as the one great motive of life. Religion is now seen to be for to-day, and not for to-morrow, except as a result of religion for to-day. The real Christ Christianity is now seen to be peculiarly and emphatically a love religion. Hard, cruel dogma, representing God as a magistrate to be "appeased and propitiated," and whose forgiveness had to be bought by a "great sacrifice," is rapidly giving place to the rational and practical doctrines of love, which is the all absorbing element in true Christianity. What else but love—though, at present, more or less adulterated with self-love—is the motive power of the great charity movements of the present day? The question: "What shall I do to be saved?" is giving place to the question: "What shall I do to better serve my fellowmen?" knowing that salvation will take care of itself, if we will but do our best to fill our mission in the common body.

Such are the signs of the times; such is the basis on which the New Church is founded, which is the formal ecclesiastical manifestation of the New Jerusalem as the new, God-like, love manhood of the New Jerusalem, as the warm, ripening summer age of human development. It is to the New Church, we may say, that are especially revealed the new doctrines or teachings of the new manhood. And such revelations must come by means of and as characterized by the stage of humanity needing it, just as has been the case, as we have seen, with all other revelations. No one, before this open door love-age, has been capable of receiving truth otherwise as measured out to him in words, spoken, as it were, in his ears; and such revelation, when written, has been called Holy Writing, or Sacred Scripture, because the words themselves, as well as the "spirit of life" of them, were the Lord's. But the "coming man" needs, and is measurably capable of receiving, the truth itself. He does not need to have it put in a verbal form by one of the "brethren," and then to regard such verbal truth as God speaking to him. Hence, no such authoritative revelation has been made for the man of the real New Jerusalem. But in his transition stage from the old to the new manhood, man needs explanations and instruction in many things, especially in regard to the real or higher meaning of former revelations. To make such explanation requires a mind especially prepared for it, just as is the case in regard to every other subject. It requires a man especially prepared to explain any department in the great works of God. He must have the peculiar bent of mind, talent and genius as the basis, and then, in all cases, these must be brought out by cultivation to enable him to fulfill his mission. But, besides and in addition to all this, to explain the higher or internal meaning of former revelations, required a mind whose love door was open, thus a mind in a condition to be instructed by the Lord as the only "Rabbi" or authority; and this means a mind illuminated by inflowing, living truth itself. To be thus illuminated is to be taught by the Lord. And this is the form of the truth, to be received as authority by all men belonging to this New Jerusalem or love age.

Hence the value of Swedenborg's writings. They are not revelations from the Lord, according to any former meaning of revelation. They are simply explanations of revelation, of revelation in the great book of Nature, as well as of that in the Book of Sacred Scripture. It was his peculiar talent and his persistent and faithful cultivation of that talent that gave him such wonderful breadth and depth of mind above other minds. And then it was that such treasures of mind gradually lifted up, as it were, in the light of Heaven, thus into a state of illumination belonging to the man—to all men—of the new age; it was all this that enabled Him to perform such priceless service for men in their transition state from the old to the new manhood.

Now, the New Church in Louisville, as in other places, consists of those who have a rational perception of the truth of the above doctrines and principles. They organize themselves into a society, on the ground of a common faith, just as others do. They have learned, by the study of his writings, to regard Swedenborg, though by no means infallible, as their greatest human teacher in theology, just as others have so regarded Luther and Calvin and Wesley and Fox. Yet they do not look upon him as their rabbi, or master, in any such sense as they do upon Christ—infinitely far from it. The real man of the New Jerusalem will never take his teachings as authority, as others have those of Calvin and Wesley. To command their belief, everything must first pass through the crucible of their own—not others'—rational thought. No man really belonging to this New Jerusalem age, thus no man having the love-

door of his mind open, so that he can see by the light of the truth itself, is going to take any verbal statement of truth whatever as authority. But there is enough of unity in the understanding of what are called the "doctrines of the New Church" to constitute a new brotherhood, and they feel that they can do more, by their combined action, to promote the dissemination among their fellowmen of doctrines so dear to themselves than by individual action. Besides, unity of belief gives nearness in worship and also in work. At the same time they do not ignore the great multitude of those rapidly approaching them in belief, but who do not deem it expedient to join them, as outside of the real New Jerusalem, or as not partaking of the real spirit of the new manhood. The great and multiplied charities of the present day show that all the life of the New Jerusalem is very far from being confined to the few small New Church societies. It is the life that makes the infinite difference between love-manhood and self-love-manhood. And by the life I mean the daily life and in the various relations of life, and life as characterized by its motives, and not by that false show of life which has been called piety. Piety, so-called, is one of the most offensive pretensions of humanity when it is founded on the selfish idea of getting to Heaven and being saved as the great leading motive of life. There is such a self-satisfied air about it. There is nothing Godlike in it. It is repulsive to good men and angels. There crops out of it, in every word and tone, "have come into favor with God. I am therefore safe. I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies." Humanity, in its really ripe, Godlike stage, where love takes the place of self-love, has no time, no disposition for thoughts about being saved, or about the rewards of future Heaven as a motive for right living; it has nothing to do with the future, or with motives about its own interests either here or hereafter.

The real man of the new age is, on the contrary, all absorbed in seeking how best to fulfill his mission in the common body of human society and for the sake alone of that body. In that work are all his energies and all his motives. That work is constantly his one great end in view, and in it also is all his delight, his sweetest heaven, and a delight all the sweeter for coming unsought. A single thought of any reward for his well doing, either here or hereafter, as a result, would be as a cold wave and a dark shadow over the mind. What would be the condition of the heart, or of any other member of the body, if, in its work, it should think of itself as having any other interest in view than that of the common good? It would cease to exist. Its very life depends upon its doing its work and of doing it with the love, so to speak, of the common good as its only motive. So every human being has his own specific work to do in his relation to others in the common body, and so far as he has come into his New Jerusalem, or Godlike manhood—and Godlike, because he acts from love, as God does—he thinks no more of himself or of what is coming to himself as a result of his work than the heart does in its pulsations, or the lungs in their breathings.

Thus the great end in view of the New Church societies is not to save souls, is not to get men into Heaven, but is, on the contrary, to teach men the way, and to help them to walk in the way, of truly human life, and for the sake of becoming truly human beings, thus really children of God, so that they can do the work of such beings in their relation to God and their fellow men. Salvation and Heaven are things not to be thought of—certainly not as motives to be appealed to—by the man really belonging to this New Jerusalem age. Such motives belong to the past, to man when he was incapable of any higher motives. They then constituted the very warp as well as woof of his religion, and however devout and pious a condition he may have worked himself into, such motives have had their mission and a very important mission. "And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." This is common sense. We do not appeal to such motives in the child as in the man, for it has no such motives and is incapable of them. So the Old Testament Scriptures do not appeal to such motives as the New Testament does. So also the more highly developed manhood of this new age is capable of higher motives than the "Disciples" were. They belonged to the early part of the transition stage from self-love to love, as supreme master in the household of the mind. Truth has been so long, so many centuries doing its work as a warrior—"I came not to send peace, but a sword"—it has so far subdued the foes of the household of the mind that humanity has become capable of understanding, better than ever before, what human life is, and what its real nature and office are. As a result, among "other old things that are passing away," are old motives of action; and one of the most important things that are "becoming new" is capacity to see, better than ever before, what God is, what His children are, and what is their relation to Him and to each other. And

man, in this state, can see that salvation and Heaven are not things to be looked for as an end in view, but that they are simply resultant fruits of life; that, in other words, salvation does not, in any sense or name whatever, depend upon a change in God—upon his appeasement and propitiation, for example—but that it is simply and only the spiritually healthy condition of life according to the laws of life, and that Heaven is the unsought sweet enjoyment of such life. In a word, Heaven is in truly developed character, and the capacity of the individual man for the enjoyment of its rewards and spiritual fruition will be in exact proportion to this development, without which he would be unfitted for appreciating or exercising the privileges vouchsafed to those prepared for them.

This then is the distinctive feature of the New Church, namely: Life according to the laws of God, as laws of life and for the sake of life of the common body as the end in view. This is the one grand central doctrine of the New Jerusalem as revealed in the Bible when truly interpreted, and all the other doctrines are as spokes of the same wheel, and conspire to illustrate and to enforce it. And all men, of whatever sect or name, are of this "New Jerusalem," just so far as such life is their one great end in view. Such life is the grand consummation of all the ages of human development. This is the prodigal son "arising and going to his father." Life according to the laws of life opens the door of the mind and lets the Lord in—the Lord as Truth filled with love. And then what a festival! "I will come into Him and will sup with Him and He with me."

The Distinctive Feature.

CHAPTER XXIV.

JEWS AND JUDAISM IN LOUISVILLE.

BY THE EDITOR.

The history of the Jewish race until within the memory of men still living is a record full of suffering upon its part and full of cruelty and injustice upon the part of its oppressors. It is also full of heroism and sacrifice upon the part of the oppressed in their adherence to the ancient faith and their fidelity to each other in the bonds of a common persecution. Until the establishment of the American republic there was scarcely a civilized government by which the Jews were not subjected to mistreatment as a race, oppressed with special taxes levied upon them, and subjected to all manner of extortion and persecution. The asylum offered them in America, upon terms of perfect civil and political equality, was the first boon of freedom and the first protection they had enjoyed since the race became scattered and the scepter in their own land passed into the hands of strangers. After long ages of persecution the most enlightened nations began to relax the severity of their laws and to treat them with some comparative degree of humanity and justice, but the United States first of all struck the shackles from their hands and led the way in the line of thorough emancipation. Even in England the Statute De Judaismo, which prescribed a dress for Jews, was only repealed in 1846. In 1828 only twelve Jewish brokers were allowed to carry on business in London, and until 1832 no Jew could open a shop, because that permission was only accorded to freemen. The first Jewish sheriff in London was unable to take the oath of office until a special act was passed in 1835, and although he was followed two years later by another Jewish sheriff, Sir Moses Montefiore, it was not until ten years after his election as alderman that Lord Lyndhurst's act of 1845 was passed enabling him to perform the duties of that office. In Germany the race was subjected to especial hardships, and although when Napoleon occupied that country he decreed their release from all disabilities, the return of the Germans to power relegated them again to their former condition. Their burdens were in time lightened, but the universal admission of Jews to public posts in Germany dates only from the establishment of the empire in 1871. It has remained for Russia to adhere to the policy of exclusion and to continue persecutions which smack more of the middle ages than of the nineteenth century.

Jews in America.

Although America offered an asylum for the oppressed of all nations from the start, there was a very limited immigration of Jewish families to this country until half a century after the Revolutionary war. Individual Jewish men came to this country at an early period, but freed from the influence of race association they generally intermarried with the Christian sects and their own identity and that of their descendants as of Jewish origin are only revealed by their names.

Pioneer Jews of Kentucky.

Louisville had a number of these enterprising people, who, coming here singly, allied themselves by marriage with Christian families of first respectability, and whose children and grandchildren were brought up as Christians and have lost all identity of their Jewish descent save as matter of tradition handed down by their elders or preserved in their written genealogies. It was not until the forties that there was anything like a separate and distinctive Jewish element in Louisville, the city directories published in the thirties showing only a few sporadic members of the race in the list of residents, very few of whom had any social or business prominence. The fact of this paucity is made evident from there being no Jewish congregation of record prior to 1842, when the regulation prescribing ten based upon the system of Roman decemvirs as the

lowest number entitled to associate themselves into a religious society, and the well-known tendency of the race to organize for worship, suggest that they were not here in sufficient numbers or under conditions to warrant an organization. In 1842 the first Jewish place of worship of which there is any record was on Main Street between First and Brook. The name of the rabbi is not given, nor is it probable that there was one, the numbers doubtless not admitting of the employment of one, and the only officer being a cantor, who chanted the prayers. Another of the oldest congregations had its synagogue on the south side of Market near First, in charge of Rabbi Joseph Dinkelspiel, who survives, a resident of Metropolis, Ill. Still another was on Green Street, between First and Second, which was in existence as a congregation until within the past year.

But Judaism or Jewish worship cannot be said to have taken a firm foothold in Louisville until the organization of the Adas Israel congregation. This body was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky by act approved January 13th, 1843, entitled "An act to charter the Adas Israel (community of Israel) in the City of Louisville." The incorporators named in the act were as follows: Henry Maier Rosenthal, David Wise, Abraham Gerstle, Henry Goodman, Abraham Weil, Nathan Bensinger, Henry Bissenger, Jacob Wursburger, Moses Schwabacher, Sigmund Ullman, Abraham Schloss, Judel Backrow, Emanuel Stern, Sampson Gundelfinger, Henry Lieber, Fais Mark, Leon H. Weishart, Nathan Cerf, Jacob Hyman, Bernard Effenheim, Henry Selliger, Abraham Tandler, Joseph Greenbaum, Emanuel Bamberger, Mathias Zahl, Isaac Bamberger, Theodore Hausah, Isaac Roggerburger, Maier Kraft, Elias Hilp, Benas Marx, Simon Drumm, Wolf Steppacher, Simon Bamberger and Isaac Gumperts. Among these names will be recognized many prominent in the business history of Louisville, whose descendants are well known. The only one of the incorporators who survives is Mr. Abraham Gerstle, who is still in the enjoyment of a well-preserved old age. That the immigration of this Jewish element was comparatively recent is shown by the fact that not one of the names given above as incorporators of Adas Israel are to be found in the Louisville directory for 1838-39. Well, therefore, may it be safely said that between 1840 and 1843 was the period when the Jewish community became established in Louisville, when the Jew was no longer an isolated being, who married, if he married at all, outside of his race, and could worship according to the rites of his own religion. The charter constituted the incorporators and other Israelites residing either temporarily or permanently in the city of Louisville, who might apply and be accepted into this society, a body politic and corporate under the form and mode of worship of the German Jews in Louisville with perpetual succession and the usual corporate rights and privileges. The officers were to be a Parnas (president of the congregation) a treasurer, secretary and Shamas (sexton). The officers were to be elected by ballot. The seventh section of this charter, which was enacted at a time when the State was very particular as to investing any corporation with banking privileges, even by implication, provides that "the money of the said congregation shall not be employed in banking, but shall be used especially and exclusively in erecting or repairing temples or synagogues, or for purchasing and enlarging ground for the same, or relieving the unfortunate, in salaries for the pastor, reader, keeper and Shocat (butcher), in establishing schools for the education of Israelites, and also for all necessary books, furniture and accommodations calculated for the worship of said congregation."

Adas Israel Congregation.

The first permanent house of worship of the Adas Israel congregation was a synagogue on the east side of Fourth Street, between the present site of the Polytechnic and the Courier Journal buildings. It was a wooden structure sitting back from the pavement, with fair architectural adornment, the main auditorium being elevated and reached by a double flight of steps. It was destroyed by fire in 1865.

The present imposing synagogue on the southeast corner of Sixth and Broadway was erected in 1867-68 and is one of the handsomest church edifices in the city. It is an oriental structure of the Byzantine style of architecture, having domed turrets at the angles which impart a very bold and striking effect. The interior is fitted up in a corresponding style, and has a seating capacity comparing well with the largest churches in the city. The architectural merit of the building was impaired by a very long and steep flight of steps extending nearly the whole breadth of the Broadway front. Within the past year, however, these have been replaced by broad stone steps of easy ascent, leading from each side of the former, concealed by a very handsome stone parapet extending along the front, which adds greatly to the architectural beauty of the building.

Present Synagogue.

The whole structure has been painted a cheerful color and now presents the appearance of a new and elegant building.

The first rabbi of Adas Israel was Dr. B. H. Gotthelf, who continued in charge for fifteen years. The next was Rabbi Levi Kleeburg, who was born in Hoffgersmar, Prussia, July 14th, 1832. He was graduated at the University of Gottingen in Hanover in 1859, and the same year appointed rabbi of Elberfield, Germany, where he ministered until 1866. He then received a call from the Adas Israel congregation. Here he continued for eleven years, and in 1877 was succeeded by Rabbi Emil Hirsch, whose ministerial term was two years. There was then a vacancy of one year until 1881, when Rabbi Adolph Moses was called by the congregation, and has continued in charge ever since.

This learned divine is a native of Santomishel in Prussian Poland, where he was born on the 3d day of May, 1840, the son of Rabbi J. L. and Eva Moses. His father, who is still living, is a man of superior intelligence and character, an excellent scholar and orator, and revered by his son, who has been heard to say that he is the saintliest man he has ever known. The young rabbi received his early education in his native place under the eye of his father, by whom as he advanced he was instructed in biblical and Talmudic subjects. At the age of nineteen he removed to Breslau, where he studied eight years, and was graduated from the University of Breslau in 1867. But this was not his only university education, since about eight years ago, wishing to supplement his scholastic acquirements with a knowledge of medicine, he began the study of that science at the University of Louisville, and three years ago he received a diploma from that institution. It was never his intention to practice, but he has found the knowledge thus acquired very useful. The life of Dr. Moses prior to the time when he became settled in the priesthood was not without other incidents besides those of scholastic life, and many of his friends will be surprised to learn that he has a military record, as for about eight months in 1860 he was a volunteer under Garibaldi in Naples. After finishing his studies at Breslau he was from the fall of 1868 until July, 1870, professor of geography and modern languages at a commercial college in Bavaria. In September of the latter year he was called to the pulpit of a Jewish congregation in Montgomery, and coming to America he entered upon his ministerial work at that place. Here he remained a year and a half, when he accepted a call to Mobile, Ala., where he continued to officiate until 1881, when he was called to the pastorate of Adas Israel. Under his ministration this congregation has continued to grow in strength until it is now one of the largest in the city, comprising as it does the great body of the educated Jewish citizens of Louisville. Under the pastorate of Dr. Moses there has been a steady growth of liberalism, which has kept pace with the noted progress of American Judaism. Dr. Moses may be said to belong to the advanced wing of the Reformed Jewish Church in America. He is utterly opposed to a tribal or chosen-people religion, and in all his writings and sermons he has this one purpose in mind. His most pronounced publication is a pamphlet of 265 pages from the press of Flexner Brothers, Louisville, 1894, entitled, "The Religion of Moses," in which he advocates the broad ground of Universalism. In it he traces the origin of religion from its primary origin in the family, the tribe and the race to the revealed religion of Moses, which was intended to embrace all mankind. He therefore discards Judaism as the proper expression of his faith and insists upon calling it the religion of Jehovah, or Jehovism. In this view his congregation is a unit with him, and his profound scholarship, his broad humanitarian sentiments, which embrace, in his love for mankind, all races and sects, have had a marked effect in breaking down the prejudices and barriers which so long separated the Jewish rabbi from the other religious sects. The consequence is that the relations which Dr. Moses entertains to the clergy of nearly all the denominations of Louisville is most cordial and fraternal. Especially was this noted as between him and the late revered Dr. Broadus. The enlightened views, the eloquence and thorough esteem in which he is held attract to his discourses not only the laity, but many of the Christian clergy, and upon occasions calling for meetings looking to the alleviation of human distress or to social reforms he shares with hearty welcome the pulpit or the rostrum with our leading clergymen. In all benevolent designs he is ever prominent, and as a recognition of his value in council to other positions of honor he adds that of being one of the Board of Visitors to the Kentucky Institution for the Blind by appointment of the Governor of Kentucky. He is a Mason, and is a member of three Jewish orders, B'nai B'rith, Kesher and Free Sons of Israel.

Rabbi Moses.

In domestic life Dr. Moses is happily mated. In November, 1874, he married Miss Emma Isaacs of New York, whose family was one of the foremost in

Southern Germany. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters. His eldest and third sons are studying for the ministry.

The other Jewish congregations are B'rith Sholum, 613 First Street, Rev. Ignatz Mueller; B'nei Jacob congregation, Rabbi Solomon Scheinfeld, organized April 2, 1882; Beth Medresh Hagodel, a small congregation, 414 Floyd Street, Rev. Sundel Israel, and the Adas Jeshurum congregation, 228 E. Chestnut, organized within the past year. These adhere to the old Jewish ritual or use a modified form. The social features of Judaism find expression in the "Standard Club," which has an elegant club house on Fifth Street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and is an admirably conducted institution. Of Hebrew societies there are the B'nai B'rith, with three lodges; the O. K. S. B., with two lodges; the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, with two lodges; the O. B. A., with two lodges, and the A. O. H. , with seven divisions. In charities, in which the Hebrews are everywhere prominent, it being their pride that none of their race are to be found in almshouses or as beggars for charity, the Louisville Jews are specially active. Besides the United Hebrew Association, which looks to the general relief of the needy of the race, there has been within the past year completed a large and handsome building by the Young Men's Benevolent Association, the members of which belong chiefly to the congregation of Adas Israel, and of which Mr. I. W. Bernheim is President. The building is situated on First Street between Walnut and Chestnut, and was dedicated with appropriate exercises January 1, 1896. The association has also near by a gymnasium equipped with all the most improved appliances for healthful exercise.

Owen Gathright Jr.

CHAPTER XXV.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

BY OWEN GATHRIGHT, JR., AND W. M. DANNER.

In the year 1844, in London, England, was originated the religious movement which has developed into the Young Men's Christian Association of today. On the 6th of June of that year the first Association was formed and took the name "Young Men's Christian Association for the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades by the introduction of religious services in the houses of business." This name, which was longer than the list of members, was soon abbreviated so that only the first four words were retained and "Young Men's Christian Association" became the name by which the successors of this society have been known throughout the world. George Williams, a young draper's clerk, was the founder of the first Association. Beginning with six members, at the end of five months it had seventy members, and at the end of the first year one hundred and sixty members. Branches of the parent Association were formed in other English cities, and at the end of the fourth year of its existence it had a total membership of nearly one thousand. The purposes of the organization had by this time become more clearly defined and the scope of its work greatly broadened, its stated object being the improvement of the spiritual and mental conditions of young men. The young founder of this Association builded better than he knew, and while it was evident from the start that he had set on foot a movement which met a need of the times, neither he nor his most sanguine friends could ever have dreamed of the wonderful results and the vast good which has resulted therefrom. On the 6th of June, 1894, at the semi-centennial jubilee of the Association, this young man, then grown old, crowned with lasting honor and glory, stood in the center of a brilliant gathering in Westminster Abbey in the presence of a mighty army of delegates from all parts of the civilized world, "who brought from five hundred thousand members, with a Pentecostal blessing of tongues, glad tidings of the gratitude of all the continents and islands of the sea for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association."

For seven years after the organization of the Association its work was confined entirely to England, but the report of what it had accomplished went abroad, and in the month of December, 1851, the initial steps in the formation of the American Associations were taken. Almost simultaneously Associations were formed in Boston, Massachusetts, and in Montreal, Canada, and thus the work began on this side of the Atlantic.

In Louisville the movement was not inaugurated until July, 1853. At that time the American Protestant ministers of the city and the City Mission and Tract Society received from certain German clergymen of Louisville a communication on the subject of forming an Association to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of young Germans. This led to a serious consideration of the project of forming a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and to formulate and carry out a plan of organization a meeting of the young men of the city was held in Sehon Chapel on the 13th day of July, 1853. At this meeting the Association was regularly formed and the following officers were elected:

Louisville Association.

President—J. H. Huber.

Vice Presidents—Charles Duffield, Dr. John R. Pirtle, John Laufer and Richard A. Robinson.

Recording Secretaries—Alvin Wood, John Ludwig.

Corresponding Secretaries—H. G. S. Whipple, Max Kohlhaus.

Treasurer—David B. Fonda.

Board of Managers—Rutherford Douglass, L. L. Warren, C. C. Spencer, G. R. Penton, John W. Coleman, Dr. Samuel Dickenson, Bryce M. Patton, Har-

vey Shanks, William Burkhardt, Conrad Schmidt, F. Wedekemper and Dr. Pillichody.

That the movement had aroused general interest in the city churches is evident from the fact that on July 18th following, twenty-nine standing committees of the Association were appointed, representing as many different church societies then in existence in Louisville. On the 4th of August following the committee on library and rooms reported that a temporary home for the Association had been obtained in the Walnut Street Baptist Church, the trustees of that church having granted the use of rooms, to be kept open every night of the week except Sunday night, such quarters being furnished the Association free of charge. This was the beginning of the Association and of its work in Louisville, and in due course of time it took its place in the chain of kindred organizations which were being established throughout the United States. A conference of these Associations was held in Buffalo in June, 1854, and H. G. S. Whipple, G. A. Hull and R. H. Waggoner were the delegates elected to represent the Louisville Association. Mr. Whipple alone attended the conference and upon his return made a report concerning the progress of the Association work, which was of such interest to the local organization that one hundred copies of the printed report of the proceedings of the Buffalo Conference were ordered for distribution among those interested in the work in Louisville. Soon afterward the local Association voted to ratify the articles of confederation which had been adopted at Buffalo, and thus entered into the league of Christian Associations. During the winter of 1854-55, a lecture course was inaugurated and conducted under the auspices of the Association, George William Curtis, Bayard Taylor and Rev. Dr. Robert Baird being among the more prominent of the lecturers. Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Saxe, Parke Benjamin and Benjamin Silliman, Sr., delivered lectures under the same auspices the following winter. It had been hoped that the proceeds of these lecture courses would aid the Association to expand its usefulness and equip it to some extent for better work, but these expectations were not realized. On the contrary, the Association incurred obligations which made it necessary to surrender the rooms generously provided by Walnut Street Baptist Church, to abandon the regular "open evenings" and hold only weekly meetings, such meetings being held at the homes of the members.

In the spring of 1856, the Association inaugurated a series of daily prayer meetings, which awakened a deep religious interest in the community and was productive of most excellent results. This movement spread throughout the city and daily prayer meetings were conducted in different portions and at such places as the large hall of Masonic Temple, the La Fayette Engine House and the Relief Engine House during a portion of each year until 1859. During these years committees also visited and held regular services from time to time at the City Hospital, the Work House, Marine Hospital, Alms House, Bethel Mission and County Jail. In the fall of 1858 the committee responded nobly to an appeal for aid from the Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans on behalf of the yellow fever sufferers of that city, sending a contribution of something more than one thousand dollars to the stricken city.

In the spring of 1859 the Association found itself free from indebtedness with a balance in the treasury and a membership of 152 young men deeply interested in its progress and welfare. The outlook at that time was promising and continued to be so until the Association began to feel the blighting effects of the approaching Civil War. A memorable meeting was held on the 29th of January, 1861, at which, at the request of the Association of Alexandria, Virginia, the Louisville Association joined in prayer for the preservation of the Union. The events of the following year diminished both the revenues and the membership of the local Association and again it became necessary to abandon a home which had been fitted up over the Mechanics' Institute Library. An interval of ten months followed during which no meetings were held. Then, at the call of the President, the remnant of the Association again met in the female High School building at the corner of Centre and Walnut streets March 29, 1862.

At this meeting a renewal of active work was determined upon and it was decided that the military prisons, hospitals and barracks of the city should be included in the missionary work of the Association. Mr. George W. Morris, ever a warm friend of the Association and one of its most active members, who was at that time President of the City School Board, secured for the use of the Association, free of rent, a room in the female High School building and again it entered upon systematic evangelistic work. At this time the original Association was merged into the United States Christian Commission, which had been organized in Philadelphia, with George H. Stuart of that city as President. On June 21st, 1862, the last entries were made on the

Christian Commission.

records of the Association organized in 1853, and at that time it seems practically to have ceased to exist. It had, however, responded to an appeal which came from Philadelphia and had organized a branch of the Christian Commission, of which J. Edward Hardy—previously President of the Young Men's Christian Association—became chairman and Thomas Quigley and Isaac Russell treasurer and secretary, respectively. It seems proper, therefore, to say that the Association existed during the Civil War in spirit, though under a different name, and its energies were largely devoted to work in the hospitals and barracks, where faithful services were rendered to the country and to the cause of Christianity. Immediately after the close of the war, efforts were made to revive the Association, and on the 29th of May, 1865, a meeting was held for this purpose at the Merchants' Exchange. No organization was, however, effected and it was not until 1866 that the movement took form which resulted in the formation of a new Association.

Reorganization.

Toward the close of 1866 a concerted movement was made to reorganize the Association under the direction of such energetic and forceful spirits as Rev. George C. Lorimer, later of Chicago and now of Boston; Rev. J. L. McKee, Rev. F. M. Whittle, now Bishop of Virginia; Rev. R. M. Dudley, Rev. Thomas Bottomley and others. On the 15th of December a meeting was held in Walnut Street Baptist Church, at which a constitution was adopted and the initiatory steps taken to found a new Y.M.C.A. organization. A week later another meeting was held at the same place, at which the following named officers were elected:

President—John L. Wheat.

Vice Presidents—William Muir, C. O. Smith, Theodore Harris, William A. Robinson, H. H. Monroe, Ben S. Weller and J. A. Hinkle.

Recording Secretary—J. M. Gleason.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas W. Bullitt.

Treasurer—George S. Allison.

Registrar—John R. Watts.

The meetings of the new Association were held alternately in the lecture rooms of the central churches, and through the earnest and well-directed efforts in its behalf a great interest in the Association was soon manifested throughout the city. A special effort was made to increase its membership and in a comparatively short time there were eighteen hundred names on the roll of members. At the session of the Legislature of Kentucky held in 1867 a charter was secured for the Association, and early in April its constitution was revised to meet the requirements of this charter.

Having now assumed the dignity of a corporate body and established itself on a more business-like basis than that upon which the original Association had been conducted, plans were formed for building up an institution which should be permanent in its character, which would bring together the young men of the city in a semi-social organization, under influences conducive to their moral and intellectual betterment and surround them with attractive environments. To accomplish this result, the Board of Managers recommended that a fund of $20,000 should be raised to furnish rooms and purchase a library. Acting upon this recommendation a committee of sixty-five men was appointed to solicit subscriptions, John B. McFerran being made chairman of the committee. This committee was composed largely of substantial business men as well as earnest Christian workers, and they succeeded in arousing popular sentiment to such an appreciation of the enterprise that they had comparatively little difficulty in raising the necessary funds. With these resources at its command, the Association rented rooms in what was then known as the Weisiger Building—now the Polytechnic Building—which were handsomely furnished and thrown open to the members and the general public Saturday evening, May 11th, 1867. This inaugural meeting and others held about the same time were largely attended, great enthusiasm prevailed and the outlook was indeed hopeful. On May 11th S. L. Ewing was elected Librarian and Superintendent of the rooms and about the same time a series of daily prayer meetings was inaugurated, which continued until the latter part of 1868. Good results of the work were apparent on every hand, but before long financial difficulties again clouded the prospects and impaired the usefulness of the organization. The current expenses of the organization had been very heavy and to meet these expenses the fund raised for furnishing the rooms and purchasing a library had been encroached upon. Debts were incurred and it was not long before this indebtedness became burdensome. Members became discouraged and inactive and the officers of the Association were greatly hampered, every branch of the work being affected by the lack of financial resources. At the end of the year 1869 this indebtedness amounted to $2,000 and an important meeting was called to devise ways and means to liquidate the debt and provide

for the continuance of Association work. It was a critical period in the history of the Association, but the members proved themselves equal to the emergency.

Financial Troubles.

Mr. Andrew Graham generously proposed to be one of twenty to pay the debt, and within a week over $2,000 had been raised, paying off the outstanding obligations and leaving a balance in the treasury. This burden being removed, the officers and managers of the Association determined to reduce expenses and early in the following November removed to a building formerly occupied by the Unitarian Church, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. Here the Association had a comfortable home at a reduced cost, using the lower floor for a library and reading room and for prayer and business meetings and the upper floor for all large gatherings. The library collected at this time had assumed handsome proportions and numbered in all six thousand volumes. Through the delegates who were in attendance at the Indianapolis Convention of 1870 new interest was awakened in missionary labors and there was an increase of work in that direction. The struggle to meet financial obligations was, however, a severe one, the experience of the Louisville Association being not unlike the experiences of Associations in other Western cities at that time. The public had not then become thoroughly aroused, as it is now, to the importance of the work being done under the auspices of the Association, and it did not fully realize its value to the business interests of the city and the community as a whole. In the fall of 1871 the local Association again found itself approaching a crisis in its affairs, and on the 11th of November a meeting was held at which resolutions prepared by a special committee composed of C. B. Seymour, J. Edward Hardy, Alexander P. Humphrey and B. M. Sherrill were unanimously adopted. The gloom which hung over the Association at that time is evidenced in these resolutions, which made the following recommendations:

First—"That we appoint a committee to secure the surrender of our lease.

Second—"That a committee be appointed to dispose, by sale, in such manner as they shall see fit, of all our assets, excepting the library.

Third—"That the said committee shall have full power to return to the School Board the library loaned us by that body or to dispose of the same in such manner as shall free us from liability.

Fourth—"That the President be requested to secure from some one of our churches the privilege of holding our meetings in their lecture room.

Fifth—"That the committee appointed by the second, third and fourth resolutions take no action unless the acceptance mentioned in the first be secured."

"In making these recommendations," said the committee, "we would not for a moment intimate that our organization has been a failure. When we organized, five years ago, no organization for the benefit of young men existed in the churches of the city, no public library or reading room could be found and no provision was made for a course of lectures. At present several denominations and some individual churches have their young people's societies, a German Young Men's Christian Association is doing well and the public apathy in reference to libraries, lectures and reading rooms is rapidly disappearing. The Women's Christian Association has been organized and is accomplishing much. The Louisville library has been instituted, containing about three thousand volumes. We cannot doubt that our body has been partially instrumental in bringing about these results. These institutions, however, have necessarily deprived us of much of our available strength until at present it seems inexpedient to continue our library and reading room. Meanwhile, let us continue our organization, hoping to resume active operation as soon as we can be sure of the hearty coöperation and sympathy of the young men of our city and the Christian people. As it has pleased God in his providence to transfer the work for which we labored to the hands of others, let us rejoice that the work is still doing, and though as a body we can no longer influence the community we can as individuals promote and advance the cause of intelligence, virtue and religion."

An air of sadness and discouragement hung about these resolutions and they seemed to foreshadow the ultimate dissolution of the Association. Through the sale of its effects and with the proceeds of a lecture delivered under its auspices by John B. Gough every item of its indebtedness was liquidated, its rooms were closed and the Association ceased to exist as a social organization. While, however, the Association had no rooms and had given up the work formerly done, officers were elected regularly and they still felt themselves connected with the Association at large. They kept up communication with the international committee and received visits from Secretaries R. C. Morse and Robert Weiden-

sall, who discussed with them the propriety of resuming active work as soon as the way should be clear for them to do so. Although it had scarcely a tangible existence, the action of these gentlemen in keeping the Association in place in the national organization was a potent factor in bringing about its resuscitation. In the spring of 1875, Whittle and Bliss, the renowned evangelists, held a series of gospel meetings in Louisville, which produced a great religious awakening in the city.

Revival of the Association in 1875.

At the close of one of these meetings held in Library Hall Sunday evening, March 7th, a meeting was called of those interested in the reorganization of the Young Men's Christian Association. At this meeting the attendance was large, an earnest disposition was manifested to take hold of the work and push it vigorously, and a committee was appointed to devise a plan for the accomplishment of this object. On the following Friday afternoon an adjourned meeting was held in the same place, over which Col. Bennett H. Young presided, John C. Benedict acting as secretary. At this meeting the reorganization was in part perfected, a constitution being adopted and a temporary board of managers appointed. There was vigor and earnestness and prompt action on the part of those engaged in the new movement. On the day following the temporary organization another meeting was held at which officers were elected and steps were taken to secure rooms for the Association. On the 18th of March, a public inaugural meeting was held in Library Hall, at which Dr. L. W. Munhall of Indianapolis was present and delivered a stirring address. Until April 5th following the Association made use of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian lecture room and the small hall of Masonic Temple. At the date last mentioned it occupied the second floor of the building at No. 76 Fourth Street, furnishing these quarters in part or perhaps entirely with furniture which had belonged to the old Association and which was promptly turned over to the new organization. Difficulty was again experienced in raising funds and this caused a removal in the early part of the year 1876 to rooms at the northwest corner of Third and Walnut Streets, which were occupied until May, 1877. In the meantime, "The Association Record," issued monthly with W. J. Duncan as editor, had been established and was published with varying success and regularity until May, 1877. The "week of prayer for young men" was observed for the first time by the Association November 14th to 20th, 1875.

The International Committee took a deep interest in the work of the Louisville Association and a considerable impetus was given to the movement by visits of George A. Hall, T. K. Cree, Charles M. Morton and R. C. Morse, of the International Committee. Mr. Morse, who was then General Secretary of the International Committee, was especially helpful. His personal interviews with leading men dispelled all doubts as to what might be accomplished by the Association, and he secured their hearty coöperation in advancing the work, his visit being productive of most excellent results. An anniversary meeting was held in the small hall of the Public Library Building May 8th, 1876, the exercises being in the nature of an entertainment and the occasion an altogether enjoyable one. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., the eminent Presbyterian divine, represented the Association at the Toronto International Convention in 1876, and as his commanding talents gave him great prominence and influence in that convention, the Louisville Association was greatly honored by its representative. Soon after his return home and his report as to the general work of the Association—a report, by the way, which aroused anew the enthusiasm of local members—the Association took up the matter of electing a General Secretary, which had been proposed a year earlier.

General Secretary Elected.

August 30th, 1876, James F. Huber was elected to that position and at once became chief executive officer of the Association. Systematic work was at once begun and everything was put in order for progress and advancement. The constitution was revised to suit changed conditions and room No. 4 of the Public Library Building became the home of the Association. Prominent and influential citizens and business men who had previously been indifferent to the work now began to take an interest in it and became firm friends and supporters of the new movement.

Early in the year 1877, the managers of the Association took a step which was prolific of good results and lasting benefits. They resolved to invite the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations to meet in Louisville the following June, and the invitation being formally extended was accepted. From that time forward all were busy making necessary preparations for the coming event and striving to put the Association in as good shape as possible to receive the visitors and make a creditable showing on that occasion. The meeting of the convention occurred in June and

brought to this city those most prominently engaged in Association work throughout the United States.

Brought into personal contact with these men, the members of the local organization and public-spirited citizens in general caught their spirit and absorbed a measure of their enthusiasm, and from that time success was assured. It was a "red letter" event in the history of the Association and its beneficent results can hardly be over-estimated. At that time was set on foot the movement to raise a building fund for the benefit of the Louisville Association and subscriptions to this fund were made to a considerable extent. This fund was placed in the hands of George W. Morris, W. H. Dillingham and R. J. Menefee, as trustees of the building fund of the Association. In the spring of 1878 the Association was chartered by legislative enactment and, acting under the authority of this charter, the Board of Managers of the Association in July of that year appointed George W. Morris, J. B. McFerran, Samuel L. Avery, W. H. Dillingham and R. J. Menefee special custodians of the building fund. These trustees were instructed to invest the funds, which were at that time or which might come into their hands for building purposes, in registered United States Government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest. Thus was created the nucleus of a fund with which was purchased the property now owned by the Association near the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets.

International Convention.

In the foregoing brief sketch—necessarily so by reason of the space allotted to this chapter—the writer has endeavored to give an outline history of the earlier movements to establish a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city and of that which established upon a substantial foundation the present institution.

It is unnecessary to enter into all the details of the earlier struggles of the present organization to maintain an existence, and in what follows attention will be given only to the general features of the Association's work and its more important movements.

Metropolitan Organization

The Association having been reorganized on what is known as the "Metropolitan plan," with Owen Gathright, Jr., as President and W. M. Danner as General Secretary, now reports three departments of the work in this city. These include the central department, located at 431 West Walnut Street, of which D. W. Lane is chairman and S. W. McGill Department Secretary; the railroad department, located at 1023 West Broadway, of which George W. Weedon is chairman and W. G. Chamberlin, Jr., Department Secretary, and the colored men's department, which has a home at 942 West Walnut Street, and of which W. H. Steward is chairman and W. J. Skillern Department Secretary. Of the acquisition by the Association of the property at 431 West Walnut Street and of the removal to that location, mention will be made further along in this chapter. The Railroad Department was established in 1879, when rooms were opened in the eastern part of the city. After occupying several rooms in the vicinity of Tenth and Broadway during the years between 1879 and 1891, a reorganization of the work was effected in the latter year and leased rooms were fitted up at the present location of the railway branch. An experienced secretary was at that time employed to take charge of this branch of the work and a committee of management composed of railroad men was appointed. The membership of this branch was at that time limited to men employed in some kind of railroad service, and since then there has been gratifying progress of the work in this field. The Railroad Department now has a library of over four hundred volumes, educational classes are conducted under its auspices during the winter months, religious services are held every Sunday afternoon and social entertainments and lectures serve to promote good feeling and contribute to the intellectual advancement of its members. A reading room, bath room and other accommodations are also provided for members and visitors. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, recognizing the beneficial influence which the association exerts on their employes, make regular monthly contributions toward defraying the expenses of the railroad department, and other corporations have promised similar assistance.

The Colored Men's Department of the Association was organized January 16, 1893, in the rooms now occupied, with an enrollment of fifteen members. Since then the number has increased to one hundred and twenty-eight members, and this large membership proves that to some extent at least the young colored men appreciate the benefits of the association and the privileges which they are permitted to enjoy through its efforts in their behalf. Sunday afternoon gospel meetings are held regularly. This department has a library of six hundred volumes and is housed in comfortable quarters consisting of four rooms.

In this connection mention should be made of the

fact that after the Central Department of the Young Men's Christian Association had become well established, a movement was set on foot which resulted in the amalgamation with it of the German Young Men's Christian Association, which had previously maintained a separate existence, and the work has since been conducted in both fields under the auspices of the Central Association. It should also be stated that what may be termed a Medical College Department of the Association work was first established in 1880, the Louisville Association taking the lead in this field, it being the first in the United States to organize a Medical College Department. About the same time classes were established in vocal music, elocution and phonography, and the practical educational work of the Association has since been actively carried on in connection with its religious work. In 1880, the Association also began giving its attention to physical training and gradually developed the gymnasium feature, which has grown to such important proportions and is now so popular a feature of the entertainment provided for young men at the Association headquarters. After the purchase of the property at present owned by the Association on Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a gymnasium building was erected and the best opportunities have been provided for physical culture.

In a Home of Its Own.

To have a home of its own is the ambition of every well-managed Young Men's Christian Association in the land. The idea is in harmony with the spirit of the institution, and we have seen that, early in its history, the Louisville Association created a building fund which was placed in the hands of careful and sagacious men, to be by them invested for the benefit of the Association. This fund grew slowly, but in the course of time the most active members of the Association began to see their way clear to the purchase of a homestead, leaving the matter of making such improvements as should become necessary to be considered in later years. Accordingly on Dec. 3, 1879, the Association purchased the residence of Mr. A. A. Gordon, a wholesale dry goods merchant, on the north side of Walnut near Fifth, at a cost, with adjoining lot, of $9,000. This dwelling was fitted up comfortably, and at the time the Association took possession of it many of the members thought it would serve all the purposes of a permanent home. Time has demonstrated, however, that this was a mistaken idea. So rapidly has the Association grown that the present membership of more than one thousand young men is but illy accommodated in these quarters. Hence has arisen the necessity for a new building and new equipment, and it is proposed to raise a building fund of one hundred thousand dollars to construct a new home for the Association. Of this amount, more than seventy-five thousand dollars has already been subscribed, and the Association has a bright prospect of realizing its ambition in this direction. One generous donor, Mrs. Mary R. Belknap, has contributed to this fund ten thousand dollars, four others have contributed five thousand dollars each, one has contributed two thousand dollars, ten one thousand dollars each, over one hundred have contributed sums varying from one hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars each, and several hundred more have contributed smaller sums. This shows the strong hold the Association has gained upon the affections of the people of Louisville and the popular appreciation of its value to the public as a moral and religious force. A great service was rendered to the Association in November, 1895, by Rev. B. Fay Mills, the noted evangelist, who was holding a series of meetings at that time in Louisville. Interesting himself in the movement to provide for the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building he conducted a memorable meeting at the Auditorium in its behalf, at which the audience, in response to his eloquent and impressive appeals, contributed nearly thirty thousand dollars to advance the building project. While striving in every way possible to advance the new building enterprise, the Association has carried on its regular work with renewed energy, continually expanding its usefulness and increasing its prestige and influence. To those who have contributed to this result, to those who started and those who have continued this work, the city owes a lasting debt of gratitude, and it is especially appropriate that the names of those who have been and are now officially connected with the Association should be noted in this connection.

The President of the first Association was J. H. Huber, who was elected in 1853. Dr. D. D. Thompson served in the same capacity in 1853-54; G. A. Hull, 1854-56; Dr. J. W. Akin, 1856-58; J. J. Porter, 1858-59; George Harbison, 1859-61, and James Edward Hardy, 1861-62. The Presidents of the Association re-organized after the Civil War were:

John L. Wheat.....1866-68
Patrick Joyes.....1868-69
James Edward Hardy.....1869-72

Since the revival of the Association in 1875 the following named gentlemen have been Presidents:

Wm. J. Duncan	1875-76
J. T. O'Neal	1876-77
F. D. Carley	1877-79
L. Richardson	1879-80
R. J. Menefee	1881-83
W. P. McDowell	1883-84
C. P. Atmore	1884-86
John G. Cecil	1886-89
W. C. Kendrick	1889-90
Owen Gathright, Jr	1890-96

The first salaried secretary of the Association was S. L. Ewing, who was elected May 11th, 1867, under the title of Librarian and Superintendent of the Rooms. He was succeeded Dec. 21st, 1868, by G. W. Lyon. J. W. Mitchell followed Dec. 27th, 1869, and H. H. Monroe was employed Dec. 19th, 1870. Following the re-organization in 1875, the salaried officer became known as General Secretary, the first incumbent being Jas. F. Huber, who entered upon his duties Sept. 6th, 1876. His successor was E. C. Avis, who was employed Sept. 1st, 1884. On May 26th, 1885, W. P. Hall was elected to the position. Geo. H. Simmons was the next General Secretary, beginning work July 19th, 1886. He was followed May 1st, 1888, by E. S. Chipley, who was succeeded January, 1891, by W. M. Danner, who has continued to hold the position to the present time.

In concluding this history of the Louisville Association it is but fair to mention the debt of gratitude it owes to Mr. Jas. Edwd. Hardy, who has been its friend continuously from its organization down to this time, he being the only man in the city who has regularly maintained his contributions and his connection with the organization during all these years.

The Louisville Association was in effect the parent of the Kentucky State Association, and on April 16, 1878, the state organization was effected by the election of a State Executive Committee, representing all sections of the State, and entrusted with the supervision and extension of Association work throughout Kentucky.

In 1889 a State Secretary was employed to devote his entire time to the work. There are now twenty-eight Associations in the State, as follows: Twelve in cities and towns, twelve in colleges, two railroad associations, one army association, and one among colored young men.

The officers of the State Executive Committee, all of whom reside in Louisville, are: Jas. Edward Hardy, Chairman, who has occupied this position since the organization of the State work in 1878; John F. Lewis, Recording Secretary; John W. McGee, Treasurer; Henry E. Rosevear, State Secretary.

P. Caldwell.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BY RANDOLPH H. BLAIN, ESQ.

There are few cities of its size that can boast of more or better sustained public and private charities than the City of Louisville. These assume the usual form of hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, societies, etc. Some are established and controlled by the government, others by the general public, and others by the several religious organizations.

Governmental Charities.

The Louisville Hospital, a large and commodious building, situated in the middle of the square on Chestnut and Preston streets; the Home for the Aged and Infirm, formerly called the almshouse, a modern and handsome building on the C., O. & S. W. Railroad five miles from the city, and the Eruptive Hospital on the Seventh Street Road, are city institutions, supported out of the general tax and under the control and management of the Board of Safety. There is no special tax for charity, as is common in many places, and there is no system of regular out-door relief, except in winter, when the City Council out of the general revenue fund, purchases a limited supply of coal, to be distributed by the Mayor, or such agency as he may select. The Industrial School of Reform, situated on the corner of Third and Shipp Avenue, is a city institution supported by special tax and is under the control of a board of directors. There are two institutions, one for whites and one for blacks, under one management, but entirely distinct and separate. Boys and girls under the age of 16 years are committed to the school by the City Court, when incorrigible, homeless, or guilty of misdemeanors. There is a regular course of study, and each child is taught some useful trade, or employment. Under the able management of Mr. Peter Caldwell, Superintendent for some thirty years past, the school has accomplished a great work, and is one of greatest pride to every citizen of Louisville.

The Marine Hospital, situated on Portland Avenue, was established and is maintained by the Federal Government, for the benefit of that large class who do business on the government waters.

Private Charities.

These may be divided into two classes—the denominational and the undenominational. It is not practicable to make extended mention of them all, or even name them, as they number up in the hundreds, and, therefore, only a few of the more prominent can be noticed in this article.

Among the more prominent of the undenominational charities and the only society that makes registration a special feature and seeks to bring all the varied charities into co-operation by the establishment of a clearing house for charity, may be mentioned The Louisville Charity Organization Society.

Louisville Charity Organization Society.

The Louisville Charity Organization Society, chartered by Act of the Kentucky Legislature May 9th, 1884, took its name from the parent society organized in London in 1869. Similar societies have been formed in most of the large cities in Europe and throughout the English-speaking world, and are indifferently styled Associated Charities, Society for Organizing Charity, Charity Organization, Bureau of Labor and Charities, etc., all founded on the same principles, with the same objects and aims, more correctly indicated by the name of "Society for the Organization of the Charities." The objects of the society are 1, to form a center of intercommunication between the various churches and benevolent agencies, to foster harmonious co-operation between them, and to check the evils of overlapping relief. 2. To investigate thoroughly and without charge the cases of all applicants for relief, to send to persons having a legitimate interest in such cases full reports of the result of investigation, and to provide visitors to personally attend cases needing counsel and advice. 3. To obtain from the proper charities and

benevolent individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases. 4. To procure work for poor persons, capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting. 5. To repress mendicancy by the above means. 6. To promote the general welfare of the poor by social and sanitary reforms, by inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence; to encourage the establishment of such provident institutions as tend to the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the poor.

The governing body is a Central Council composed of twenty members elected annually. A secretary and two agents are the only paid employes. At the end of the last fiscal year, on Oct. 1st, 1895, a total of 8,449 cases had been investigated. A complete history of each, relief asked and supplied, is entered on pasteboard cards and arranged on shelves, with vowelized indexes for easy reference. A total of 44,863 applications for relief had been entered. Relief is not given directly by the society, except in emergency cases under a benevolent committee. In other cases it is secured from benevolent societies, individuals or public charities.

In 1888 two acts were passed by the General Assembly at the instance of the society, one making vagrancy a misdemeanor, the other to authorize the arrest of infants found begging or in the control of vicious parents and commit them to an orphanage. In March, 1890, the city was swept by a tornado. Millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, nearly a hundred persons killed and thousands left homeless. Members of the Central Council were put at the head of a Citizens' Benevolent Committee. Relief was dispensed on organization principles. As a result every case of distress was fully provided for without the aid of a dollar from outside sources. The advantage of the application of organization principles were never more fully demonstrated, and while limitless aid was offered from other cities not a dollar was accepted, Louisville by her own unaided effort fully providing for all who suffered actual loss. In February, 1893, Mrs. Mary Richardson Belknap presented the society with an elegant home, No. 221 Chestnut Street, costing about $12,000, as a memorial of her husband, the late W. B. Belknap. Such a gift from a noble woman was an appropriate testimonial to the good work of the society, reflected honor upon her unselfish generosity, and provides a lasting monument to one of Louisville's oldest and most honored citizens. The society is wholly supported by voluntary contributions, and it is worthy of note that since its organization in 1884 its income has never failed to meet every demand made upon it. In some years the society has refused to receive all that was offered because enough for the needs had been contributed. The management has at all times refused to incur indebtedness on any account. In 1886 the Charity Organization, by its Employment Committee, established a labor test for transients. In 1893 Mr. R. A. Robinson, one of Louisville's oldest citizens, presented the society with $5,000. To this was added $500 by Mrs. Belknap, and other smaller amounts by friends, and the whole expended in the erection of a modern and thoroughly equipped building on the Linden Street front of the lot presented to the society by Mrs. Belknap. The main building is a model for completeness and accommodates over one hundred men. There are two large work buildings, one for home poor, who are paid in groceries, coal and clothing; the other for the transients, who are limited to a stay of three days. The work done is splitting kindling. An hour and a half in work pays for a meal, or a night's lodging. Men found to be worthy are secured work by the Superintendent. Last year there were in all 2,858 inmates, 42,936 meals furnished, 16,569 lodgings and 24,468 bundles of kindling sold. The lodge is self-sustaining under the management of the committee and the excellent Superintendent, Capt. W. H. Black.

Humane Society.

The Kentucky Humane Society was organized in Louisville, Oct. 6th, 1883, and incorporated April 15th, 1884. Like the Charity Organization, it is one of a great family of similar societies whose object is to enforce and instill humane treatment and feeling toward dumb animals, and a tenderness and proper care for defenseless and neglected children. On Sept. 20th, 1890, the Louisville Society was re-organized, a new Board of Directors, a Secretary and an Agent chosen. Since that date its work has been most vigorously prosecuted, as appears from its records showing 8,216 complaints entered and investigated, affecting the welfare of 1,474 children and 7,228 animals, the seeming discrepancy in figures arising from the fact that one complaint often involves one or more children or animals. Few organizations have taken up a more important work, or one that appeals more to the great human heart of sympathy.

"The Children's Home Society," one of many similar organizations, recently established in Louisville, has for its object the placing of orphans and destitute children with families where there are no children,

thereby permanently insuring them a home and all that the name signifies.

Flower Mission. Flower Mission is a voluntary association of ladies, organized in 1878, by the late lamented Miss Jennie Casseday, for the purpose of carrying flowers to those sick, poor or in prison. In late years it extended its work to the distribution of alms, and observes the birthday of Miss Casseday as a memorial day, on which to distribute flowers, visiting the prisons and hospitals and those who are shut in by sickness. Branches of the society have been formed in many of the cities and towns in the United States.

The Jennie "Casseday Rest Cottage" (incorporated) conducts a country home, at which young lady clerks and employes are invited to spend a vacation of two weeks in the summer, paying nominal board, or no board where they are unable to pay anything.

Among other undenominational institutions may be mentioned the Children's Free Hospital on Chestnut near Floyd, the Home for the Friendless, the Cook Benevolent Institution, Old Ladies' Home, the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary of Kentucky, the Woman's Christian Association Boarding House, Newsboys' Home, Kindergarten Home, Colored Orphans' Home and the Jennie Casseday Free Infirmary.

In addition to these are the Free Dispensary Louisville Medical College, Dispensary of the University School of Medicine, of the Hospital College of Medicine, of the Kentucky School of Medicine, and of the College of Dentistry.

Nearly every church organization has its own relief society to look after its own poor. In addition to this the several denominations have their orphanages, homes, etc. Among those in the city may be mentioned the "Church Home and Infirmary," Home of the Innocents, Norton Memorial Infirmary, Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, Episcopal Orphan Asylum, the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, the German Baptist Orphans' Home, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Presbyterian Orphans' Home, the Methodist Orphans' Home, the Christian Church Widows' and Orphans' Home, the St. James Old Folks' Home (colored), Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Home for the Aged Poor, and Sacred Heart Home.

Who could have prophesied to that little band of faithful women that their small beginning, made eight years ago, with the training of the little children of our city, would grow to the increased proportions of the work of the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association of to-day! From a group of five or six children who gathered once a week under the care of one earnest woman, it has grown to the care of about seven hundred children every school day of the week, the eleven free kindergartens being situated in the needy locality of the city.

Free Kindergarten Association.* The first steps toward the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association grew out of a small band of children, from three to six years of age, who attended the weekly meetings of the Holcombe Mission Industrial School. To children of this age the needle and thread of the industrial school was too difficult a problem, and yet they persisted in regular attendance every Saturday morning. The problem of meeting the needs of these children, too young for the regular industrial school work, aroused an interest in and investigation of the kindergarten idea. Through the kindness of a friend in Utica, N. Y., sufficient kindergarten material was donated to supply the needs of this little class of waifs, who were kindly cared for and directed in their work by Miss Mary L. Graham, who truly made the work a labor of love. If such interest and results could be obtained with the children meeting for one hour a week, what might not be the outgrowth of the training received daily in kindergarten? For two long winters they were perplexed to know what to do with the wee ones of the neighborhood. The kindergarten suggested itself as the best means of reaching them. Being conscious, however, of the necessary expense, they dared not mention it to a Board of Directors, who had already a financial burden as great as they could bear. After due consideration and investigation of the kindergarten idea, the directors said: "Open your kindergartens if you think you can meet the expense. Kindergartens are expensive, but they cost less than almhouses, prisons and lawyers' fees. Shall we withhold our money that our loved children and grandchildren may live in a city less full of ignorance, crime and wretchedness? We must convince our good citizens that the kindergarten is an economic plan for the prevention of crime and a powerful agent in education and reform." So impressed were Mrs. J. R. Clark and Miss Mary L. Graham with this thought that, with the sanction

*Written by Miss Patty S. Hill.

of the Holcombe Mission Board, through their personal effort and sacrifice, they secured funds sufficient to employ a trained kindergartner, Miss Susan Tewitt, of Cincinnati, being called as principal of the first free kindergarten in Louisville, which was opened February 1, 1887. It is a fact known only to the few that this free kindergarten fund was started by a subscription of two hundred dollars, the price of the seal skin cloak which one good woman voluntarily resigned.

The work grew in proportion until it demanded a training class department, furnishing opportunity both for the training of young women in this work, and, through them, providing for the care and instruction of larger numbers of children, with no additional expense. Determining to secure the best instruction for both children and teachers Mrs. Clark and Miss Graham investigated the kindergarten work of other cities, and secured the services of Miss Anna E. Bryan, a Louisville girl who had distinguished herself by the quality and originality of her work in the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association. As a result of this a training class was opened in September, 1887, with an enrollment of six young ladies from representative families of Louisville. A few weeks later the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association was organized, with both departments under its charge.

At this organization Mrs. J. R. Clark, Mrs. John A. Carter, Miss Mary L. Graham, Mrs. A. C. Bowser, Mrs. Lunsford P. Yandell, Mrs. W. N. Little and Mrs. Albert S. Willis were elected prominent officers, all of whom have continued their faithful services to the association, even to the present date.

In February, 1888, a call for a second kindergarten had to be met in the Home of the Innocents, with Miss Emily P. Beeler as principal for the first five months, Miss Eva Magruder of Virginia, one of Louisville's first graduates, taking charge in the fall.

The people of Louisville, seeing the benefits of the training to the children of the poorer classes in the free kindergartens, requested that the same training might be provided for their own children in private kindergarten. Through mistake the private kindergarten was advertised in Miss Bryan's name, which necessitated her leaving the free work in the mornings in charge of Miss Miner, of Chicago, who was called to take this place temporarily, Miss Bryan having charge of the private kindergarten in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of Second and Oak streets.

In the following September Miss Bryan resumed her work with the children in the mornings at the Holcombe Mission in connection with the training class in the afternoon. On the graduation of the first class in February, 1889, two more free kindergartens were opened under the care of the association: the Sunbeam Kindergarten, at Twenty-second and Walnut, Miss Finie M. Burton, principal, and the German Free Kindergarten, Clay and Market, Miss Patty S. Hill, principal, until the following fall, when the position was taken by Miss Helen Heick.

In September, 1889, many new kindergartens were opened. Among them were the Stuart Robinson Free Kindergarten, at Sixth and Myrtle streets, Miss Mary D. Hill, principal; the Knox Colored Kindergarten, at Twelfth and Madison, Miss Emily P. Beeler, principal; the Tobacco Exchange Kindergarten, at Eleventh and Market streets, Miss Celeste Semonin, principal; New Albany Free Kindergarten, Ninth and Oak streets, Miss Anna E. Moore, principal. The superintendence of these kindergartens, together with a growing training department, demanding Miss Bryan's entire time, she was forced to give up work with the children at the parent kindergarten, Miss Patty S. Hill being called to fill her position as principal of that school.

In June of 1890 the work had grown from one kindergarten to seven, from the care of one hundred to three hundred and fifty children, and the normal class from six to twenty young ladies. The Louisville work becoming so well known and recognized throughout the country, the many letters of inquiry and general correspondence necessitated the employment of an assistant for Miss Bryan, Miss Catharine Montz taking charge of the correspondence and manual training.

This year records the opening of the Temple Free Kindergarten, at Sixth and Broadway, with Miss Anna E. Moore as principal, her sister, Miss Edith Moore, having succeeded her as principal of the New Albany Kindergarten. This school was moved to a more needy locality at Preston and Jefferson, with Miss Gertrude Flexner as principal.

The children in the southern suburbs of the city were reached by the opening of the Third Street Kindergarten, in the Third Avenue Baptist Church, Third and B streets, with Miss Elizabeth Fulton as principal. This movement was much needed and has been attended with success.

The Parkland Free Kindergarten was organized a short while after this, under Miss Anna E. Henn,

principal; later Miss Zerelda Huckeby became principal.

In September, 1893, Miss Bryan desiring a year of recreation and study, the association granted her a leave of absence. Miss Patty S. Hill was called upon to give up her morning work with the children to take charge of the training department and to superintend the work done in all of the free kindergartens, her position as principal of the parent free kindergarten being filled by Mrs. E. G. Graves.

Throughout the history of the association, in addition to raising funds for their running expenses, the ladies had been slowly accumulating a fund, hoping the time might come when they would see fit to purchase their own building. In May, 1894, the association saw fit to take this step, purchasing the beautiful property on the southwest corner of Floyd and Walnut streets. The building was sufficiently large to justify them in opening three departments, the free kindergarten for the children, the normal training department and the boarding department for those young ladies from a distance, who had sought Louisville kindergarten training. The boarding and manual training departments were superintended by Mrs. Elizabeth S. De Bruler.

During this year the Third Street Kindergarten was moved to "The Point," where it was supported by Calvary Episcopal Church, with Miss Elizabeth Fulton as principal. In September, 1895, the association took under its care three new kindergartens, the Masonic Home Free Kindergarten, Miss Elizabeth Beers, principal; the Merchants and Bankers' Free Kindergarten, at Bullitt and River, Miss Elizabeth Akin, principal; and the Mary Belknap Free Kindergarten, in the Charity Organization Building, Miss Angelyn Benton, principal.

Eight years of determination and effort on the part of every one associated with the work have resulted to-day in giving the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association a national reputation for originality in thought and method. Although it is situated in the South, educators from North, East, South and West have seen fit to apply to our Louisville Association for teachers to fill positions of honor and responsibility, both throughout our own country and abroad.

Every year finds in the Louisville Free Kindergarten Training School full graduates of prominent training schools of other large cities, who have come to gain the secret of the original quality of the Louisville free kindergartens.

A prominent educator from the North wrote lately: "I know of no place where the principles of Froebel are worked out so thoroughly, originally and in detail as in the Louisville kindergarten." An educator from across the water, after a thorough investigation of the kindergartens here, as well as in other cities, said at the end of her visit: "I have found in Louisville what I want, and I shall be glad to take back to my school not only your select, as I first thought when I came, but any graduate of the Louisville Free Kindergarten Training School whom you will recommend."

When the International and Cotton States Exposition was to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in the fall of 1895, the Educational Committee, desirous of showing the South what had been done in an educational line, decided to have a model kindergarten and model school in connection with the Exposition. The kindergarten was awarded to the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association, with a good salary, over other competitors who offered their services free for the advertisement of working in the Fair. This is considered to have been a wonderful opportunity for Louisville to show to the South what kindergarten methods can accomplish. Mrs. Mary D. Hill was principal of the Exposition kindergarten, and has done much excellent work.

The Louisville Free Kindergarten Association today has under its care ten large free kindergartens, as follows:

Parent Kindergarten, 240 East Walnut, Mrs. E. G. Graves, principal.

Sunbeam Kindergarten, Twenty-second and Walnut, Miss Margaret Young, principal.

German Kindergarten, Clay and Market, Miss Helen Heick, principal.

Knox Colored Kindergarten, Twelfth and Madison, Miss Emily P. Beeler, principal.

Stuart Robinson Kindergarten, Seventh and Weissinger avenue, Miss Liebe F. Jones, principal.

Tobacco Exchange Kindergarten, Twelfth and Market, Miss Mary D. Hill, principal.

Temple Free Kindergarten, Preston and Jefferson, Mrs. Jean S. Redelsheimer, principal.

Masonic Home Free Kindergarten, Masonic Home, Miss Elizabeth Beers, principal.

Merchants and Bankers' Kindergarten, Bullitt and River, Miss Elizabeth Akin, principal.

Mary Belknap Kindergarten, Charity Organization Building, Miss Angelyn Benton, principal.

The Normal Department has grown to such proportions as to demand the assistance of a faculty of four.

FACULTY OF NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss Patty S. Hill, training teacher, superintendent.

Miss Finie M. Burton, nurses' classes, primary Sunday school classes, manual training.

Miss Anna E. Moore, science classes, primary classes.

Miss Mildred J. Hill, vocal classes, accompaniment classes.

Louisville, Kentucky, December 5, 1895.

Institution for the Blind.*

From almost every point of view, as one approaches the city of Louisville, the building of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind dominates the landscape. With its massive walls crowned with an airy dome and embowered in trees, it forms an object as beautiful to the eye as it is conspicuous. It is the home of the sixth institution of the kind in the United States, and was founded by a charter from the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved February 5, 1842. To those familiar with its history it stands a noble monument to those who, in founding it, builded wiser than they knew, and especially to the memories of two of the noblest citizens of Kentucky, Dr. T. S. Bell and the Hon. William F. Bullock, who assisted at its inception, and who, for over forty years, guided its management. To these men was it permitted, in some directions, to see the fruits of their labors. They lived to see the little school of five pupils, started in a rented house on Sixth street, between Walnut and Jefferson streets, firmly established in a palatial home of its own in a noble park of twenty-five acres, with a hundred pupils, with a separate department for colored blind children, and with a printing house supplying the whole country with embossed literature.

It took fifty years for the first organized movement for the education of the blind to travel across the Atlantic from the center of its origin in Paris, France. Now, State schools for the blind number thirty-eight, and nearly four thousand children are receiving instruction in them. At the close of the year 1842 the total number of blind pupils in the United States, including the ten in the Kentucky school, was two hundred and seventy-seven. The latest report of the Kentucky school shows an enrollment of one hundred and thirty, of whom twenty-five were in the colored department.

When first started the school was maintained by the citizens of Louisville alone. Many of the noble women of the city united to hold a fair to aid in supporting the school. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, then the superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Blind, and William Chapin, superintendent of the Ohio School, came with some of their blind pupils, and gave exhibitions before the Legislature and in the churches of Louisville. Such practical illustrations of the good results from educating the blind proved irresistible arguments with the members of the Legislature and created a deep interest in the welfare of the school.

The first superintendent was Bryce M. Patton, who held the position until 1871. He was in charge of a private school in Louisville when he was appointed, and he brought to his work rare energy, scholarship and ability. His brother, Otis Patton, blind from infancy and a graduate from the Massachusetts School for the Blind, was his assistant, and Joseph B. Smith, another graduate of the Massachusetts School for the Blind, and a graduate of Harvard College, had charge of the musical department. His scholarly attainments and his great musical abilities easily placed him among the first musicians of the city. He became organist and leader of the choir at the Unitarian Church, and during his fifteen years' connection with the School for the Blind he demonstrated the importance of his department and proved that, in the path of music, the blind musician could compete on more equal terms with his seeing competitors than in any other walk of life. A memorial of the life of this remarkable man was written by the Rev. John H. Heywood, and published by Hanna & Co., in 1859.

The school was opened on the 9th day of May, 1842, with five pupils. In January, 1843, the "Prather House," on Green street, between Third and Fourth streets, was rented. In July, 1843, a lot of ground on the south side of Broadway, between First and Second streets, one hundred and forty feet front and four hundred feet deep, was purchased, and a building, designed by J. Stirewalt, was erected and occupied in 1845. This was the home of the school until September 29, 1851, when it was destroyed by fire. The pupils were kindly sheltered by the friends of the school in the neighborhood, until the building now used for the Male High School was made ready for the pupils. Here the school remained for four years, leasing a room for the mechanical department on the east side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Walnut.

Meanwhile efforts were promptly made for securing a better location, which resulted in the pur-

*Written by Dr. B. B. Huntoon.

chase from F. G. Edwards of ten acres of ground on the eastern limit of the city for five hundred dollars. Upon these grounds the imposing edifice, still the home of the school, was erected, and on the 8th of October, 1855, it was occupied by the pupils.

In its structure the building is modeled after the plan of the Indiana Institution for the Blind, which was devised by W. H. Churchman, its blind superintendent, who was a graduate from the Pennsylvania School for the Blind.

Shortly after the battle of Perryville, in October, 1862, the building was taken by the local army medical director as a military hospital, and twenty-four hours were given for vacating the building. The "Alexander Place," now a portion of Cherokee Park, was leased, and the children were again hastily removed. All attempts to recover the building were fruitless, until an appeal was made to the Secretary of War, who issued a peremptory order for the immediate surrender of the building, and on March 17, 1863, the school returned to the building, which has since been continuously occupied for the purpose for which it was intended.

When the building for the American Printing House for the Blind was erected in 1882, six and four-fifths additional acres of land were secured for the State. When the building for the colored department was put up in 1884 eight and one-fifth more acres of adjacent land were purchased. The land now held by the State for the use of the blind forms a beautiful park of twenty-five acres in extent, bounded on each of its four sides by a wide street, and covered with beautiful forest trees. It is the intention of the Board of Visitors to secure for this land a complete collection of native Kentucky trees, and they have already planted specimens of one hundred and fifteen varieties.

The cost of the four buildings now on the grounds, including the small building used for a stable and workshop, was one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The annual cost of maintaining the two departments for the instruction of the white and colored children is about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The first Board of Visitors, appointed by the State Board of Education from year to year up to 1873, consisted of William F. Bullock, T. S. Bell, M. D., John I. Jacob, S. Casseday, Edward Jarvis, M. D., B. M. Patton and James Pickett. The Board of Lady Visitors, appointed by the first Board of Visitors, consisted of the following named ladies: Mrs. S. Casseday, Mrs. William Jackson, Mrs. James Hughes, Mrs. John I. Jacob, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, Mrs. Edward Jarvis, Mrs. James C. Ford, Mrs. J. Chenowith, Mrs. Preston S. Loughborough, Mrs. Duncan Mauzzey, Mrs. James E. Tyler and Mrs. Richard Steele. These ladies manifested much interest in the school from year to year; but, as one by one, they retired from active service in its behalf, their places were no longer filled, and this feature in the management of the institution was not perpetuated. But as the building was furnished in 1842 and again in 1847 by the women of Louisville, it is probable that their interest long survived the severance of their official ties with the institution.

In the communication from the Board of Visitors, published in the Louisville Journal of May 14, 1842, special mention is made of the industry and zeal of James S. Speed, Joseph Metcalfe and Samuel Dickinson in procuring subscriptions; also of the pupils of Miss Mason's school for the proceeds of concerts given in aid of the school.

The list of those who have been members of the Board of Visitors comprises the names of eminent business and professional men who have been identified with the progress of our State and city in almost every public-spirited and philanthropic direction. The following is this honor roll, with the year, after each name of their appointment and of their departure from office:

William F. Bullock, 1842 to 1864, and 1873 to 1889. (President of the board from 1842 to 1864, and from 1885 to 1889.)

T. S. Bell, 1842 to 1885. (President of the board from 1864 to 1885.)

Samuel Casseday, 1842 to 1849.

John I. Jacob, 1842 to 1846.

James Pickett, 1842 to 1843.

Edward Jarvis, M. D., 1842 to 1843.

Bryce M. Patton, 1842 to 1843.

William Richardson, 1843 to 1847.

Garnett Duncan, 1843 to 1845.

Rev. George W. Brush, 1845 to 1846, and 1864 to 1867.

Charles J. Clarke, 1843 to 1852.

Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, 1845 to 1856.

William F. Pettit, 1846 to 1849.

William Kendrick, 1848 to 1852, and 1864 to 1880.

Lewis Ruffner, 1849 to 1858.

Bland Ballard, 1849 to 1864.

Robert J. Breckinridge, 1852 to 1860.

William Tanner, 1852 to 1856.

William S. Bodley, 1856 to 1864.

William Garnet, 1857 to 1860.
John Milton, 1858 to 1860.
John G. Barret, 1864 to 1873.
Rev. John L. McKee, D. D., 1864 to 1867.
Rev. D. P. Henderson, D. D., 1864 to 1865.
Floyd Parks, 1864 to 1865.
W. B. Belknap, 1865 to 1867.
James Harrison, 1867 to 1885.
S. A. Atchison, 1867 to 1869.
Henry J. Stites, 1867 to 1888.
Thomas E. Bramlette, 1869 to 1875.
James B. McFerran, 1869 to 1870.
Alfred T. Pope, 1870 to 1874.
Z. M. Sherley, 1873 to 1889.
G. H. Cochran, 1873 to 1889.
Rev. John H. Heywood, 1879 to 1880, and from 1889 to ——
Thomas L. Jefferson, 1874 to 1884.
W. N. Haldeman, 1875 to 1889.
John A. Carter, 1880 to 1894.
John P. Morton, 1880 to 1888.
Albert A. Stoll, 1884 to 1888.
Thomas D. Osborne, 1885 to 1888.
Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., 1888 to ——
Hon. A. P. Humphrey, 1888 to ——
Hon. James S. Pirtle, 1888 to —— (The present president of the board, succeeding Judge Bullock in 1889.)
Col. Charles F. Johnson, 1888 to ——
Benjamin Bayless, 1888 to 1892.
Robert Cochran, 1888 to ——
Oscar Fenley, 1889 to ——
William A. Robinson, 1889 to ——

The office of treasurer was held by Samuel Casseday from 1842 to 1843; by William Richardson from 1843 to 1854; by John Milton from 1854 to 1860; by John G. Barret from 1860 to 1890, and by the present incumbent, William S. Parker, from 1890.

The office of superintendent was held by Bryce M. Patton from 1842 to 1871. The present incumbent, B. B. Huntoon, has held the office since 1871.

In 1873 the Legislature placed the appointment of the Board of Visitors in the hands of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and in 1876 enacted the law under which the institution is at present managed. The act for the establishment of the department for the colored blind was approved in 1884, and twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to buy land and erect thereon a suitable building. In October, 1886, the school was formally opened.

The Hon. William F. Bullock drew up the act for extending to the colored children of the commonwealth the same privileges that had been secured forty-two years before from the General Assembly under the terms of an act of which he was the author. When the venerable philanthropist appeared before a joint session of the Committees on Charitable Institutions from both Houses to advocate the bill, the presiding officer said to him that he need spend no time in addressing the committee, it was sufficient for him to say that the bill was right and proper. It was immediately reported favorably upon and passed unanimously through both Houses. Such confidence in all matters relating to education and philanthropy had been fairly earned by this noble type of an American citizen. He had framed the bill establishing the Common School system of the State; he had labored to secure the proper enlargement of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and in 1858, with James Guthrie, Dr. T. S. Bell, H. T. Curd, A. O. Brannin, John Milton and B. M. Patton, had organized the American Printing House for the Blind.

Of this institution, destined to do a mighty work for the education of the blind, he was at once made president, an office which he held to the day of his death.

The purposes of this institution were singularly broad, and while, for many years, it had to depend upon private charity for its existence, yet it aimed to establish a national fund to be under the control of all the schools for the blind in the country.

In 1865 there was obtained from the General Assembly an appropriation of five dollars annually for every blind person in the State, according to the United States census. This gave a great impetus to the work; and so much benefit accrued to the State School for the Blind, and so excellent was the mechanical execution of the embossed books and apparatus for the blind made by this printing house, that at a general meeting of all the teachers of the blind in the United States a memorial to Congress was prepared and a bill drawn up providing for a national fund, the income of which was to go to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky. This bill and memorial, having received the unanimous indorsement and approval of the superintendents of all the institutions for the blind in the country, were presented to the Forty-fourth Congress by the Hon. Henry Watterson, and subsequently to the Forty-fifth Congress by the Hon. Albert S. Willis. To the wise, active and persistent labors of the Hon. Albert S. Willis, then

representing the Louisville District in Congress, is due the fact that this bill, placing the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of four per cent government bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, the annual interest to be paid to the American Printing House for the Blind, to be used in printing and furnishing embossed books and apparatus for the blind to be distributed every year among all the schools for the blind in the United States, was almost unanimously passed by both Houses of Congress and became a law March 3, 1879.

At the request of the local board at Louisville, the regular State appropriation was then withdrawn, and its accumulations used in purchasing land and erecting the present building. The national aid thus given to the education of the blind of the whole country has brought about the most satisfactory results. A wonderful stimulus has been given to the work everywhere. The American Bible Society has had a new edition of the entire Bible printed in N. Y. point, and a society formed by H. L. Hall, a blind man, in Philadelphia, styled The Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind, has distributed thousands of volumes free, and supplied two thousand blind readers all over the country with weekly copies of The International Sunday School Lesson Leaves.

The main work of the printing house has, however, been the production of text books and standard literature, and the good resulting therefrom is incalculable, the list of its publications filling a pamphlet of sixteen pages.

From 1858 to 1871 Bryce M. Patton was the superintendent; since that time B. B. Huntoon has been in charge, and many valuable devices and improvements have marked the beneficent progress of the American Printing House for the Blind.

Mr. Garvin H. Cochran was elected president upon the death of Judge Bullock in 1889, and in 1890, upon his resignation, Mr. Robert Cochran was chosen his successor.

The present Board of Trustees consists of the following named gentlemen of Louisville, together with the superintendents, ex-officio, of all the public institutions for the education of the blind in the United States: Robert Cochran, W. N. Haldeman, Hon. Albert S. Willis, Garvin H. Cochran, Hon. James S. Pirtle, Rev. John H. Heywood and William C. Kendrick.

Subsequent to the preparation of the above sketch of the Blind Asylum, the following article upon the institution appeared in the "Louisville Evening Post," which is deemed fitting to be inserted here as a merited tribute to the superintendent, Dr. B. B. Huntoon. (By the Editor):

School for the Blind.

It is a pleasure to turn to the report of such an institution as the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. It stands as a monument to the intelligent philanthropy of the State. From its foundation it has enlisted the services of the most benevolent of our people, and the State has stood ready to do all the directors or Board of Visitors ask. The board at this time is composed of James S. Pirtle, Robert Cochran, George Gaulbert, Bishop Dudley, A. P. Humphrey, Charles F. Johnson, Oscar Fenley, Dr. Heywood and William A. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Huntoon have been in personal charge of this institution for nearly twenty-five years, and no one who has ever visited the school will forget the impressions of such a visit.

Mr. Huntoon, a teacher from natural instinct and by special training, found life too easy teaching boys having command of their faculties, and seeking for some more difficult task, undertook to teach the blind how to read and write, to teach them geography and arithmetic, and baseball, and sewing, and other things which men with eyes know not.

To better teach them physical and political geography, Mr. Huntoon made his own maps, and geography in this school is taught in a way other schools may well imitate.

Mr. Huntoon is also superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind, endowed by the United States Government. He was chosen for this position because of certain inventions, adaptations or applications of his own, by which printing for the blind was reduced to cost, say three-fourths. These changes will result in opening almost all literature to the blind, and that is the next best thing to giving them eyes anew.

There are two schools under the charge of Mr. Huntoon—the white school, having 107 pupils; the colored school, with 25 pupils. The purpose of the State is thus described in his report by President Pirtle:

"In carrying out the purposes of the founders of this public school for the blind, your Board of Visitors have endeavored to meet the expectations of a wise and beneficent public sentiment. They would respectfully submit that they have tried to follow in the line marked out in the beginning by those eminent men, who for many years guided the prog-

ress of the school, and have tried to maintain a school that should secure to the blind wards of the State advantages fully equal to those enjoyed by other children in the best schools of the State. With this end in view they have secured for the school skillful and devoted teachers, good and faithful servants, improved educational appliances, and have provided that the children under their control shall be properly and kindly cared for in respect to their food, their shelter, their clothing and their health."

Yet there are hundreds of children throughout the State entitled to use these facilities, whose parents know little of the institution and nothing of its value. If to deprive a seeing child of an education is a grievous wrong, it is little short of a crime to deprive the blind of the opportunities offered by the State.

On the 11th of March, 1896, Governor Bradley appointed the following persons as Commissioners of the Blind Asylum: Rabbi Adolph Moses, Augustus E. Willson, W. N. Haldeman, Andrew Cowan, L. S. McMurtry, M. Muldoon, Logan C. Murray, W. A. Robinson and James A. Leach. Andrew Cowan was elected president of the board.

Norton Memorial Infirmary. *

One of the most beneficent charities in Louisville is the Norton Memorial Infirmary, on the northeast corner of Third and Oak streets. It fronts, with spacious grounds on either side, upon the most fashionable avenue in the city, and is surrounded by all the adjuncts of shade and pleasing views which can cheer the invalid or tend to call back health. It was named in memory of Rev. John N. Norton, assistant rector of Christ Church, and owes its foundation chiefly to his widow, Mrs. M. Louise Norton. With the donation of her residence on Broadway near Preston as a nucleus, additional funds were raised by the ladies of the Episcopal churches to enable the cornerstone to be laid on Ascension Day, 1882, and in December, 1885, the building was completed and ready for occupation, receiving from Mrs. Norton additional donations in aid of its equipment. The most active agency in raising funds at the start was a girls' society of St. Paul's Church, known as "The Ministering Children's League," through whose exertions nearly $5,000 was raised. The object of the institution is set forth in its articles of incorporation, as follows: "The general nature of the business of the corporation and the object of its organization being that of providing an infirmary for the care and nursing of the sick, which institution shall be conducted and controlled under the auspices and direction of persons connected with the Episcopal Church." In accordance with this provision, the Infirmary is managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of eight members of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky. The trustees represent members of Christ, Cavalry, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. John's and Grace churches, in this city, and are elected annually by their vestries. The president of the Board of Trustees is Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, bishop of Kentucky. In addition to this board, which is charged with the general supervision of the institution, is a Board of Managers, in immediate charge of the infirmary, the members of which are elected annually from the churches named above, and who remain in office until their successors are chosen. Mrs. E. S. Tuley is president of this board, of which she has been a member from the beginning, and of which she was vice-president until the death of Mrs. R. A. Robinson, the president, whom she succeeded.

The building, which the pious charity of its founders erected for the worthy purposes above set forth, is a handsome four-story brick structure, architecturally pleasing to the eye, yet modeled more with a view to practical service and hygienic effect than for ornament. There are fifteen rooms and two wards for the accommodation of sick persons, each of the wards having capacity for eight persons. A full corps of trained nurses, under a competent superintendent, is provided for the care of the sick, and the infirmary is conducted upon the most thorough modern system and equipped with the latest improvements, surgical and otherwise, for the care of patients. Connected with the infirmary is a nurse's training school, in which, besides the practical experience under the instruction of the superintendent, weekly lectures are delivered to the nurses by leading physicians and surgeons, free of charge. The school term is two years, at the end of which time, if the pupils prove efficient, they receive a diploma, which enables them to secure employment in families outside the infirmary. Miss Nellie Gillette, a graduate of the New York Hospital, is the superintendent of the infirmary and in charge of the nurses.

The rooms of the infirmary provided for the sick are nearly all known as "memorial rooms," from having been furnished in memory of deceased persons by surviving family or friends. Besides these are endowed beds and cots, $5,000 permanently endowing a bed and $3,000 a cot. An endowment of $23,000 is derived from these sources.

*Written by the editor.

Although the Norton Infirmary was founded and is conducted by members of the Episcopal Church, it is by no means a sectarian institution and ministers alike to persons of all creeds who may seek a refuge within its walls. The broad spirit which characterizes it is shown in the fact that a number of the memorial rooms are maintained by members of other sects than the Episcopal. Referring to this subject, Bishop Dudley, in his last annual report, says: "Let it be clearly understood that our charity is not limited to members of any religious body, but that all the needy are welcome to share whatever we have to bestow. The minister of any religion has full access to the patient who desires his ministrations, whether that patient be in a free bed in the ward or in a private room for which payment is made. The desire to heal the sick in body and, therefore, to provide a home for the ailing, wherein their own physicians may treat them, or if they cannot summon them, that ours may give them their skill. At the same time, we would offer soothing consolation to the soul, and to do this kindly office, our venerable and beloved chaplain, Rev. E. T. Perkins, D. D., is ever ready, while any other religious teacher may come if bidden."

About three hundred patients are treated annually, and already the necessity for more accommodation is felt. Chronic cases, infectious or contagious diseases, and those arising from mental aberration or alchoholism, are not admitted. Persons unable to pay are treated free upon proper recommendation, while for pay patients the rates are graded according to the character of service and accommodation required. As an emergency hospital for persons injured by railroad or other accidents, strangers suddenly stricken with illness, or invalids from the city or abroad needing surgical attention or treatment, it has proven a great blessing; while even for residents who have all the comforts of home, it commends itself in cases of typhoid or other protracted cases which require trained nurses and a regime stricter than can usually be enforced in a family.

Note.—Detailed account of the charities enumerated and not described in this article will be found elsewhere in this history under separate heads, in the history of the several churches to which they are attached, or in the chapter on medical schools.—Editor.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MASONRY AND MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

BY H. B. GRANT.

Freemasonry is a fraternity that teaches ethics chiefly by symbols, having for its creed belief in the Eternal God, the Father, the Grand Architect of the Universe; and by its ceremonials impresses the dogma of the Resurrection. The fraternity is practically universal, embracing in its membership men of almost every rank, faith and tongue.

Free Masons were so called because they were builders and skilled artisans, who were free-born, of lawful age, being free from parental constraint, exempted by royal rulers from certain restrictions and endowed with certain privileges. They were called "Frie men of Maissones" in a Scottish manuscript, 1600. The name, "Free and Accepted Masons," was first given by Dr. James Anderson (born 1684), in the title of his "Book of Constitutions" (1723), because the brethren were "free of the craft," or merely speculative (ideal) Masons, not necessarily operatives; each of whom was "accepted a member of a particular lodge" by initiation. The word "Ancient" is prefixed to this name by a number of Grand Lodges, having reference to the great antiquity of the organization, but with some ostentation, and was borrowed from the so-called "Ancients" of England.

The fraternity is also styled "Ancient York Masons," upon the well-founded belief in the old legends, that a General Assembly of the craft was held in York, England, under the patronage of Edwin, brother of Athelstan, at which a constitution was agreed upon (A. D. 926) after comparing the old records and charges. From this, and upon the hypothesis that York was the cradle of Masonry, the three degrees were called the "York Rite." The "higher degrees," conferred in the Chapter, Council and Commandery, were invented centuries afterward and are now embraced in the grades generally known as the York Rite.

Freemasonry was, no doubt, purely operative—that is, composed of workmen (operatives)—prior to 1396, but so imperceptibly did the operative character merge into the speculative that the exact date cannot be decided upon. Speculative Masonry was in the ascendency in 1670.

The origin cannot certainly be determined. A common saying among the craft is that it has existed "from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Tradition declares that it took its rise at the building of Solomon's Temple, and a very large majority of the brethren, amounting almost to unanimity, give this "unwritten history" the fullest credence. A learned disquisition fixes its origin among the Phoenicians, long before Solomon's time. Among the old Masonic manuscripts that are still extant, is a poem supposed to have been written about the year 1390, or earlier. Lines 61 and 62 read thus:

"Thys craft com ynto Englond, as you say,
Yn tyme of good Kynge Adelstonn's day."

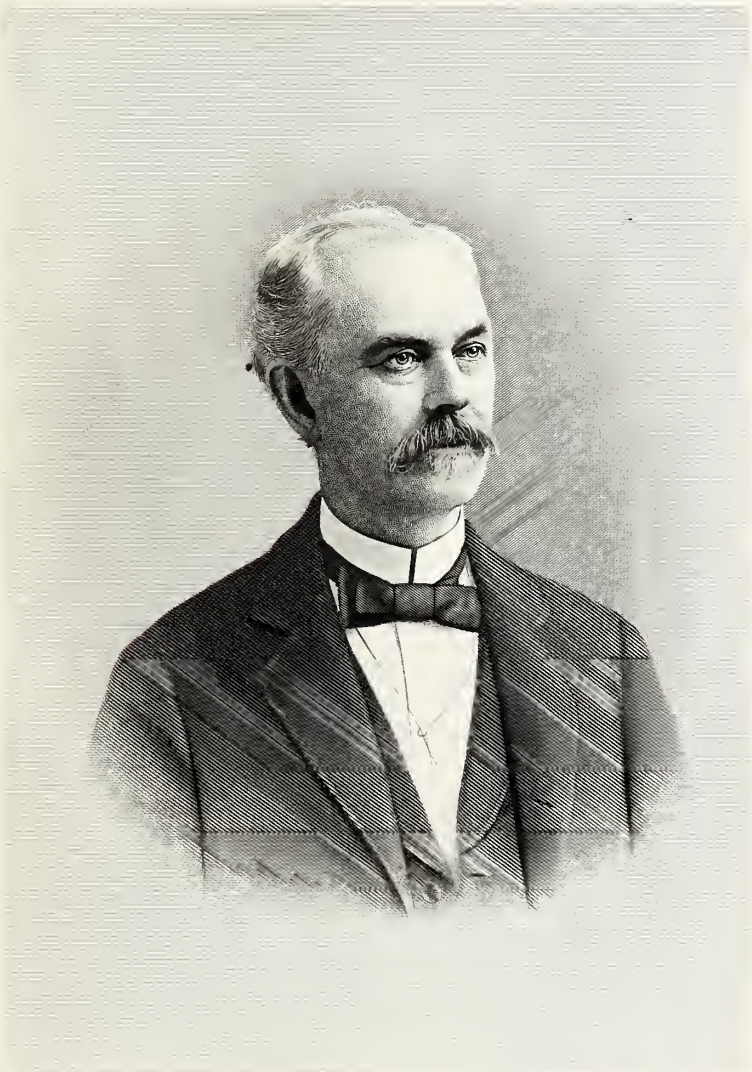
It is known as the Halliwell manuscript, and gives an account of the assembling of the craft with men of prominence, to amend the laws,

"For dyvers defawtys (defects) that yn the craft he fonde."

Then follow fifteen articles; then fifteen "points," called "Plures Constitutiones." The last sub-heading, or title, is, "Ars quatuor Coronatorum," under which the craft is enjoined to pray and faithfully keep the laws. Religious and moral duties are enlarged upon and the poem closes with:

"Amen! Amen! So mot hyt be!
Say we so alle per charyte."

Dr. Oliver, a learned writer, believed the poem contained the Constitutions of 926, called "The Gothic Constitutions," in allusion to the Gothic architecture introduced into England by the fraternity. A common designation is "York Constitutions,"



W. Muldoon

from the place in which they are said to have been adopted. A German translation of the constitutions of 926, called "The Krause MS.," is esteemed as being at least doubtful.

Another manuscript, written early in the Fifteenth century, and a manuscript roll, nine feet long, bearing the date 1583, with others evidently having a common origin, give substantial foundation for belief in the antiquity of Masonry.

Much of the early history is interspersed with fable and romance. The art of printing was unknown, the knowledge of writing being confined to a few, and mankind trusted to traditions for information of the past. Comparatively little of Masonry was written. Even after the art of printing was discovered, the supposition prevailed that it would be wrong to print anything relating to Masonry. Dr. Anderson informs us that ancient records were lost in the war with the Danes, who burned the monasteries where they were kept, and, in 1720, "at some of the private lodges, several very valuable manuscripts concerning the fraternity were too hastily burned by some scrupulous brothers, that these papers might not fall into strange hands." This will, in part, explain the difficulty in obtaining authentic knowledge of the origin and history of Freemasonry.

Leaving the chaos of Masonic mythical traditions to speculation, we find veritable lodge minutes of 1599 still extant, though there are earlier manuscripts yet preserved, as before mentioned.

In the Middle Ages, the meetings of the craft were called "Assemblies," tantamount to our lodges. Every Mason might attend the "General Assembly," which was equivalent to the comparatively modern Grand Lodge, composed of certain officers and representatives, constituting the Supreme Legislative Body of Symbolic Masonry, and its court of last resort. The Grand Lodges of South America, France, etc., are for the most part called "Grand Orients," which often exercise jurisdiction over the symbolic and higher degrees, including those of the Scottish Rite. (q. v.)

In 1717, lodges in London, England, formed the first "Grand Lodge." A schismatic body, formed (1738)* what they called "Ancients," or Ancient York Masons, and stigmatized the original body as "Moderns." The dissensions between these two lasted until 1813, when they were consolidated under the title of "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England."

The laws of the Grand Lodge (England), organized in 1717, were published by Dr. Anderson in 1723, and called "The Constitutions of the Freemasons." Thirty-three years afterward, Lawrence Dermott, Grand Secretary of the seceders, published their laws under the title of "Ahiman Rezon"—meaning "the will of Selected Brethren." Pennsylvania still retains this name for its Code of Laws.

The subordinate body is sometimes called "The Blue Lodge," because its appropriate tincture is blue, symbolizing universality, and to remind every initiate that friendship, morality and brotherly love should be as extensive as the blue vault above him. The three lodge degrees are called "Symbolic Masonry," because symbolism is their prevailing characteristic. They are also called "Ancient Craft Masonry," because they are the primitive degrees of the craft, and "Free and Accepted Masons," for reasons herein before mentioned.

Masonry in America.

The first written mention of Freemasonry as having a probable organization in America was in a letter from John Moore (1715), who had been appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia twelve years before. The first documentary evidences of authority for Freemasons to assemble in lodges here were "Deputations," viz.: On June 5th, 1730, by the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master, to Daniel Coxe, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In January, 1731, Coxe visited London, and the records show that "his health was drank as Provincial Grand Master of North America." April 30th, 1733, a deputation was granted by Lord Viscount Montague to Henry Price, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New England. A Provincial Grand Lodge was organized in Boston, July 30th, 1733.

"The Pennsylvania Gazette," published by Benjamin Franklin, refers to Masonic occurrences in July, 1730, and at other times. In June, 1732, "The Gazette" published an advertisement announcing that on St. John's Day, "Worshipful W. Allen, Esq., was unanimously chosen Grand Master of this Province for the year ensuing;" and such announcements were made in the same paper for a number of years. Franklin was Grand Master in 1734 and published "The Constitutions of Freemasons" that year—"price, stich'd, 2s 6; bound, 4s."

*There is some obscurity as to this date. Though it is generally accepted, I am of the opinion that the body was not formed, in fact, until 1752 or 1753, but that the schismatics were controlled by a Grand Committee, 1738-1752. See 3 Gould, p. 186, American Edition; Mackey's Cyclopaedia, p. 67; Masonic Constitution and History of Massachusetts, 1792, p. 93.

In 1735-36, Masonry was introduced into South Carolina and Georgia.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland warranted lodges in Virginia as early as 1741, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, granted a warrant to Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, 1752. George Washington was made a Mason in this lodge. In this lodge LaFayette was welcomed (1824) and wrote his name on its rolls as an honorary member. Other Grand Lodges granted warrants for lodges in Virginia, viz.: the Grand Lodge of England ("Moderns," 1753 and later); the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (1768 and later); the Grand Orient of France (1785); the Grand Lodge of Ireland, noticed in the address of the Virginia Convention; and from a "Deputy Grand Master of America."

Representatives from five lodges (May 6th, 1777,) resolved "That a Grand Master ought to be chosen to preside over the craft in this Commonwealth." May 13th the convention sent out an address to lodges. It met June 23d, and again October 13th, 1778, when it elected a Grand Master, who was installed on the 30th of the same month. Washington was Master of a lodge, but never Grand Master; although, as a result of resolves of the craft in different States, he was elected by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (1780) to be General, or National Grand Master, but a national body was not established. Grand Lodges in America had been "Provincial" until March 8th, 1777, when the first indepent, or Sovereign Grand Lodge was formed in this country and grew out of the death of General Joseph Warren, Provincial Grand Master, killed at Bunker Hill.

In the Grand Lodge of Virginia, November 17th, 1788, "Ordered, That a Charter be granted to Richard Clough Anderson, John Fowler, Green Clay, and others, to hold a regular lodge of Free Masons at the town of Lexington, in the District of Kentucky, by the name, title and designation of the Lexington Lodge No. 25." (Now No. 1 on the Kentucky register.)

Masonry in Kentucky.

December 6th, 1791, in the Grand Lodge of Virginia, were installed Horace Hall as Master, and John Waller as Senior Warden "of Paris Lodge No. 35, presented with their charter of this date, and congratulated agreeable to the customs of American Masons." This lodge was numbered "2" in the Kentucky list, but became defunct in 1802.

November 29th, 1796, "George Town Lodge No. 46," of Georgetown, Kentucky, was chartered by Virginia, and became No. 3 on the Kentucky register.

December 11th, 1799, "Frankfort-Hiram Lodge No. 57" (now Hiram Lodge No. 4) was chartered, Daniel Weisiger being the first Master; Thomas Todd, Senior Warden, and Butler Ewing, Junior Warden, the lodge having been granted a dispensation December 17th, 1798.

Abraham Lodge, under dispensation, at Shelbyville, Kentucky (now Solomon Lodge No. 5), was granted a dispensation by Virginia prior to September 8th, 1800.

Representatives from the Lexington, Paris, Georgetown, Hiram (Frankfort) and Abraham (Shelbyville) Lodges met in the Masonic hall in Lexington, September 8th, 1800, to consider the question of forming a Grand Lodge. This convention resolved that a Grand Lodge ought to be established in Kentucky, and requested the lodges to appear by their representatives in the same place, October 16th, "for the purpose of opening a Grand Lodge." A committee of five—one from each lodge—was appointed "to draft a respectful address to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, giving the reasons that have induced these lodges to separate from its jurisdiction." The reasons assigned were, in short: The welfare of the craft; non-participation in the charity fund; to avoid the great inconvenience and difficulties in attending the Grand Lodge, which also deprived Kentucky lodges of the visits and inspections of grand officers—esteemed not the least in importance; and that Kentucky, being an independent Commonwealth, authorized such a step. Payments of amounts due were assured, manly expressions of good will were given, and the convention adjourned to meet again in October.

October 16th, 1800, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized in Lexington, with these officers: William Murray, Frankfort, Grand Master; Alexander MacGregor, Lexington, Deputy Grand Master; Simon Adams, Shelbyville, Grand Senior Warden; Cary L. Clarke, Georgetown, Grand Junior Warden; James Russell, Lexington, Grand Secretary; John A. Seitz, Lexington, Grand Treasurer; Thomas Hughes and Nathaniel Williams, Grand Deacons; Samuel Shepherd, Grand Pursuivant; John Bobbs, Grand Tyler. Thus the first Grand Lodge west of the Alleghenies came into existence.

Lexington Lodge No. 1, Hiram Lodge No. 4, and Solomon Lodge No. 5 still survive. No. 4 has in its

possession the oldest lodge charter "in the west"—that of No. 1 having been destroyed by fire in 1837; No. 2 surrendered its charter in 1803 and its place on the rolls remained vacant for sixty-eight years, when No. 16 was given its name and number. The warrant of Georgetown Lodge No. 3 was forfeited in 1804, and never revived.

The Grand Lodge met annually from 1800 to 1806, then every year in August until 1855, when it changed the time to October. Met in Lexington, 1800 to 1833, 1839, 1841 to 1858; in Louisville, 1834 to 1838, 1840 and in 1859; since the latter year, Louisville has been its permanent meeting place and Louisville is, technically, "The Grand East" of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Louisville is also the seat or "Orient" of every other Grand Masonic body of Kentucky, except the Grand Commandery, which meets in this city when not invited to meet elsewhere.

There were several enabling acts passed by the Legislature for the benefit of the Grand Lodge, but it was not incorporated until 1841. The act of incorporation granted privileges; provided that whenever subordinate lodges became defunct, their realty "shall properly vest in said Grand Lodge, by reason of the rules or by-laws thereof, and may hold the same in fee simple." The act also authorized the erection and maintenance of an asylum for indigent children.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has warranted over seven hundred lodges, of which four hundred and sixty are working to-day. Among those set to work by this "Mother Grand Lodge of the West" were: One in Arkansas, four in Illinois, six in Indiana, one in Louisiana, three in Mississippi, one in Missouri, one in Ohio, and one in Tennessee. Subsequently in each of these States a Grand Lodge was organized. Lodges within the several State boundaries owe allegiance to the Grand Lodge in their own State.

Though not the largest nor the wealthiest Grand Lodge, it has been the pioneer in systematic benevolence and, with unstinted hand, has distributed many hundreds of thousands of dollars in charity. To the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home (q. v.) alone, it has contributed an amount fairly estimated at over $200,000.00, giving, at one time, $78,500; at another time $20,000 in stock worth $50,000. In addition to all this, its assessments for the benefit of the home has yielded over $230,000. For years the Grand Lodge sustained a college, and by precept and example, it has encouraged the cause of education and charity.

Members of the fraternity in Kentucky, as elsewhere, have been men of renown in the field, on the bench, in the pulpit, and in the councils of the nation. Among the Grand Masters were George M. Bibb, who was Chief Justice of the Appellate Court and Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler; John Rowan, Secretary of State (Kentucky) and United States Senator; Colonel John Allen, lawyer and statesman, killed at battle of the River Raisin; Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, a distinguished lawyer, killed at the battle of Tippecanoe while Grand Master. His silver-mounted sword, which was in his grasp, with its scabbard, and the belt that encircled his body when he fell, are in possession of the Grand Lodge, as is a very fine oil portrait of him. Charles G. Wintersmith; John B. Huston; Henry Clay, the "Great Commoner"; Robert Morris, poet laureate of Freemasonry; Leslie Combs, Garrett Davis, Robert Mallory, Governor James Clark, George D. Prentice, the great editor and poet; Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States; Charles A. Wickliffe, Governor of Kentucky; Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, who is said to have killed Tecumseh; John J. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, James Guthrie, Secretary of the United States Treasury; Worden Pope, Ben Hardin Helm, Robert Trimble, Justice of the United States Court, and a host of other notables, were zealous craftsmen of the "mystic tie" in Kentucky.

Masonic Literature.

In 1800, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky adopted the Ahiman Rezon of Virginia, with some amendments, as the Masonic law of Kentucky. In 1808, a book of constitutions was published and a second edition followed in 1818, both prepared by James Moore and Cary L. Clarke. In 1824, a digest of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was prepared by D. Bradford and Leslie Combs. In 1880, a digest and code was prepared by H. B. Grant, which he revised in 1889, and enlarged it as a "Book of Constitutions," containing 404 pages, 8 volumes, printed in Louisville, 1894, by the Masonic Home printing office. It also contains fifty-four "Landmarks of Freemasonry, with proofs." These books were prepared by resolutions of the Grand Lodge, and accepted as authority upon the subjects treated therein. H. B. Grant also prepared a system of "Tactics and Manual for Knights Templars," which is in general use in the United States, and in 1895 reached its twelfth edition. He also wrote a history of DeMolay Commandery (1896).

John M. S. McCorkle published a 12mo. book on Masonic Jurisprudence (Louisville, 1867), but it is now out of print. Dr. Robert Morris wrote very many books on Masonic Jurisprudence, history, poetry and romance. He was the author of "The Level and the Square," a poem that has a world-wide popularity in Masonic circles. His book of poems, entitled "The Poetry of Freemasonry," is probably the largest book of Masonic poems extant. He was crowned poet laureate of Freemasonry in New York, December, 1884. A Manual of Masonry and Anti-Masonry—12 mo., 372 pp.—was "published for the people," in Louisville, 1833.

Among the Masonic periodicals published in Kentucky are the following:

Age, The Masonic, 1880, Louisville; afterward moved to Missouri.

Advocate, The Universal Masonic Library, 1855; only a few numbers were issued.

Craftsman, The Kentucky, 1895, Lexington.

Freemason, The, 1844, Louisville.

Freemason, The American, 1853-57, Louisville (Morris).

Freemason, The American, 1858, Louisville (Brennan).

Freemason, The Kentucky, 1868, Frankfort.

Gavel, The, 1880, Danville.

Home, Our, 1878, Louisville, at the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, by Jas. A. Hodges.

Journal, The Masonic, 1876, Louisville.

Journal, The Masonic Home, 1883, Louisville, at the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, H. B. Grant, editor to 1890; Jas. W. Hopper (a learned editorial writer on the Courier-Journal) editor, 1891-'96.

Mirror, The Masonic, and organ of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1845, Maysville and Covington.

Mirror, The Masonic, and Colonization Advocate, 1833, Newcastle.

Mirror, The Masonic, 1841, Maysville.

Miscellany, The Masonic, and Ladies' Literary Magazine, 1821, Lexington.

Review, The Masonic, 1845, Ohio, but in 1877 it was consolidated with The Masonic Journal of Louisville, and "published in Cincinnati and Louisville."

Voice of Masonry, 1859, Louisville.

The Grand Lodge library is located in Masonic Temple at Fourth and Green streets, and contains about 4,000 volumes and about 1,000 pamphlets, almost exclusively Masonic works. Some of them are very rare and costly.

The Blue Lodges.

Up to 1803 there was no Masonic body in Louisville. The first one to find a home here was No. 8, moved from Middletown, Jefferson County. In 1895 there were fourteen lodges in the city, having 2,100 affiliates, besides, probably, as many more non-affiliates.

The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple was laid at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, June 16th, 1851, by J. M. S. McCorkle, Grand Master (afterward Grand Secretary). Rev. John H. Linn, a Methodist minister of prominence, delivered the address on that occasion. The Temple was completed in 1857, at a cost of $150,000. It is 210 by 75 feet, superficial measure, and 80 feet in height. Before it was finished the lodges met in their hall over a Baptist Church, on the southwest corner of Green and Fifth streets. When that was sold they moved to the southeast corner of Third and Market streets. At one time there were eight lodges, two chapters, a council and two commanderies meeting in the temple. Now they have secured other quarters, leaving (April, 1896,) but two lodges and two commanderies in the temple.

Abraham Lodge No. 8 was granted a dispensation by James Morrison, first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, December 21st, 1801, "for temporary establishment in Middletown, in the county of Jefferson," James Taylor being the first Master; Philip Barbour, Senior Warden, and Samuel N. Lucket, Junior Warden. April 6th, 1802, it was chartered, but not organized until the September following, therefore the Grand Lodge ordered that £48 be credited to its account.

The older lodges were the five which formed the Grand Lodge in 1800, besides Washington Lodge No. 6, of Bardstown, and Harmony Lodge No. 7, of Natchez, Mississippi. Of these, Washington Lodge No. 6, was forfeited in 1806, and, in 1874, Duval Lodge was given "No. 6." No. 7 surrendered its charter in 1814, and No. 33 was established by Mississippi in Natchez under the same name in 1816. The original Nos. 2 and 3 died in infancy. (See page 8.) Abraham Lodge No. 8 is, therefore, third in rank among the lodges west of West Virginia, notwithstanding younger lodges have—perhaps wrongfully—been given numbers ahead of it.

In April, 1803, the Grand Lodge authorized Abraham Lodge to move to Louisville, where it is now located. In 1806 the membership had increased to 48, good men and true. The names of Worden

Pope, Floyd, Bullitt, Ormsby, Tyler, Breckinridge, Thruston, Mann Butler, the Kentucky historian, and other men of prominence appeared on its rolls. In 1830-33, the Morgan excitement had a depressing effect, so that Masonry languished all over the United States, but an attempt to dissolve the lodge failed. During a few succeeding years, Dr. T. S. Bell, Rev. Guerdon Gates, Ben. A. Floyd and other men of prominence were initiated into the fold, and its membership numbered one hundred faithful men. In 1852 the lodge celebrated its semi-centennial in Louisville, and in 1886 it consolidated with lodges Nos. 51, 106 and 113 (q. v.), retaining its own name and number, so that, in August, 1895, it had 236 members, including 24 Past Masters and several judges of courts, merchants and professional men. This lodge meets in the Masonic Temple.

Clark Lodge No. 51 was chartered in 1818, with Charles B. King, Master; Temple Gwathmey, Senior Warden, and William Tompkins, Junior Warden. The charter was forfeited in 1835 and restored in 1840. Grand Masters James Rice, Jr., Levi Tyler, David T. Montserral and Willis Stewart, with James Guthrie, John H. Harney—editor of "The Louisville Democrat"—and other distinguished men were members of this lodge.

General LaFayette visited Louisville, May 11th, 1825, and met with the brethren in Clark and Abraham Lodges, full minutes thereof being kept by the former. Among those present were General LaFayette, his son, George Washington LaFayette, John Rowan, John P. Oldham, Shadrach Penn (editor), Willis Stewart, Levi Tyler, Virgil McKnight, James Guthrie, Worden Pope, Thomas Joyes, and others, whose names were almost the synonyms of greatness in their day. In 1886, Clark Lodge was merged into Abraham Lodge No. 8 (q. v.).

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 106 was granted a dispensation January 15th, and a charter August 29th, 1839, Thomas I. Welby being the first Master; William R. Kerr, Senior Warden, and Isaac Cromie, Junior Warden. George D. Prentice, D. W. Yandell, Joseph B. Kinkead, G. W. Anderson, Edward Wilder, William E. Garvin, Henry W. Gray, Solomon K. Grant; Tal P. Shaffner and Alexander Evans were among the members of this lodge, which was decidedly "select." Robert Morris, the Masonic writer, called the membership "Masonic lights and jewels of eminence." It was consolidated into Abraham Lodge No. 8 (q. v.) in 1886.

Antiquity Lodge No. 113 received a dispensation under the name of "The Lodge of Antiquity," in 1840, and was chartered in September, John R. Hall being the first Master; O. Montcalm, Senior Warden; Charles Stienagee, Junior Warden. The charter was forfeited in 1842, restored in 1847, arrested in 1862, restored in 1865, and again arrested in 1866. A dispensation was granted for a new lodge by the same name in 1868, and the old name and number, with the old charter, were given to it October 22d of the same year. December 29, 1886, this lodge of many tribulations was consolidated into Abraham Lodge No. 8 (q. v.)

Mount Zion Lodge No. 147 was organized under dispensation before September, 1846, and was chartered September 2, 1846, with Philip Tomppert—afterward mayor of Louisville—Master; Sylvester Thomas, Senior Warden; J. C. Hoffman, Junior Warden, and Theodore Schwartz, Secretary. It transacts its business and "works" in German. In 1858 it reported eighty members, and now has one hundred and twenty-five on its rolls. Its meetings are held over the southeast corner of First and Market streets.

Lewis Lodge No. 191 was granted a dispensation as "St. John's Lodge, U. D.," prior to August, 1849, and authorized to work in Portland, then an independent town, now a part of Louisville. The dispensation was continued in August, 1849, and a charter was granted to it, changing the name to Lewis Lodge No. 191, August 28th, 1850, in honor of Asa K. Lewis, Past Grand Master. James E. Cable was first Master; John K. Ferguson, Senior Warden, and Nicholas Nicholas, Junior Warden. In 1858, it had twenty-six members; now it reports one hundred and eleven on its rolls, and meets on Twenty-seventh street, north of Portland avenue.

Compass Lodge No. 223 was granted a dispensation June 19th, 1851, and was chartered August 27th, 1851, E. S. Craig being the first Master; Isaac Griffin, Senior Warden, and William A. Hauser, Junior Warden. Frederick Webber was secretary and is one of the two surviving charter members. He is now Secretary General of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the southern jurisdiction. The seal of Compass Lodge has displayed a pair of compasses, and upon its legs, the suggestive Masonic motto, "Keep within." Its jewels were probably more costly than those of any lodge in Kentucky, being of massive silver, suspended from broad solid silver chain collars. But

these were stolen several decades ago. Its meetings are held on the north side of Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Willis Stewart Lodge No. 224, named for Past Grand Master Willis Stewart of Louisville, received a dispensation before August, 1851, and was chartered August 27, 1851, Sylvester Thomas being first Master, Ernest Giese Senior Warden and H. R. Shroeder Junior Warden. The lodge is composed of Germans, who speak that language in the work, lectures and business of the lodge. Their meetings are held over the "Telephone Exchange," 444 West Jefferson street. The manual used was translated into the German language by Theodore Schwartz of Louisville.

St. George's Lodge No. 239 received a dispensation prior to August, 1852, and was chartered September 2, 1852. It held its meetings—with other lodges—over the southeast corner of Third and Market streets. Its first Master was the Rev. W. Y. Rooker, rector of St. Paul's Church, an Englishman, who, no doubt, suggested its name. The Senior Warden was James C. Ford, a southern planter, who built the finest residence in Louisville at that time. It still stands on the southwest corner of Second and Broadway. George Starkey, a prominent merchant, was Junior Warden. Among the members were Benjamin N. Crump, the treasurer, a wealthy hardware merchant; James Guthrie, Dr. S. D. Gross, the celebrated surgeon; Joseph Coombs, a man of large means, who owned the Exchange Hotel, then estimated a fine one, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Main streets, and Woolf Samuels, a large clothing merchant, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets—being at that time the only Hebrew in the lodge. A large number of prominent men were connected with this lodge. Jacob F. Weller—a retired merchant—now president of the Masonic Home, and Charles C. Spencer (deceased), auctioneer, were initiated into the lodge among the first. It now meets on the north side of Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Tyler Lodge No. 241 was named for Levi Tyler, Past Grand Master, and organized under dispensation prior to August, 1852, with Sanders Shanks first Master. The charter granted September 2, 1852, with S. W. Vanculin, Master, was surrendered in 1854. A new lodge under the same name, granted a dispensation in November, 1858, was composed, for the most part, of members of the old lodge, George W. Johnston being Master. October 20, 1859, the old charter, furniture and jewels of Tyler Lodge No. 241 were given to the new lodge. In 1862 it surrendered the charter, and its place remains vacant on the register.

Excelsior Lodge No. 258 was granted a dispensation prior to August, 1853, when a charter was authorized on the 31st of that month, William E. Robinson being the first Senior Warden, and Henry Reynolds Junior Warden. On the roster will be found the names of Jesse Bayles, afterward Colonel in the United States Volunteers (1861); J. J. Hirschbuhl, a prominent jeweler; Jacob Krieger,* a well known banker; Thomas L. Jefferson, Sr., a successful merchant, Representative and Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, and for many years president of the Masonic Home. All of those named, except the first Senior Warden, are now dead. The lodge is known for its activity and generosity. From a membership of forty-one, when the charter was granted, it has grown to rank third numerically in the State. Excelsior Lodge meets over the southeast corner of First and Market streets.

Robinson Lodge No. 266 received a dispensation and was chartered the following September 1st, 1853, James C. Robinson, for whom the lodge was named, being the first Master; John Trainer, Senior Warden, and James Johnson, Junior Warden. For many years it held its meetings in its hall, on Eighth street, between Green and Jefferson streets, but it now meets at the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth and Market streets, full of activity and good work.

Preston Lodge No. 281 was organized under dispensation from Grand Master Thomas Todd, January 19th, 1854, at the corner of Main and Campbell streets, Smith Gregory, Master; H. F. Vissman, Senior Warden, and W. K. Thomas, Junior Warden, with six other members. It reported thirty-eight members in August, when a charter was granted. Rob Morris, then Deputy Grand Master, set the lodge to work, and General William Preston, for whom it was named, delivered an address on that occasion. The custom of this lodge is to

*Of Mr. Krieger, this is worthy of record: As a merchant, he failed, but, in after years, voluntarily paid every cent with interest, although he was under no legal obligation to do so. He was honest, kind hearted, liberal and enterprising as a citizen, whose death was undoubtedly caused by his subsequent misfortunes.

re-elect its presiding officers for several successive terms; thus they become proficient, and the lodge enjoys an enviable reputation for "good work." It is a liberal lodge, having at this time 452 members, with one of the finest lodge rooms in Kentucky. It is located over the Main and Shelby Street Engine House. The room and its furniture belong to the lodge. It was rebuilt and refurnished in 1894. On the occasion of its dedication in October, Charles C. Vogt, its present treasurer, presented the lodge with a library of twelve hundred volumes of choice Masonic books and proceedings, some of them very rare. It is the largest lodge in Kentucky.

Falls City Lodge No. 376 was granted a dispensation March 27, 1860, and was chartered October 18, 1860, David T. Montserrat—Past Grand Master—being the first Master; William E. Woodruff, Senior Warden, and W. W. Clemens, Junior Warden. One of its most active members was Elisha D. Cook (deceased), to whom, perhaps more than to any other one person, the lodge owes much for the careful guarding of the ballot box in its infancy, in consequence whereof the lodge is composed of exceptionally good material. John H. Leathers, a Past Grand Master and now treasurer of the Grand Lodge; John B. Castleman, colonel of the Louisville Legion, and Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, are members. It meets in the Temple.

Louisville Lodge No. 400 received a dispensation dated April 26, 1865, and a charter dated October 18, 1865. William Kendrick was first Master. He was a leading jeweler, of most excellent reputation for uprightness. H. B. Grant, then a bank teller, now Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Chapter, was the first Senior Warden. Not a little opposition grew out of its formation, and for years it was known as "the Silk Stocking Lodge." Among its members have been Judge James A. Beattie, distinguished for his learning; Rev. Thomas Bottomly, a veteran minister; Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., who delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple; Governor Thomas E. Bramlette; Colonels James F. Buckner and William P. Boone, United States Volunteers (1861) and prominent lawyers; Rev. S. E. Barnwell, who was killed in St. John's P. E. Church, on Jefferson street, near Eleventh street, during the cyclone of 1890; John M. S. McCorkle, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary; John W. Finnell, Secretary of State; George W. Wicks, deceased; Dr. E. A. Grant, Chas. J. Clarke, a leading architect, and others prominent in business and social circles. It now ranks fifth in numerical strength among Kentucky lodges, but up to 1895 had contributed more to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home than any other lodge in the State, aggregating about $15,000. It meets in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, on Sixth street, near Walnut, occupying one of the finest lodge rooms in the State.

Kilwinning Lodge No. 506 was named for Scotland's "old Mother Kilwinning," and was chartered to "be located at or near the northeast corner of Main and Seventeenth streets," October 19, 1871. W. W. Crawford was first Master; D. F. C. Weller, Senior Warden, and George W. Barth, Junior Warden. This lodge has made 151 Masons, and has had 223 members, of whom 21 have died; now remaining, 104 members. The lodge occupied Falls City Hall, on Market, near Twelfth street, March 27, 1890, when the building was destroyed by a cyclone. Its property and charter were lost, but the latter came to light several weeks after the storm. One member was killed in the wreck of the hall, which has been rebuilt and is now reoccupied. Its secretary, Samuel R. Calveard, is one of its most zealous members.

Aurora Lodge No. 633 was set to work under dispensation November 3, 1886, and chartered October 19, 1887, after a hard struggle. The lodge is composed chiefly of Germans, and works in that language. John Blaes, the first Master, was seriously injured during the cyclone of 1890 that destroyed Falls City Hall, in which the lodge held its meetings. The hall having been rebuilt, the lodge meets there. Membership in 1895, 102.

Parkland Lodge No. 638, granted a dispensation July 4, 1888, was chartered October 24, 1889, and located in the town of Parkland, now the southwestern part of the city of Louisville, having been "annexed" in 1894. William H. Perrin, author of a "History of Kentucky" (1887), and several local histories in different States, was the first Master; T. W. Blackhart, Senior Warden, and Thomas C. Robertson, Junior Warden. The Master was instrumental in securing the erection of the Masonic Temple in Parkland, at the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth and Dumesnil streets. W. T. Pyne, manufac-

turer, and George W. Crawford are among the members of this flourishing suburban lodge.

Past Masters.

The Master-elect of a Blue Lodge—as a part of the installation ceremonies—receives the degree of Past Master, in an "occasional lodge," which has no "warrant of constitution," or regular organization. It is called "a convocation of Actual Past Masters," to distinguish it from a Chapter Lodge of ("Virtual") Past Masters. In some jurisdictions the ceremony is termed "passing the chair." The person thus inducted into office is said to have been "seated in the Oriental Chair of King Solomon." The degree was often conferred in the Grand Lodge, and in October, 1888, it was conferred on an hundred or more at one time in Louisville, of which no record was made.

Very lame efforts have been made to trace the Past Master's degree back to 1723 on the most flimsy grounds. The Virtual, or Chapter, degree of Past Master was invented about the beginning of the current century as a qualifying grade for the Royal Arch Degree, which could not be conferred except upon the one who had presided in a lodge.

Lodges of Instruction.

Lodges of Instruction — improperly called "Schools of Instruction"—are occasional conventions held by authority of a lodge, a Grand Lodge or the Masters thereof, for the purpose of giving instruction in the esoteric and unwritten part of Masonry. Dr. Rob Morris, while Grand Master, held such a lodge in Louisville in 1859, which was attended by Masons from Kentucky and other States. Its avowed purpose was "to revise the ancient work and lectures of Masonry and to offer a standard of reference in mooted questions of Masonic jurisprudence." Other "schools" and conventions have been held in Louisville, but none of them have been of the same magnitude, or of such general interest to the craft as was the Morris Lodge of Instruction.

Capitular Masonry.

The degrees of Mark Master, Past Master (see above), Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason are the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh degrees of the "York Rite," as practiced in America, and constitute what is known as "Capitular Masonry," because they are conferred under a Chapter warrant. The predominating tincture of the Chapter is red, or scarlet, symbolizing ardor and zeal, purification or regeneration, historically referring to the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem. The seventh degree members address each other as "Companion."

The Royal Arch degree is probably about one hundred and fifty years old. Until 1797 it was conferred by irresponsible bodies, calling themselves Chapters, or under control of the Blue Lodge; or conferred in a Chapter appurtenant to a Lodge. The other Chapter degrees are more modern, probably little over one hundred years old. The word "Arch"—in "Royal Arch Mason"—was first used as meaning "Chief," or of an advanced or superior class, as arch-bishop, arch-angel. Thus came the Arch-Mason, or one who had advanced beyond the lodge degrees. From this followed the name of "Royal Arch Masons" as a degree of exaltation, claimed to be "the summit of Ancient Craft Masonry." But the summit of folly was reached when the phylacteries of ostentation were broadened by a few into the pharisaical title of "Holy Royal Arch"! A preliminary convention was held October 24, 1797, at Hartford, Connecticut, which culminated in the formation of the "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Northern States of America. It became the "General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America," January 6, 1806, which is the national governing body in the United States, under constitutional restrictions.

The first authority in Kentucky for conferring the Capitular degrees was granted on petition from a number of Companions in Lexington, in 1814, who said: "Recognizing the authority of this M. W. Grand Lodge (of Kentucky) over all congregations of Masons assembled within the State, we pray the sanction of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge to our proceedings, and that a warrant may issue to us authorizing us to open and hold a Royal Arch Chapter, under Warrant No. 1—(i. e. Charter of Lexington Lodge, No. 1)—and that, under the authority of that warrant, we may be enabled, in addition to the ordinary workings under warrants granted by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, to confer the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason, and to do all other matters and things appertaining to a Royal Arch Chapter."

In 1816, like power was granted for Chapters under warrants Nos. 4 and 5 (i. e., charters of Frankfort and Shelbyville lodges), and a petition to enable the brethren in Natchez, Mississippi, to confer the Chapter degrees was declined for reasons set out in full—substantially, that they were not known as Royal Arch Masons, but, if so known and they

were also known to be skilled, "it would be advisable to establish a Chapter there."

August 30th, 1816, the Grand Lodge authorized the Chapters working under warrants Nos. 1, 4 and 5 to establish a Grand Royal Arch Chapter, but provided that no Chapter should be warranted without permission of the Grand Lodge. All of which goes to show that the Grand Lodge claimed jurisdiction over Capitular Masonry, and that such right was conceded. December 4th, 1817, representatives from Lexington, Frankfort and Shelbyville Chapters met in Frankfort and adopted a preamble, setting out that they had been in existence for more than a year under authority of warrants from Thomas Smith Webb, Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, dated October 16th, 1816! Therefore, they resolved to form a Grand Chapter in Kentucky, and did it. This action was sanctioned and approved by DeWitt Clinton, General Grand High Priest, December 30th, 1817.

The Grand Chapter of Kentucky withdrew as a constituent from the national body in 1857, but reunited with it in 1873. The Grand Chapter met in Frankfort, 1817-18, 1819-24; in Shelbyville, 1818; in Lexington, 1825-34, 1839-58, and in Louisville from 1859 to the present time, being located in the latter city by constitutional enactment. There were no meetings in 1836-38. It accepted control of the Royal and Select Master's degrees in 1878 and surrendered it in 1882. It has chartered 135 subordinate Chapters, of which 81 are now working. December 5th, 1817, Danville Chapter was established and chartered as No. 4 the following January, but became defunct in 1832.

Louisville Chapter No. 5 received a dispensation prior to May 19th, 1818, to be located in the city for which it was named, and a charter was granted to it, naming Richard Ferguson as first High Priest, Richard C. Anderson, King, and George R. C. Floyd, Scribe. It reported eleven members, but in 1820 reported thirty-one members and gained twenty-three during the ensuing year. In 1857, a new charter was issued in lieu of the original parchment that had been destroyed by fire. The Chapter consolidated with No. 18 in 1841, and into King Solomon Chapter (q. v.) in 1890. The latter will, no doubt, be given "No. 5," being entitled to it under the law. Council degrees were conferred by No. 5, 1878-81.

King Solomon Chapter No. 18, having been consolidated with Louisville Chapter No. 5, January 6th, 1890, the Grand Chapter will be memorialized during the current year—1896—to give it "No. 5." King Solomon Chapter was organized under dispensation February 26th, 1840, with William B. Phillips, High Priest; Wilkins Tannehill, King (he was afterward Grand Master of Tennessee and author of a lodge manual), and Thomas J. Read, Scribe. No. 5 declined to recommend it to enable it to obtain a dispensation, and this essential was secured from the Chapter in Lexington! Its first candidate was refused admission as a visitor to No. 5, which declared King Solomon to be an "illegal assemblage of Masons," and a great deal of bitterness was engendered. The Grand High Priest declared King Solomon to be "the best equipped and working Chapter west of the mountains." The Grand Chapter pronounced it legal, and No. 5 withdrew its effusive action. No. 18 followed the old forms and permitted its High Priest to resign, electing the King to fill the vacancy. This is not now allowed.

Its hall having been burned, the Chapter met in the Exchange Hotel, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Main streets, temporarily. November 24th, 1841, by compact, No. 5 and No. 18 consolidated, the latter surrendering its charter and its members, per agreement, were to unite with No. 5 without petition or ballot!

September 13th, 1858, nine of the old members of No. 18 petitioned for a dispensation and the old charter was given to it, Alexander Evans being High Priest. In 1865 the charter being destroyed a new one was granted. From 1878 to 1882, the Council degrees were conferred in this Chapter. In connection with Chapter No. 5 and Council No. 4, it fitted up the Chapter rooms in the north end of Masonic Temple at a cost of $6,000, in 1865. With assistance from the Scottish Rite bodies, these rooms were refitted in 1883. Temporarily, the Chapter occupied Excelsior Lodge Hall, First and Market, and Telephone Hall, Jefferson Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and moved from the Temple to the Scottish Rite Cathedral (formerly St. Paul's P. E. Church), on Sixth Street, near Walnut, April, 1896. Its room there is finely furnished and well equipped.

Eureka Chapter No. 101 upon the petition of a number of good Masons received a dispensation prior to October, 1868, and was chartered October 20, 1868, Smith Gregory being the first High Priest. The Chapter meets in Preston Lodge Hall, on Main Street, above Shelby, and has grown with wonderful rapidity to occupy the first place, numerically,

among the Chapters of Kentucky. It is now in a most flourishing condition.

Hiram Chapter, No. 129, was granted a dispensation September 16, 1882, and a charter October 16, 1882. It met in Falls City Hall, Market Street, near Twelfth, until the building was destroyed to its foundation by the cyclone of 1890, when it lost its charter. A new charter was granted October 22, 1890, and the hall was rebuilt upon the same spot. The Chapter now meets on Market and Twenty-fifth streets.

Mark Lodges.

Ten independent Mark Masters' Lodges were authorized by the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, notwithstanding the degree was conferred by Chapters. The one in Louisville was granted a dispensation prior to November 4, 1821. On that day it was chartered as Clark Mark Lodge, No. 4, William Tompkins, Master; John Trott, Senior Warden, and William F. Pratt, Junior Warden. It was, however, lost sight of after 1824. No independent Mark Lodges have been established, nor do any appear to have been at work after 1844, or about that date.

The Order of High-Priesthood.

This order is an honorarium bestowed upon the High Priests of Royal Arch Chapters in the United States. Its origin dates from 1799, when it was made a part of the ceremonials for installing a High Priest. It was conferred in the Grand Chapter of Kentucky as early as 1823 and subsequently, but the General Grand Chapter, which met in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853, resolved that the degree was not essential, which left it in the hands of those who possessed it. The Grand Chapter of Kentucky in 1854 resolved that it was "expedient to organize a Grand Council of High Priests," and this was done August 31, 1854, by the High Priests from thirteen Chapters.

The "Grand Council of the Order of High-Priesthood" first met in Louisville in 1859 and has continued to do so from that date. It has no subordinates, but meets on call of the President, generally during the meeting of the Grand Lodge, confers the degree and closes, then prints its proceedings!

Cryptic Masonry.

The eighth and ninth degrees of the "York Rite," with the degree of Super Excellent Master as an honorarium, constitute the Council of Royal and Select Masters—or, "Masonry of the Secret Vault." It was first called Cryptic Masonry by Dr. Rob Morris, for years a resident of Louisville. Its appropriate tinctures are black and red, signifying grief and silence; zeal and martyrdom, though many take purple as its chief color, perhaps through the mistaken idea of royalty, from the "Royal Master's Degree" and its legends.

The Council degrees are scarcely one hundred years old. At first, a single degree, then two—communicated by itinerant lecturers—claimed by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, by the General Grand Chapter, by Grand Chapters and by Grand Councils. Now they are controlled exclusively by State Grand Councils—some sovereign and independent, others "Constituents" of a General Grand Council, which held its first triennial meeting in Denver, August 14, 1883, and by the last mentioned body.

The Grand Council of Kentucky, Royal and Select Masters, was organized December 10, 1827, and has held its meetings in Louisville from and including the year 1859. Its prosperity was varied until 1878, when it gave to the Grand Chapter jurisdiction over the degrees, but reassumed exclusive authority in 1882. In 1883, it made the Super Excellent and Honorary Degree, by amendment to its Constitution.

The Grand Council of Kentucky has granted Charters to Councils in Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and possibly in other States.

Louisville Council, No. 4, received its warrant, signed by "John Barker, K.-H., S. P. R. S., Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Thirty-third Degree, and General Agent of the Supreme Council in the United States of America" (Southern jurisdiction), dated at Louisville, Kentucky, September 26, 1827; Isaac Hughes Tyler, First Master; Oliver Wilson, Deputy, and Nathaniel Hardy, Principal Conductor of the work. This was probably its only warrant until 1852, when such an intimation was rehersed; also that the Charters of Kentucky Councils "may be uniform," a new Charter was issued. It is also probable that the original warrants of Councils Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 emanated from the same source (John Barker) though Jeremy L. Cross gave Charters in Lexington and Shelbyville (1816-17).

Tyrian Council, No. 8, appears to have been in existence in January, 1841, when Clark Lodge declared that it was "inexpedient for so many different Masonic bodies to exist in this city, and particularly to meet in the same hall"; that it was, therefore,unwilling to admit certain bodies named,among them Tyrian Council of R. & S. M., but would re-

ceive them as members, if they would surrender their Charters! This Council was represented in Grand Council, 1841.

The Orders of Knighthood, so called, as conferred by a Commandery of Knights Templars, are ofter referred to as "Chivalric Masonry," and consist of the Order of Knight — or Companion — of the Red Cross, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta. The first is based upon legends which date five hundred years before Christ, and is intimately connected with the Royal Arch Degree. It has no analogy with the other grades of the Commandery. There are plausible traditions favorable to the generally accepted idea that the Order of Knight Templar can be traced back to the Martyr De Molay (1297), the Twenty-second Grand Master of the Order of the Temple, but such an opinion can hardly be defended successfully.

Chivalric Masonry.

The Knight of Malta grade was introduced into Masonry of the United States prior to 1805. The well known hostility between the Crusader Templars and the Knights of Rhodes, or Malta, or Order of St. John, together with other facts, suggest doubts as to the propriety of the modern relation of these Orders. The first written or printed account of the modern grade of Knight Templar having been conferred—so far as I am able to discover—was at a meeting of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, Boston, in August, 1769. It was worked in England ten years later.

The General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States—called Grand Encampment, etc., since 1856—was organized in 1816, and DeWitt Clinton was chosen Grand Master. He was re-elected in 1819.

The Grand Encampment of Kentucky—called Grand Commandery, since 1856—was organized October 5, 1847, by representatives from "Encampments," of Louisville, Webb (of Lexington), Versailles, Frankfort and Montgomery (of Mt. Sterling), called "Commanderies," since 1856. The Grand Commandery met in Louisville in 1858, 1864, 1865, 1870, 1880, 1883, 1890. The entertainment of the visitors, by Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies of this city at these meetings, or "conclaves," has been uniformly elaborate and unstinted.

The Grand Commandery has chartered twenty-eight subordinates, of which twenty-five are working, having a membership of between 1,700 and 1,800.

Louisville Commandery, No. 1, received its dispensation January 2, 1840, and was chartered September 17, 1841, as "Louisville Commandery, No. —." It was first officially recognized as "No. 1" in a communication from the General Grand Recorder, dated September 17, 1847, but does not appear so to have been accepted by the Grand Commandery of Kentucky until 1855. The reason seems to have been a claim of Webb Commandery, of Lexington, to the designation of No. 1, based upon these facts: A Charter had been granted to Webb Encampment, No. 1, January 1, 1826, by the (General) Grand Generalissimo, John Snow, and confirmed by the national body, September 19, 1826. In March, 1841, the (General) Grand Master reported that the Encampment at Lexington had asked for authority to "meet and again resume its Masonic business and labors"; that it "had ceased to meet for several years past"—how many is not shown. Its Charter was fourteen years older than Louisville's, and it had "resumed" business six months before Louisville received its Charter, but a year after Louisville received its dispensation.

Louisville Commandery, in a competitive drill in Lexington, (1881), with DeMolay Commandery, No. 12, won the prize banner by a score of 74 against 72.5. The competitive drill in Covington (1882) between the same Commanderies resulted in DeMolay's winning, in a score of 461.5 to 457.2, in a possible score of 520, which shows that the drilling must have been exceptionally good. The Board of Judges was composed of two United States Army officers and a Colonel of Militia, who had been educated at a military school.

Among the members of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, have been Solomon K. Grant, P. G. C.; Rob Morris, poet laureate; Charles R. Woodruff, P. G. C.; John H. Leathers, P. G. M.; Thomas H. Sherley, P. G. C.; Henry S. Tyler, Mayor of Louisville; George W. Wicks, merchant; Dr. Preston B. Scott, Judges W. B. Hoke and R. H. Thompson and Charles E. Dunn. Today, it is second in point of numbers, having no superior, pro merito, in Kentucky. Its conclaves are held in Masonic Temple.

DeMolay Commandery, No. 12, was organized under dispensation, April 13, 1867, and under Charter, June 27, 1867. Few Commanderies are better known. Its superiority in drill, having won honors in a number of state contests with Louisville Commandery (q. v.) and others, is everywhere recognized; being second in the Inter-State Drill in Chicago in 1880; and carrying off the first prize in San

Francisco, in 1883, against Raper Commandery, No. 1, of Indianapolis—winner of the first prize at Chicago—and St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago, which had won in two contests with Raper after its success in 1880. Members of DeMolay Commandery have been Judges James A. Beattie, Joseph B. Kinkead, James R. DuPuy and I. W. Edwards, Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, Colonel William P. Boone, E. Y. Parsons, M. C.; Warren LaRue Thomas, Grand Master of Templars; T. L. Jefferson, Sr., Kentucky Senator,etc., late President of the Masonic Home; T. L. Jefferson, Jr.; Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky; H. B. Grant, Grand Secretary, and author of the Tactics; John Finzer, President of the Five Brothers Tobacco Factory; E. G. Hall, P. G. C.; J. F. Weller, President of the Masonic Home; William Ryan, P. G. C., and George D. Todd, Mayor of Louisville. It has nearly double the membership of any other Commandery in the state, or about 350 on its rolls.

For activity, liberality and zeal, it is unsurpassed. It carries a mortar (called "the Orator") for pyrotechnic shell throwing, on its frequent pilgrimages. It holds its meetings in Masonic Temple. A history of this Commandery, by the author of this sketch, is ready for the press, and will contain portraits of its membership, and "half-tone" pictures of its trophies, prizes, etc.

The Scottish Rite.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite grew out of the "Rite of Perfection," organized in Paris, in 1758, by the "Council of Emperors of the East and West," and consisted of twenty-five degrees. It was introduced into the United States in 1783. In 1801, the first Supreme Council that was ever formed was instituted in Charleston, South Carolina, and eight degrees were added to the "Rite of Perfection," making thirty-three degrees in all. These were divided into seven sections, or bodies, of which the first embraces the symbolic degrees of the Blue Lodge, although the Rite does not confer those degrees in English speaking countries. The Supreme Council thirty-third degree is composed of active Sovereign Grand Inspectors General and is the highest authority, claimed to have been derived from the Latin Constitutions of 1786, established by the approval of Frederick II. of Prussia.

The jurisdiction over the United States was divided in 1813 between the Southern and Northern Supreme Councils, the latter taking territorial control over the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. The Southern Masonic jurisdiction embraces all the other States and Territories.

There have been schisms and invading Councils, but none of them are recognized as legitimate by the two Supreme Councils, by Grand Masonic bodies of the United States or other countries, nor by each other.

In Kentucky, Frederick Webber of Louisville—now Secretary General of the Southern Supreme Council—and John C. Breckinridge—Vice President of the United States—were the active members of the Supreme Council until the death of Breckinridge, and now Webber is the only one from Kentucky.

August 20, 1852, Albert G. Mackey instituted a Consistory thirty-second degree A. A. S. R.'s in Louisville, and on October 1, 1852, a Grand Consistory was "duly convened," Henry W. Gray being the first T.·. I.·. Grand Commander; Rob Morris became "Commander in Chief," and General William Preston became a member in 1858.

In 1866, a revival of this branch of Masonry gave new impetus to the Rite, and "the dark story" (or a kind of "attic between floors") in the Masonic Temple, Louisville, was fitted up for their convenience. Oval windows were cut through the Green street wall, to give light to the rooms, which were occupied for ten years.

Webber Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, was organized prior to August, 1866. Beattie Council Princes of Jerusalem, No. 1, Pellican Chapter Rose Croix, No. 1, and Kilwinning Council Knights Kadosh, No. 1, were also instituted and met in the Temple. Howe Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, followed in March, 1867, and the name of Beattie Council was changed to Adar.

Webber and Howe Lodges were consolidated under the name of Union Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, in December, 1868.

Lodges of Sorrow were held October 3, 1870, General Albert Pike, thirty-third degree Sovereign Grand Commander, presiding, in the Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, subsequently in the Presbyterian Church, at Fourth and Broadway; again, in 1881, in an immense "Tabernacle" that had been erected for "the Moody revival meetings." There was also a Lodge of Sorrow, held in the Masonic Temple, when General

Albert Pike delivered an address. The Scottish Rite bodies added a story to the building formerly occupied by the Courier-Journal, on the south side of Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets, and dedicated the building above the second floor to their uses. In the same year subordinate bodies of the Rite were organized in Covington.

In 1883, the Louisville bodies moved to the Masonic Temple, occupying the upper floors on Jefferson Street, known as the Chapter rooms. In 1895, they purchased the ruins and parsonage of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, sold the corner lot and parsonage to the Liederkranz Society of Musicians and, utilizing the church walls, made additions and changes and constructed the "Scottish Rite Cathedral," which the Rite now occupies. The small chapel north of the old church has been fitted up in fine style and is rented to Louisville Lodge, No. 400, and King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M.'s. The Consistory owns a house and a large lot on Second Street, facing Guthrie Street, purchased before St. Paul's Church property was secured, with a view of erecting an imposing cathedral thereon.

Red Cross of Rome and Constantine is the style of a degree which is supposed to have been established in 1780 and reorganized in 1804. It is founded on the circumstance or legends of the supposed vision of Constantine, who is said to have seen the form of a cross in the heavens (October, A. D. 312) with the inscription "En tauto nika" (or "En to nika")—"By this conquer."

In 1878, a body of this order was in existence in Louisville and met in the Consistory rooms, but it did not flourish and did so little as hardly to be entitled to recognition, having died in infancy.

Order of the Eastern Star.

This order of "Ladies' degrees," invented by Rob Morris, in "the 50's," consists of five grades, viz.: 1, Jeptha's Daughter, or the Daughter's Degree; 2, Ruth, or the Widow's Degree; 3, Esther, or the Wife's Degree; 4, Martha, or the Sister's Degree; 5, Electa, or the Mother's Degree. It was conferred —or, perhaps, more properly speaking, communicated—in an impressive manner upon Master Masons and the female members of their families. Afterwards, Robert Macoy of New York purchased the copyright and dramatized it and established bodies of this "American Adoption Rite."

A General Grand Chapter was formed independent of Macoy—perhaps wrongfully—for the United States, and a number of State Constituent Grand Chapters are also flourishing. There was some clash of authority concerning them, Macoy claiming exclusive right in the premises as owner of the copyright. Whatever may have been the equities of the case the bodies live, while the inventor and the patron, or proprietor, are both dead.

In Louisville, Queen Esther Chapter, No. 1, was organized under charter dated January 15, 1873, and received a new charter dated March 25, 1882, from the General Grand Chapter of the order. It died of inanition in 1890.

Masonic Home.

The idea of an orphan asylum and a school seems to have been ever present with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. It took more definite shape when, in 1840, a committee was appointed to "make application to the Legislature * * * for a charter incorporating the Grand Lodge of Kentucky with power to hold property sufficient for an orphan asylum and school in addition to its Grand Lodge." Another committee was to inquire into the matter, select a site, report plans with estimates, system or rules, receive contributions, etc. The report, made in 1843, suggested a school for Masonic orphans and destitute children of living brethren, to be located on a farm. This was to be a "Masonic Labor School," with an agricultural department. The act of incorporation was approved January 29, 1841. A college was established in LaGrange, in 1845, accepting the Funk bequest, valued at $6,000. In 1846, students from nine different States were in attendance.

Dr. A. Given, an ex-army surgeon, in 1866, became enthused with the idea of having a Masonic asylum and hospital in Louisville, and procured indorsements of it from leading physicians. His memorial, after being rewritten, was presented to the Grand Lodge October 16, 1866, and referred to a committee that never reported! Thirty-eight days thereafter one of the committee, with other Masons of Louisville—ignoring Dr. Given—called a "mass meeting," which agreed to establish a Masonic widows' and orphans' home and infirmary. C. Henry Finck made the first subscription, and the first money was paid the next morning by a member of Louisville Lodge, No. 400.

The institution was incorporated January 15, 1867, and Thomas T. Shreve donated a lot of ground to "the Home." More ground adjoining the Shreve lot was purchased for $6,000, making in all about five and one-half acres of an old cornfield, in

which the cornerstone of the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home" was laid October 24, 1869, during a severe snowstorm by E. S. Fitch, Grand Master. The north wing was dedicated October 18, 1870. The entire building being under roof, the central part was blown down to its foundation June 2, 1875, but immediately rebuilt and dedicated October 23, 1876. The building covers 24,000 square feet. Additional ground was purchased in 1892, so that the property now embraces all the ground between First and Second streets, 420 feet, and between Lee south to Avery Street, measuring 900 feet.

The Home has received into its loving care 900 beneficiaries, of whom 250 now enjoy its protection and support. Its endowment fund has accumulated to about $190,000, and every affiliated Mason in Kentucky contributes $1.00 a year toward its maintenance, as a fixed minimum amount for his annual contribution.

A printing office is maintained in connection with the Home, capable of printing the Grand Lodge proceedings of from 400 to 500 pages—half of it in nonpareil type—in less than sixty days, while it sends out its "Masonic Home Journal" semi-monthly to over 18,000 readers. A shoe-shop in the Home supplies the shoes needed and does all the necessary shoe repairing, all the work, except cutting, being done by boys.

The Grand Lodge has been liberal to a fault (see reports), and is now taking steps to contribute many thousands more at its centennial celebration, October, 1900, to erect an Old Masons' Home, in addition to the present buildings.

Kentucky Masons builded better than they knew, for their example has been followed by Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Ohio, Virginia, Connecticut, etc., in the erection of similar institutions, and the work goes nobly on.

St. John's Day, June 24th, is annually celebrated in the interest of the Home. The second celebration in Louisville netted $14,959.12; and another, in 1881, without the stimulant of newness and rivalry of fourteen competing lodges, netted $9,119.37 at a three days' picnic and competitive drill in Central Park and adjacent grounds south to A Street, between Fourth and Sixth streets, which are now laid out and many elegant buildings erected thereon. The boys of the Home were uniformed as Templars by generous friends and drilled with swords as a "Little Commandery," gaining enviable reputation for skill and precision of movement. They went to Washington, D. C., during the Grand Encampment there in 1889. A different detachment of twenty-nine boys went to Paducah, Kentucky, in 1894; still another went to Boston, Massachusetts, via Niagara Falls and Quebec, by favor of General S. C. Lawrence of Boston, returning via down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., everywhere receiving generous attention, in 1895. One hundred and ten of the children visited the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. These incidents will indicate the popularity of the Home, that brings out such liberality of the kind-hearted.

The school maintained at the Home embraces eight grades and is fully equal to the city schools. Its chapel is a gem, having expensively decorated art and stained glass windows, marble pulpit, pedestals, etc., contributed by Masonic bodies.

A "Ladies' Aid Society," of which Mrs. Susan Preston Hepburn was President, took great interest in raising funds for the Home, by fairs, festivals, etc., and turned over to the Home treasury over $12,000. On every hand it finds friends, and its usefulness has but commenced. It is justly the pride of Kentucky Masons, and is an honor alike to them, the Falls City and the State. Jacob F. Weller is President of the institution; T. L. Jefferson, Jr., Treasurer.

The Mystic Shrine.

"The Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine" is esteemed by the uninitiated as a modern "funny degree," but it is in no sense Masonic. The members are, however, either Knights Templars or thirty-second degree Masons, and for this reason it is considered by some as quasi Masonic.

The historic claim is that the order was established in Mecca, Arabia, in 1608—which is extremely doubtful if not positively inaccurate. It is said to have been revived at Cairo in 1837, and brought to America in 1871. The bodies are called "Temples," and the first one in America was constituted as "Mecca Temple, No. 1," in 1875 or 1876.

Kosair Temple of Louisville was chartered June 14, 1886, with William Ryan as "Potentate," and has been "fun for the boys" even unto this day. It meets in the Commandery rooms at Masonic Temple and is very popular.

Yours Truly
C. W. Eckman

CHAPTER XXVIII.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

BY W. W. MORRIS.

This order is now everywhere known as a benefactor of the human race. Its flag proudly floats in the breeze of every clime, as a beacon to the pilgrims of life's fitful journey, and a welcome guide to the tempest driven mariner across the troubled waves of human woe to its calm haven of rest. It exists in response to the cravings of the soul for a domain of brotherhood, a fraternity wherein sweet and congenial companionships and mutual offices of kindness and regard would soften the asperities of life and remove the evils of prejudice, bigotry and intolerance. An order that teaches the higher ideal of life, that gives men a new faith in virtue, charity and love, assuredly deserves a considerate study by all those who are interested in the welfare of the human race. As the means to an end, it has become one of the most powerful weapons in the warfare upon ignorance, vice and the host of evils that beset man at every step in his earthly career. It does not seek a veiled origin in the misty shades of the past to surround it with the false glamour that arises from the belief in the doctrine of omne ignotum pro magnifico. This age of enlightenment has emancipated the gross credulity of the past. Antiquity bears with it no passport of truth or goodness. The order of Odd Fellows originated in England in the Eighteenth century. In the early part of that century the celebrated Daniel De Foe mentions the Society of Odd Fellows and in the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1745 the Odd Fellows Lodge is mentioned as "a place where very pleasant and recreative evenings are spent." The poet James Montgomery, in 1788, wrote a song for a body of Odd Fellows. The Odd Fellows' Keepsake states that the early English Lodges were supported and their members relieved by each member and visitor paying a penny to the secretary on entering the lodge. These allusions are sufficient proof of the existence of the order at the time, but they tell nothing of its aims, objects and characteristics. From other sources, it is known that the lodges were originally formed by workingmen for social purposes and for giving the brethren aid and assisting them to obtain employment when out of work. When a brother could not obtain work he was given a card and funds enough to carry him to the next lodge, and if unsuccessful there that lodge facilitated his further progress in the same way. Where he found employment, there he deposited his card. At first there was little or no ritual and no formal method of conducting the business of the lodge. These were matters of gradual and slow growth. The English are and were very conservative, and do not readily yield to innovation. Time, however, works wonders, so that in the end many radical and necessary changes were made in the order. Even to this day some of the original and characteristic features of the order are still practiced in the English branch of the fraternity. In the early days of the institution after the formal business was transacted conviviality and good fellowship became the order of the night, and the brethren, glass and pipe in hand, made the welkin ring with the melody of their favorite song:

"When friendship, love and truth abound
Among a band of brothers,
The cup of joy goes gaily round,
Each shares the bliss of others."

Or,

"Then let us be social, be generous, be kind.
And let each take his glass and be mellow;
Then we'll join heart and hand, leave dissensions behind,
And we'll each prove a hearty Odd Fellow."

It is said that the titles of the officers of the lodge were taken from the "Order of Gregorianus," which met at St. Albans in May, 1736. In the early history of the order each lodge was the arbiter of its own fate and practically supreme. The doctrine of self institution prevailed then as it did afterward in the establishment of the order in the United States.

Secessions from lodges were frequent and rendered the lodges less able to fulfill the objects of their being. The brethren were slow to learn that in union there is strength. Wildey, the father and founder of American Odd Fellowship, brought with him to this country the seed which carefully sown and nurtured has grown to such a mighty tree that in the shade produced by its wide spreading branches brethren may seek and obtain solace and security from most of the storms incident to human life. The natal day of American Odd Fellowship was the 26th of April, 1819. The attempts made prior to this date to establish the order here failed or the sickly or sporadic growth became absorbed in the more vigorous family planted by Wildey. American Odd Fellowship was planted in Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1819. No claim to antiquity can precede the establishment of Washington Lodge, number one, of this date. Whatever may be said with reference to the ancient Order of Odd Fellows as a matter of history there can be no question that the first lodge was instituted at the Seven Stars in the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of April, 1819. Thomas Wildey was the first Noble Grand and the first Grand Master and the first Grand Sire. He instituted Boone Lodge, number one, in the City of Louisville, in the year 1833. Upon this occasion the following officers were elected and installed:

Noble Grand—Sidney S. Lyon.
Vice Grand—Steven Barclay.
Recording Secretary—G. G. Wright.
Corresponding Secretary—John J. Roach.
Treasurer—W. Sutcliffe.

For the occasion of the meeting Boone Lodge prepared a suitable room on the north side of Main Street above Fifth, where it met for several years. On the 17th of March, 1835, Chosen Friends Lodge, number two, was organized. The first officers elected and installed were:

Noble Grand—Henry Barker.
Vice Grand—Charles Wolford.
Secretary—Sidney S. Lyon.
Treasurer—A. W. R. Harris.

On the 25th day of March, 1835, a charter was granted for the organization of Washington Lodge, number three, at Covington, and this lodge was duly instituted. On the 7th of October, 1835, a charter was granted to organize Lorraine Lodge, number four, which was duly instituted at this date with the following officers:

Noble Grand—Joseph Metcalf.
Vice Grand—William H. Grainger.
Secretary—John Joyce.
Treasurer—William Twyman.

After the institution of Washington Lodge, number one, in Baltimore, the power was granted to form the Grand Lodge of the United States, with authority to institute subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of this supreme body. The organism of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in its governmental authority and control is similar to that of the government of the United States. The Grand Lodge of a State represents the Legislature. The Grand Master represents the Governor. The Sovereign Grand Lodge represents the Senate of the United States. The Grand Sire represents the President of the United States. Under this authority at the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, September 1, 1835, a charter was granted for the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky. The following petitioners were embraced in the application: John J. Roach, P. G., John Hawkins, Steven Barclay, Joseph Metcalf, Joseph Barclay, Henry Wolford, Thomas Devan. These of Boone Lodge, number one: Sidney S. Lyon of Chosen Friends Lodge, number two; Benjamin Moses of Washington Lodge, number three. And so, on the 14th day of September, 1836, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized and the following officers were elected and installed with the highest ceremonials:

Grand Master—William S. Wolford, No. 2.
Deputy Grand Master—A. W. R. Harris, No. 2.
Grand Secretary—Charles Q. Black, No. 1.
Grand Treasurer—Henry Wolford, No. 1.

Thus was formed the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, I. O. O. F., since which time it has had a career of peace and progress not exceeded by that of any other jurisdiction. Its officers have been men of marked merit and integrity. When the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was formed in 1836 there were but fifteen Past Grands and a total membership of one hundred and seventy. There are at the present time three thousand Past Grands, with a membership of ten thousand. The Patriarchal or Encampment branch of the order, having been formally organized by the Sovereign Grand Lodge as a part of the system of Odd Fellowship, the members in Kentucky deeming it not only desirable, but of the utmost importance to have that beautiful department as a part of the intrinsic organization, instituted on the 18th of August, 1837, Mount Horeb Encampment, number one, at Louisville. The following charter members formed this first Encampment, namely: Joseph Barclay, Thomas H. Brice,

Henry Wolford, Charles Scott, John Hawkins, Joseph Metcalf, F. Sarmiento, William Hunt, W. B. Canby, H. H. Moray, John J. Roach.

The first officers elected and installed were:

Chief Patriarch—John Hawkins.

High Priest—J. Y. Dashiell.

Senior Warden—Joseph Metcalf.

Junior Warden—E. Kitts.

Scribe—Henry Wolford.

Treasurer—Charles Q. Black.

A charter was granted Olive Branch Encampment, number two, at Covington, May 17, 1837. On the 21st of November, 1839, the Grand Encampment of Kentucky was instituted by the competent officials and after due ceremonials the following officers were installed:

Grand Patriarch—Henry Wolford.

Grand High Priest—Peleg Kidd.

Grand Senior Warden—Levi White.

Grand Junior Warden—Jesse Vansickle.

Grand Scribe—S. S. Barnes.

Grand Treasurer—John Thomas.

At that time there were two subordinate Encampments in the State, having about seventy members. There are now more than forty Encampments and more than two thousand Patriarchal members.

Up to the year 1830 no regular records were preserved as to the statistics of the Order. It appears that at the close of the year 1895 there were in the City of Louisville, eighteen subordinate Lodges and five Subordinate Encampments, with a membership exceeding three thousand. That under the supervision of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., there were, embracing the Grand Lodges of Australasia, the German Empire, Denmark, and Switzerland, one Sovereign Grand Lodge, four Independent Grand Lodges, fifty-four Subordinate Grand Encampments, sisty-six Subordinate Grand Lodges. Subordinate Encampments, twenty-six hundred and thirty-three; Subordinate Lodges, ten thousand nine hundred and forty; lodge members, one million and fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. To these must be added the members of the Rebekah Lodges. In addition to the Subordinate Lodges and the Subordinate Encampments there has been added the Rebekah Lodge, to which lodge wives, daughters and sisters of Odd Fellows in good standing are by law admitted to membership, and the work of these Rebekah Lodges, which now number more than three thousand, has been phenomenal in the works of benevolence and charity. The kind deeds that have been done by the sisters is recorded in the Great Record to remain a sealed book until time shall be no more. To those unfamiliar with the practical work of Odd Fellowship, it will be surprising to be informed that the total relief to lodge members in 1895 exceeded $3,500,000.00; that the total relief in the most unostentatious manner always bearing in mind the significant instruction, not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth, has relieved more than 800,000 members with an aggregate of more than $70,000,000.00. The work of this great order, with its more than one million of members, scattered from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, will never be fully appreciated until men of all ranks, conditions and creeds shall harmonize in the combined efforts to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

CHAPTER XXIX.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

In the two preceding chapters extended mention has been made of the two secret orders or fraternal organizations most numerously represented in Louisville and throughout the United States. To enter fully into the histories of all the organizations of this character in the city would require more space than can be given to the matter in this connection, were it possible to secure all the necessary data. The writer must, therefore, be content to give a general review of that rapid growth and development of fraternal sentiment which has multiplied secret and benevolent orders and benefit societies in Louisville and made them important elements in the social life of the city.

Next to the organizations already mentioned in prominence and prestige, and among the most worthy of all the modern brotherhoods,is that of the Knights of Pythias, which has been represented in Louisville since 1869. The order was instituted in the City of Washington February 19, 1864, and was composed originally entirely of clerks employed in the different departments of the United States Government. The ritual of the order was prepared by Dr. Robert A. Champion, but the chief promoter of its growth and prosperity was Joseph Dowdall of Columbus, Ohio. The first Grand Lodge was organized on the 8th of April, 1864, and the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the world came into existence August 11, 1868. On the 7th of May, 1869, the pioneer lodge of this order in Louisville and the first in the State of Kentucky as well, was instituted and named Clay Lodge No. 1. It had to begin with a membership of twenty-nine, and from this modest beginning Pythianism has grown to its present proportions. Clay Lodge now has sister subordinate lodges named respectively Daniel Boone Lodge No. 2, Damon Lodge No. 3, Uhland Lodge No. 4, Pioneer Lodge No. 8, Alpha Lodge No. 9 and Mystic Lodge No. 11. The Uniform Rank is represented by Louisville Division No. 1 and the Endowment Rank by sections numbered 1 and 1001 respectively. The first of these sections was instituted November 28, 1877. Damon Lodge No. 3 and Eureka Lodge No. 5 are colored lodges belonging to this order.

Among the oldest purely American orders in the United States is the Order of Red Men, represented in Louisville by Hiawatha Tribe No. 7 and Cherokee Tribe No. 8. The order has an interesting history and had its origin in "the spirit of '76." Prior to the Revolution there was a feeling of antagonism to secret societies in the colonies, especially marked with reference to those societies which were of English origin. At the same time the need was felt of some such organizations to aid the Colonists in attaining a higher degree of religious, social and political freedom than was accessible through the ordinary avenues of civil life under the then existing forms of government, and efforts were made to organize associations that were purely and truly American in character. The result was that in 1776 the "Red Men's" societies came into existence, being founded on customs and traditions of the Indians. These societies became especially popular in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and many years later, in 1833, the Improved Order of Red Men became their legitimate successor. It has now a membership of more than one hundred thousand in the United States.

Order of Red Men.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,

represented in Louisville by Louisville Lodge No. 8 and including among its members many of the most prominent of the younger men of the city, had its origin in New York City February 16, 1868. Originally it was composed mainly of members of the dramatic profession and held its meetings every Sunday evening. Business meetings were followed by a "social session," and at precisely eleven o'clock a toast was always drunk "to our absent brothers." There was much of good fellowship in the parent organization and it attracted many bright and genial spirits. Its successors have been like unto it in this respect wherever they have been established, and representatives of all the professions and higher callings in life are now to be found among its members. In 1890 there were in existence two hundred lodges, located mainly in the larger cities of the United States, and Louisville Lodge was among the earliest lodges instituted in Western cities. The present officers of the lodge are W. B. Thomas, Exalted Ruler, and C. W. Simmons, Secretary.

Order of Elks.

Of all the secret orders in the city, that which at present is attracting most attention to itself is doubtless the American Protective Association, semi-political in its character. While its secrets are carefully guarded and the writer has only such knowledge of its aims and purposes as come to the surface in its public acts, it seems to be in effect a revival of the oath-bound organization which made its appearance in this country and became a factor in American politics in 1852-55. At that time it became a political organization under the name of the American, or, as it was more generally called, the "Know Nothing" party. Like its predecessor, the American Protective Association appears to exist chiefly for the purpose of preventing the easy naturalization of foreigners and to aid the election of native born citizens to office, its members including many of foreign birth or descent. It arrays itself against church influences in politics and governmental affairs, and is especially hostile to the Catholic Church in this respect. Its influence in Kentucky politics was first made apparent in 1894, and in 1895 it undoubtedly exerted an important effect on a memorable State contest. This organization is now (1896) represented in Louisville by an advisory board and seventeen Councils, and its members are exceedingly active participants in state and local politics.

American Protective Association.

Orders which combine social, fraternal and benefit features are largely represented in Louisville. The Royal Arcanum, a widely-known and popular organization of this character, is represented by Louisville Council No. 242, Clay Council No. 1252 and Kentucky Council No. 1064; the National Provident Union by Henry Clay Council No. 69; the Ancient Order of United Workmen by Louisville Lodge No. 6, Kentucky Lodge No. 7, Jefferson Lodge No. 12, Mozart Lodge No. 18, Germania Lodge No. 19, West End Lodge No. 21, Schiller Lodge No. 24, Antiquity Lodge No. 30, Humboldt Lodge No. 37 and George W. Metz Lodge.

Benefit Orders.

The Senior Order of United American Mechanics is represented by Kentucky Star No. 3, Henry Clay Council No. 2 and Washington Council No. 1. The Order of Chosen Friends has eleven Councils in Louisville, the following being their names and numbers:

Bercaw Council No. 9, Friendship Council No. 18, Union Council No. 19, Sunlight Council No. 20, Jefferson Council No. 24, Welcome Council No. 15, Briareus Council No. 21, Aid Council No. 25, Miller Council No. 26, Rainbow Council No. 2 and H. H. Morse Council No. 10.

The American Legion of Honor has one Council in Louisville, Louisville Council No. 399, and the Oriental League has also one Council in this city, known as Johanboeke Hebron Council No. 17. The United Order of the Golden Cross has Louisville Commandery No. 117, Falls City Commandery No. 351, Progress Commandery No. 407 and Kentucky Commandery No. 531.

The Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, a popular and growing fraternal organization, have in Louisville two Senates, known respectively as Louisville Senate No. 1 and Kentucky Senate No. 265. The Knights of the Maccabees have Louisville Tent No. 45.

The Knights of Honor have a long list of local lodges, the names and numbers being as follows: Golden Lodge No. 1, Louisville Lodge No. 2, Excelsior Lodge No. 4, Jefferson Lodge No. 5, R. E. Lee Lodge No. 6, Armenius Lodge No. 7, Aid Lodge No. 25, Columbian Lodge No. 98, Teutonia Lodge No. 128, Central Lodge No. 164, W. B. Hoke Lodge No. 177, Centennial Lodge No. 200, Falls City Lodge No. 208, Mystic Lodge No. 212, Broadway Lodge No. 731, Schiller Lodge No. 1277, Mechanics' Lodge No. 1404, Check Lodge No. 1515, Phoenix Lodge No. 2113, Highland Lodge No. 3036, Humboldt Lodge No. 3078, Dia-

CHAPTER XXX.

THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

BY MARMADUKE B. BOWDEN.

Successful in its industrial and artistic features, the Southern Exposition of 1883 proved a loss to investors in its stock. Its effect was discouraging to public spirit, which lay dormant until 1887. In the early part of that year Louisville's younger business men proposed the formation of a society for the purpose of arousing the people to concerted action in the general interest. The idea took, and on May 12, 1887, the Louisville Commercial Club was incorporated. Its charter declared its object to be "to promote the commercial interests and general welfare of the City of Louisville." It was the first time the "City of Louisville" had ever been written in capital letters!

George A. Robinson was elected president of the club. On May 18 it had one hundred and sixty-eight members. This number was increased year by year until it reached its highwater mark in 1891, when the membership roll showed twelve hundred and seventy-two names. The first secretary of the club was Angus Allmond, who served in that capacity for three years and who became its tenth president by election on May 12, 1896. Upon its organization the club was given temporary desk room in R. G. Dun & Co.'s rear office, whence in a few weeks it removed to modest quarters on Bullitt street, near Main. It was in these rooms that the original Park Bill, drawn at the request of the club by the late Col. John Mason Brown, was given its first public reading by its distinguished author. On this occasion the club pledged itself to secure the passage of the bill by the General Assembly. In this it succeeded. The bill required a ratification by popular vote, and again the club took the lead, and agitated the subject so effectively that all opposition was swept aside and the act confirmed by an overwhelming majority. This was the first great public service the Commercial Club rendered.

Columbia Building Projected.

The club quarters early became the gathering place of business men, and out of these casual meetings sprang many enterprises. The company which erected Louisville's first cotton mill was organized there. The records of the club show that hundreds of corporate meetings were held in the club rooms and that during its first years large numbers of business organizations were effected there. The club early felt the inadequacy of its quarters, and this led to the projection of "the tallest building on the western hemisphere south of the Ohio River," which the Commercial Club Building Company, organized in 1888, completed in 1890, and which was known first as the "Commercial Club Building," but which afterward became "The Commerce," and is now called "The Columbia." At the end of the club's first year President Robinson declared of it: "It has succeeded in creating a liberal public spirit. * * * When was there such general interest in the advancement of our city's prosperity? During what year was there ever such a record as that just made?"

In May, 1888, John S. Morris became president. The club had now a thousand members, and its treasury overflowed. The annual New Year's reception, regularly held since, was inaugurated by Mr. Morris, as was the annual dinner, which was observed regularly till 1894, when it was omitted on account of the depression of business, and since when it has not been revived. During every year the club has entertained hundreds, and during the G. A. R. Encampment of 1895 it entertained thousands of visitors to Louisville; its employment committee secured positions for hundreds of persons out of work, and from its office an almost incalculable quantity of advertising matter has been scattered broadcast over our own and foreign countries.

Marmaduke B. Bowden.

In 1888-1889 the Press Committee furnished to newspapers 1,500 columns of matter. This was trebled in the succeeding year. During 1888 the club's quarters were removed to the Tyler building at Sixth and Main streets, and in this year the first fall celebration was conducted. For this purpose the club in three days secured 493 floats. Dun & Co.'s records confirmed the report of the club's Mercantile and Manufacturing Committee that "during the year ending May 1, 1889, the material improvement of Louisville far exceeded that of any city of its class in the United States."

Charles F. Huhlein succeeded to the presidency of the club in May, 1889. It is estimated that the newspaper space devoted to the club during his term of office was worth $75,000. During the year there were established by the club's encouragement four building and loan associations that have since grown to gigantic proportions and contributed largely to the increase of homes owned by the less wealthy classes of our people. It was under President Huhlein that the club declared war on "swinging signs"—long an eye-sore and source of danger. The club's continued warfare was rewarded in 1894, when every such sign in Louisville was removed in obedience to an ordinance then adopted. A vigorous effort, successful in the Senate, to induce the General Assembly to create an Immigration Bureau, was defeated by one vote in the House, during President Huhlein's term, which was marked by the greatest energy and the widest range of subjects considered. When the great cyclone of 1890 swept Louisville the Commercial Club Patrol was instantly formed and rendered signal service in the work of rescue and protection of property. The directors of the club had held a meeting each week, though the by-laws only required them to meet monthly, from the organization of the club, and had never been without a quorum. It was because of such zeal as this fact indicates that the energizing influence of the club was everywhere felt; in view of this fact it is easy to understand why the club came to be called "The Young Giant."

Club Patrol.

Frank N. Hartwell was chosen president in May, 1890. Lucien Adkins succeeded Angus Allmond, who declined a re-election, as secretary. The club's income was now more than $1,000 per month. It entered into an expensive lease for quarters for a term of five years in the Commercial Club Building, and took possession January 1, 1891. This lease proved a thorn in the flesh of the organization until its cancellation was secured in 1893. The club quarters increased in popularity as a place of meeting. As many as seven were noted as in session there at the same time. The club's successful efforts in behalf of a park system began now to have a further effect in the projection of the parkway known as the Grand Boulevard, and in the consequent reclamation and improvement of adjacent territory, since become the site of many suburban homes. The architectural standard set up by the erection of the Commercial Club Building also beings for business purposes of a character unknown prior to the completion of the structure at Fourth and Main streets. During Mr. Hartwell's term the May Music Festival of 1891 was conceived. Mr. C. H. Shackleton trained for this event a local chorus of two hundred and fifty voices that afterward became the Louisville Musical Club. The fall celebration of 1890 was successfully conducted largely by the assistance of the club in raising the necessary funds. The suggestion of a Board of Public Works, afterward embodied in the present city charter, emanated from the club under Mr. Hartwell's leadership. The Federal census-takers proving unsatisfactory the club put its own enumerators in the field and succeeded thereby in adding several thousands to the accredited population of the city. The policy of inviting large organizations to hold their annual sessions here bore fruit this year in the meeting of four large and several small national associations in Louisville. Wherever commercial assemblies were held the club had its representatives there to guard the interests of Louisville. The club endeavored to induce the Constitutional Convention to remove the state capital to Louisville and conducted a notable but unsuccessful campaign to that end. The secretary's office "became a clearing house for every kind of information." The national government often applied to the club for information concerning the city and state. In retiring President Hartwell declared: "The organization is stronger than ever before."

Club Entertainments.

In May, 1891, Owen Gathright, Jr., was elected president. The club this year devoted itself to the cause of overworked clerks, and by their assistance succeeded in the establishment of the hours from "7 to 7," i. e., from seven a. m. to seven p. m. as the limit of the day's work, with a Saturday closing hour at one p. m. The first "World's Fair Appropriation Bill" was passed during Mr. Gathright's administration, and was due directly to the work of the

club. A second effort to have the General Assembly create an Immigration Bureau failed in the State Senate, despite the assiduous work of the club to secure its passage. The new city charter was this year almost completed, and it was framed by three members of the club, appointed by the mayor. The May Music Festival proved a great artistic success and certainly did much to encourage the cause of music in Louisville, but it cost the club treasury somewhat over $4,000 more than the receipts. The club also suffered a loss of two hundred members during the year. This was due most largely perhaps to the dissatisfaction caused by a bitter struggle for the presidency in May, 1891, the opposing forces being the "Conservatives," with Mr. Gathright as their candidate, and the "Progressives."

The presidency fell to Mr. Geo. Braden in May, 1892. The club had not recovered from its financial losses. It was further affected by an unfortunate quarrel between the president and the secretary, Mr. Adkins, who was eventually forced to retire. Mr. Thos. P. Craig was chosen to succeed to the position of secretary, and has continuously held that office since. The membership during the year was reduced by the loss of three hundred and fifty-eight members. The treasury was correspondingly affected. Nevertheless the club lost little of its effectiveness. The Court of Appeals having decided that the World's Fair Bill was improperly passed, a second one was drafted and the club devoted its whole energies to securing its passage, and succeeded. A great deal of complaint having arisen concerning the sanitary condition of the city, the club at a considerable cost employed a distinguished sanitary engineer and had a sanitary survey of the city made. The result was the establishment beyond question of the general healthfulness of the city. The club interested itself in the scheme to build the Nicaragua Canal and held a State convention, which declared in favor of the project and petitioned Congress to grant the necessary financial aid for its accomplishment. A second effort was made to remove the State capital to Louisville. Sites were secured and offered to the Legislature (known as the "Long Parliament"), and a vote was taken whereby an appropriation of $1,000,000 was offered by the city to the State as a bonus, and a committee opened headquarters in Frankfort. Lexington was also ambitious to be the capital and after being defeated by Louisville in the House of Representatives gave its votes to Frankfort, and so ended the contest in the latter's favor. The club during Mr. Braden's term attempted the establishment of a military post in this city, but was unable to succeed in this. It was busy with the effort to secure from the General Assembly a charter for the city that would be acceptable in its tax provisions to the citizens and sent frequent delegations to Frankfort for that purpose.

In May, 1893, Marmaduke B. Bowden was elected president of the club. Early in this year the financial panic of 1893 fell upon the country, and among the banks in Louisville which suspended was that which held the club's funds. The club was saved from bankruptcy by the prompt action of the Columbia Building Company, which cancelled the lease by which the club was bound to continue payment of high rent. This relieved the organization of a liability of $1,500 a year, and for this relief the club was particularly indebted to J. Lithgow Smith, one of its former directors, who was superintendent of the Columbia Building Company. The Board of Trade generously offered the club quarters in its building at Third and Main streets, where the club has since been located. It was during this year that the City Council passed the ordinance requiring the removal of all swinging signs. To Mayor Tyler directly the city was indebted for this, for which the club had struggled so long. During this year a club committee investigated and reported upon the subject of a hospital ambulance system to take the place of the coverless patrol wagons which had been used for ambulance purposes. The report was turned over to Mayor Tyler, with the request that such a service as it recommended be established. The mayor promptly took the proper steps and the present hospital ambulance is the result. The club took advantage of the World's Fair to distribute immense quantities of advertising matter setting out the advantages of Louisville, and lent its influence to the effort to extend the boundaries of the city. The Louisville Musical Club, struggling to maintain itself, this year found itself without a home. The Commercial Club placed its quarters at the service of the Musical Club, which here conducted its rehearsals preparatory to its debut at the Musical Congress at Chicago during the World's Fair, where it took conspicuous place and was highly complimented upon its performances. In recognition of the aid given it by the Commercial Club the Musical Club in February, 1894, tendered the former a concert which was perhaps the finest musical performance ever rendered by a local organization.

Removal to Board of Trade Building.

The greatest undertaking of the Commercial Club during the year was its endeavor to bring to Louisville the National Encampment of the Grand Army in 1895. St. Paul was an earnest candidate for this event and a national campaign took place between that city and Louisville. Representatives of the Commercial Club attended the annual meetings of the larger G. A. R. State departments, and there presented Louisville's claims. A tremendous amount of circular literature was distributed and the club correspondence so increased that an assistant secretary and several stenographers were perforce added to the club's pay roll. The matter of securing the encampment was specifically managed by the Railway, Mail and Telegraph Committee, of which Mr. Jno. H. Milliken was chairman and Mr. Will Colgan was secretary, and the larger part of the work fell to the members of this committee, but the energies and thought of the entire directory was largely devoted to this work during the year. The formal vote by which Louisville won the encampment was not taken until the National encampment of 1894 met at Pittsburg in September, but the battle was really fought and won long before that time in the State Departments. There was practically no opposition to Louisville at Pittsburg. St. Paul had already been thoroughly defeated. The campaign by which this was accomplished appreciated the opinion the northern, eastern and western people held of our intelligence and industry.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

Peyton N. Clarke succeeded to the club presidency in May, 1894. Shortly afterward, with the view of popularizing the Grand Army Encampment movement, the club transferred all matters pertaining to that movement to a Citizens' Committee, which in turn was succeeded, after the Pittsburg victory, by a second Citizens' Committee, with Col. T. H. Sherley as its president. This last was the body which had charge of all the preliminary work and which conducted to so brilliant a termination the twenty-ninth G. A. R. National Encampment in Louisville in September, 1895. During Mr. Clark's incumbency the hospital ambulance service was put into operation. The club was this year confronted with the question whether the Knights of Pythias should be invited to hold their national meeting in August, 1896, in Louisville. It was known that this large body would be glad to accept such an invitation, but it was decided to withhold this in view of the extensive preparations and large expenditures already making for the reception of the Grand Army, and of the further fact that the meetings of the two organizations would fall one within twelve months of the other. The club devoted considerable time and thought to the subject of improving the Kentucky River, and forwarded appropriate resolutions to Congress with the view to influencing legislation favorable to that stream. The club also lent its weight to the securing of a congressional appropriation in behalf of the Atlanta Exposition. The club again advocated the appropriation of a million dollars for improving the public parks, and the proposition carried, though the issue of bonds has been delayed by a lawsuit instituted with the view to test the validity of the issue. The City Development Committee declared war upon the destroyers of shade trees, and by vigorous action succeeded in placing all such trees upon the public streets under the guardianship of the Park Commission. This committee also, in conjunction with other organizations, induced the City Council to authorize the construction of needed fire cisterns and the placing of fire plugs in unprotected districts where such mode of protection was feasible. The Pure Food Exposition, held under the club's auspices this year, proved a success. The usual quantity of advertising matter was issued and a rigid economy was practiced during the year.

In May, 1895, Marmaduke B. Bowden was elected president a second time. The policy of economy was continued throughout the year, with the result that May 1, 1896, the surplus was larger than it had been at the end of any fiscal year since May 1, 1892. The necessity for such hoarding of the club funds grew out of the prevailing depression in business circles and materially affected the club's activities, but during the year it was still found possible to do something. In special quarters the club entertained during the G. A. R. Encampment over 10,000 persons, and its rooms proved to be among the most popular of all those kept open for the entertainment of visitors. The club was complimented during the encampment by serenades from such leading G. A. R. Posts as Lafayette of New York, and Columbia of Chicago, while U. S. Grant Post of Chicago, the largest in the world, presented, with a complimentary address, to the club the white dove that perched upon the post's banner during the great parade, and Leominster Post of Massachusetts also presented to the club a magnificent pair of horns, brought from the Cape of Good Hope and polished in Leominster. The club also entertained the United Editorial Association of Indiana

during the year, and in conjunction with the Board of Trade conducted to the Atlanta Exposition an excursion of Kentuckians, but for whose presence "Kentucky Day" at the Exposition would have proved a dreary occasion, whereas, by the co-operation of visiting officials of other States, it was nothing short of a complete and brilliant success. The club during the year had representatives at the Ohio River Improvement Convention at Cincinnati, the Western Waterways Convention at Vicksburg, the Good Roads Parliament at Atlanta, and the Southern and Western Grain and Trade Congress at Charleston. The club was defeated in an effort to secure from the General Assembly an amendment to the city charter allowing the exemption of manufacturing concerns from municipal taxation for a period of years in consideration of locating here by the untoward conditions that prevailed at Frankfort throughout the session. It took an active interest in securing the passage of the constitutional amendment, which, if ratified by popular vote, will permit every municipality to adopt any desired system for raising local revenues. The club was instrumental in inducing the League of American Wheelmen to select Louisville as the location of the national bicycle racing meet, to be held in August next, and it was upon the invitation of the club that the Sons of Veterans agreed to hold their next national encampment here in September, 1896.

In May, 1896, Angus Allmond, first secretary of the club, was elected president. With him an exceptionally able and earnest board of directors was chosen.

The Commercial Club's usefulness cannot be measured by its immediate or tangible accomplishments. Its greatest claim to public gratitude and support lies in the fact that it has been an inspiration, inciting others to the doing of things it could not have itself performed. It has been a tremendous power in Louisville, and not the least of its glories are the small things its patient intelligence has accomplished, and which individual effort would not have undertaken or adhered to if begun. The selfish have sneered at it, fools have misjudged it and the envious have maligned it, but it has never for one moment abated its efforts in the public interest. It found Louisville sleeping; it wakened her, and even now is doing more to keep her awake than any single institution in the city. Esto perpetua!

W. E. Applegate

CHAPTER XXXI.

JOCKEY, SOCIAL, LITERARY AND OTHER CLUBS.

BY THE EDITOR.

The Louisville Jockey Club as it practically now exists was organized in 1876, its first meeting being held in the spring of that year. Its buildings were erected on ground leased from the Churchill brothers and comprised a grand stand, with necessary stables and paddocks and a modest clubhouse, which became the residence of its president, Col. M. Lewis Clark, for twenty years, and which is still occupied by him since he became chief judge of the new organization. It proved a success from the initial meeting, taking at once the foremost rank, and has done more to promote the success of the legitimate turf and the development of the thoroughbred than any similar institution in the United States. The absolute fairness and integrity of its managers has always been conceded and the confidence of its patrons has never been shaken. In 1895 the club was reorganized as the New Louisville Jockey Club, and very extensive improvements made. A large and commodious new brick grand stand was erected on the north side of the course and additional facilities for the accommodation of race horses added, including stalls for the temporary accommodation of horses entered for the day's racing beneath the grand stand, thus reducing the time necessary for bringing them from the permanent stables to the score, and enabling those interested to inspect them and judge their condition. Of the new company, Mr. W. F. Schulte became president, while the veteran Col. Clark became presiding judge, and C. F. Price was continued as secretary. The two seasons of racing under the new organization have proven very successful. New life has been infused into the management and the interest in racing, which had shown a decided falling off, has been revived. This was notably evidenced in the spring meeting of the current year, when the racing both as to numbers and close finishes and the daily attendance was the best in the history of the club.

While the continuous existence of the Louisville Jockey Club has not been so long as that of the Lexington Association, which dates from 1826, Louisville has always been a notable racing point. As early as 1783 it is known that races were run on what is now Market street, until prohibited by the municipal authorities. Afterward there was a race track near the foot of Sixteenth street, at which horses were run for purses. In the Louisville Advertiser of October 3, 1823, there appears the following advertisement: "Louisville Jockey Club races will commence on Monday, October, 1823, and continue three days. First day, three-mile heats; second day, two-mile heats; third day, one-mile heats; free for any horse, mare or gelding. Aged horses, 121 pounds; six years old, 114 pounds; five years old, 103 pounds; four years old, 90 pounds; three years old, 75 pounds. Thos. Watson, Sec'y." It will be noted that there were no dashes, all being heat races. It will also be observed that the weights for age were less than now, when in the Derby three-year-olds are required to carry 117 pounds. The jockey club races, as shown by the press, seem to have been kept up quite regularly, and in the Louisville "Focus" of 1827 there appears the following: "The Louisville Jockey Club will commence the first Wednesday in October, 1827, on the Louisville turf, Hope Distillery, and continue four days. First day, three-mile heats, $120; second day, two mile-heats, $80; third day, one-mile heats, $50; fourth day, three best in five, one mile and repeat." The Hope distillery was at the foot of Sixteenth street. There is also an advertisement stating that there would be six two-year-olds run over the Beargrass track, at Major Peter Funk's on the last Tuesday in October, 1827, one mile and repeat for $30. We are not able to fix exactly the date of the organization of the Oakland

course, but it was firmly established when the following announcement was made in the city press of June 5, 1838: "Louisville Jockey Club races over Oakland course. The subscriber having lately purchased the Oakland course, announces the following races for October 15: Four-mile heats, purse $1,200; three-mile heats, $600; two-mile heats, plate value of $500; spring races, June 28, four-mile heats, $1,000; three-mile heats, $500; two-mile heats, $500; three in five, mile heats, purse $250. Y. N. Oliver."

The four-mile race between Grey Eagle and Wagner, which took place there September 30, 1839, was one of the greatest events of the American turf, from the interest it created at the time, the amount of the stake and the large attendance. It was a match race for $14,000. Grey Eagle was a Kentucky horse and Wagner a Tennessee horse. The Kentuckians were confident that Grey Eagle would win and bet heavily on him at odds. It was a heat race, best two in three. The first heat was won by Wagner in 7:48, but the backers of Grey Eagle were still confident. The second heat Wagner beat Grey Eagle in 7:44, winning the race and purse. On Saturday, October 5, for the Jockey Club purse of $1,500, four mile heats, the entries were Grey Eagle, Wagner and Capt. Willa Viley's mare Emily Johnson. The Kentuckians, although they had nearly bankrupted themselves on the match race the week before, still had faith in Grey Eagle, which was heightened by his winning the first race in 7:51, Wagner just running to save his distance. In the second heat, however, Wagner beat Grey Eagle in what was then regarded as extraordinary time, 7:43. The excitement now was greater than at any other time during the meeting, the friends of either horse claiming ultimate victory. But those of Grey Eagle were destined to another and even worse disappointment, for in the third heat he let down lame in the second mile and was retired from the turf. He was an extraordinarily handsome dappled gray, while Wagner was a chestnut. On the Oakland course also appeared many of the greatest race horses, such as Boston, Singleton, Whip, Glencoe and others, afterward the sires of the best strains of the Kentucky thoroughbred. The race course, which was then considered quite a distance from the city, was situated at Seventh and Magnolia, not as far out as the Auditorium. There was then no city south of Broadway and little or none south of Chestnut. Shortly after the war, in 1866, Louisville having been long without a race course, the Woodlawn course was established by the combined efforts of the breeders of the Blue-grass region and local sportsmen. Its location was on the Louisville & Frankfort railroad, about six miles east of the city, and for several years it was very successful; but financial troubles, coupled with a lack of concord, ensued and it was wound up in litigation, its successor being the present Jockey Club, as already described.

Louisville Driving and Fair Association.

Numerous efforts from time to time within the past twenty years, which period marks the inauguration and culmination of trotting races in Kentucky were made to establish a trotting club similar to the Louisville Jockey Club. Notwithstanding these efforts at the outset seemed to promise favorably, for some reason they all ended in failure after a brief trial. In 1895, however, a new spirit was awakened and the Louisville Fair and Driving Association was incorporated by a number of gentlemen interested in the trotting horse, and a very eligible site for a trotting track was purchased on the main stem of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, several miles south of the city. At an expense of $100,000 one of the best tracks in the United States was constructed on the most approved principles, to insure speed and drainage, and a large and handsome grand stand was built, together with ample stables and a thorough equipment. It was completed in time for a fall meeting, at which purses aggregating $25,000 were given, for which some of the fastest trotters of the country contended. But, unfortunately, the meeting was timed for the same week of the twenty-ninth grand encampment G. A. R., which it was reasonably expected would insure a large attendance. The exercises in the city, however, so engrossed the attention of both citizens and strangers that the number who visited the race track was not at all commensurate with the excellent racing afforded, nor the expense incurred for the popular entertainment. The coming fall meeting promises to be more auspicious, the association offering in purses and stakes $40,000, which will doubtless attract large crowds. The president is J. J. Douglass and secretary, George Lindenberger.

The Pendennis.

Of the many social organizations in Louisville, the Pendennis Club is the oldest and largest in point of membership. It was founded in 1881, in the line of succession to several of similar character which had preceded, such as the Kentucky Club, which, until for some years after the war, had its headquarters in the old Anderson mansion, on the south side of

Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth; the Prentice Club and afterward the Union Club, quartered in the Courier-Journal building. These had, one by one, disbanded in turn, and Louisville was without a gentleman's social club, until the Pendennis was started in a quiet and unostentatious way by a limited number of gentlemen, with Major J. M. Wright as president. Its quarters were first in the second story of the building on the southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut. Here it continued for several years, growing in numbers and influence until it purchased its present very elegant clubhouse on the south side of Walnut, between Third and Fourth street nearly opposite Macauley's Theatre. It is one of the handsomest locations in the city. The house, which occupies part of the block upon which the old residence of John I. Jacob stood alone near its center, was built by Abraham Hunt, Esq., at the beginning of the war, for his private residence. Upon its completion, he moved into it with his family and, after an occupancy of a week, having concluded to take a trip to Europe, he sold it and it was the residence of Mr. John Bell and Mr. Wm. B. Belknap, until it was purchased by the club. Since its removal to those handsome quarters the club increased in numbers until it has over three hundred members, comprising the most substantial business and professional men of the city and State. The clubhouse has been improved from time to time, until, in all of its details of interior decoration and appointments for the entertainment and comfort of its members and guests, it will compare favorably with any clubhouse in the country. It is essentially a home club, comfort in no particular being sacrificed to display. It maintains an admirable and inexpensive cuisine and is noted for the elegance of the entertainments, public and private, which it affords in its elegant dining rooms. The rules governing the admission of members are rigid and sufficient to secure the exclusion of undesirable persons. In all respects it is an admirable institution, affording not only a useful resource to the home member, but a means whereby the visiting stranger gets an insight into the personnel of its leading citizens, and into the proverbial hospitality of Kentucky. The presidents of the club since its organization have been Major J. M. Wright, 1881-84; Captain Silas F. Miller, 1884-87, 1888-94; Mr. James Clark, 1887-88, and John M. Atherton from 1894 to the present time. The secretary is Mr. Joseph S. Odiorne.

The Kenton Club is, in order of merit and age, next to the Pendennis Club, and is another one of the social institutions of Louisville. In 1888 the University Club was organized, with headquarters in the Fonda building, on Fourth, between Walnut and Chestnut. As its name implies it was designed as a club for collegiate graduates and was composed of a younger set of men than the Pendennis. It flourished two or three years with some very attractive features, being less expensive and with a more social turn. Its membership became very creditable, both in numbers and composition, and it seemed to be on the high road to success, the erection of a new building being in contemplation, when financial embarrassment ensued and it passed into liquidation. Some of its principal members, believing that there was room for another club, organized on thorough business principles, took the matter in hand and their efforts resulted in the organization of the Kenton, upon a sound footing. Ground was purchased and the present handsome and well-planned club building, on the east side of Fourth avenue, was erected in 1892, largely through the energy and good financial ability of the late Samuel A. Miller, who became its first president, and at his death, in 1895, was succeeded by Graham Macfarlane. Much that has been said of the excellent management and high standard of the Pendennis is equally applicable to the Kenton, the latter, in fact, having the advantage of possessing a clubhouse planned especially for the purpose. Its membership is large and growing, and while it consists principally of young men, there is a sufficient leaven of those of more mature years to insure, if it were needed, sufficient ballast to steady the craft under full sail.

Kenton Club.

A social club which in some of its features is different from the preceding, is the Standard Club, whose clubhouse is on the east side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. Its membership is composed of the leading Jewish families of the city. To the social features of the other clubs are added a large ball room, in which are held social events, public and private, when the guests are too great in number for a private house, such as weddings, balls and other similar entertainments, as also on special occasion concerts and musical soirees not open to the general public. The buildings are large and attractive, forming one of the architectural features of the locality. The club is admirably managed and financially prosperous, as a glance at its handsome and well ordered buildings readily suggests. It was

Standard Club.

founded in 1882 and has a membership of one hundred and twenty or more. Its president is Mr. S. Grabfelder.

Athletic Club.

The Athletic Club is an organization of young men, the primary object of which was the cultivation of manly sports and the promotion of healthy exercise and physical culture. Its handsome and ornate building in shingle is on Fifth, near St. Catherines. It was built in 1888-89 and has proven itself to be admirably planned and adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed. It comprises a large, well-lighted and well-ventilated gymnasium, with all the latest appliances for muscular development, as also bath rooms and lavatories, and storage rooms for athletic suits, etc. The gymnasium hall is so arranged that it can be used for a ball room, and it is a favorite place for social entertainments, fetes, etc. The club has a professor of athletics for the instruction of its members in boxing and running, leaping and other athletic sports, and, at stated times, gives exhibitions, at which prizes are contended for in the several branches of physical science, to which attention is given.

The Riding Club.

The Riding Club is an association of ladies and gentlemen who practice horseback riding. Their club building is in the rear of the Auditorium on Fifth and A street. It was built for the purpose and is well adapted for its objects. Here the novice learns to ride under the instruction of a competent teacher, and the more experienced can practice or ride in weather too inclement for out-of-door exercise. Since the organization of the club and the erection of the clubhouse four or five years ago, there has been developed a growing taste for horseback riding, the result of which is seen daily in proper season in the graceful riding of those who have availed themselves of the opportunity to learn. Gen. John B. Castleman is president and founder of the club.

Political Clubs.

The Watterson Club is a Democratic political club, with the social feature attached. It was organized in 1892, during the presidential campaign, and has been maintained with much spirit. Until within the current year it had a large clubhouse, when, on occasion, it dispensed a free hospitality, but latterly, owing to financial depression and a lack of the unity and enthusiasm which led to its organization, it has given its building up and taken apartments better adapted for its purposes. The Garfield Club is a social organization of members of the Republican party, which has been in active existence through a number of presidential campaigns. It has a large membership of active leading Republicans and is an important factor in State and local politics. It likewise has given up its clubhouse and has quarters at 237 Third street. It is not within the province of this article to give an account of the purely political clubs, of which there are a large number, quiescent in periods of political calm and in a state of greater or less eruption pending an exciting municipal, State or presidential election.

Iroquois Club.

The Iroquois Driving and Cycling Club is a social organization which, as its name in part implies, is an outgrowth or evolution of the modern bicycle. It is composed both of those who drive for recreation in their private vehicles and those who ride the bicycle. It has erected an ornate and convenient clubhouse on the Southern Parkway leading to Iroquois Park, where its members can refresh themselves and enjoy all the luxury of a city clubhouse. There are other purely cycling clubs, unnecessary to speak of in detail, as the objects are limited. The League of American Wheelmen is a national organization, with a large representation in Louisville. It has had a great influence in promoting bicycling, and this is felt in the matter of improving roads and streets. Few cities have as fine a field for bicycling as Louisville. The route from the city to Iroquois Park, a distance of four and a half miles, is one of the finest to be found anywhere, firm, smooth and suitable for all weather, while in fair weather the other parks and the routes to them are attractive. The country roads in summer and the fine system of turnpikes admit of extensive and interesting tours. It is not uncommon for amateur cyclists to go to Frankfort and return the same day, a distance of 104 miles the round trip. In the vicinity of Shawnee Park, three miles west of the city, is one of the finest bicycle tracks in the United States, belonging to the Fountain Ferry Cycle Athletic Club, a broad elliptical course of artificial stone, three laps to the mile, which, although only in use one year, has already become noted for its fine qualities for speed and safety. It has electrical railway connection with Louisville and has become a favorite resort. It is estimated that there are fifteen thousand in Louisville and the number is daily increasing. The influence of Louisville as a cycle center is shown by the fact of the annual meet here in August of this year of the League of American Wheelmen.

The Polytechnic Society of Kentucky is the lead-

ing as it is the oldest and largest literary institution in the city. It was founded in 1876 by a number of the first men of Louisville and may be said to have combined in itself the remnants of nearly all the institutions of the kind which preceded it. It succeeded to the library of the Kentucky Library Association and on its shelves will be found the books of a number of other libraries, which from time to time came into life and passed away after a greater or less period of existence. The Polytechnic owns a handsome building on Fourth avenue, between Green and Walnut, in which are a large lecture hall, until lately used as a theatre, a museum of great value, a gallery of paintings and sculpture and a fine library of over 50,000 volumes, free to the public. It is a valuable institution and promotive of great good to the general public. Its officers are Hon. Bennett H. Young, president; W. T. Grant, treasurer; E. A. Grant, secretary, and Miss A. V. Pollard, librarian.

Polytechnic Society.

Of literary clubs there are a number in Louisville. Of these the Filson Club occupies the most prominent place. Its object is to collect, preserve and publish all matter relating to the early settlement and history of Kentucky, and in this direction its work has been very valuable. It was organized in 1884 and has published in attractive form twelve monograms upon subjects relating to the pioneer history of Kentucky. Col. R. T. Durrett, who is the founder of the club, which meets at his house on the night of the first Monday of each month, from October to June inclusive, has been the president from its organization, and Capt. Thomas Speed is the secretary. The exercises of the club consist in the reading of papers by members assigned to the duty at previous meeting and the discussion of them and of such matters of interest as may arise. The membership of the club includes all parts of Kentucky and reaches between three and four hundred of the most intelligent men and women of Kentucky.

Literary Clubs.

The Salmagundi Club is composed of a limited membership of twenty-four gentlemen, who meet fortnightly during the same season as the Filson and discuss literary, social and civic subjects previously chosen in an informal and conversational way. It also takes an interest in all matters affecting the progress and welfare of Louisville and exerts a decided influence in all movements looking to the advancement of the interest of the local community. This was specially manifested in the matter of public parks, the project of their inauguration having originated in the club and carried to practical execution through the efforts of its members.

The Conversation Club is a similar body, which embraces in its membership many of the most learned citizens in the community. There are also clubs in the various professions, and a chess club where the knightly game is the object of special study. The Woman's Club, while not strictly literary, but having for its object the elevation and progress of woman's sphere, is a strong organization and has recently entertained here the Federation of Women's Clubs of America in its biennial meeting. There are also many other clubs not literary worthy of mention, as the Engineers and Architects' Club, Louisville Boat Club, Louisville Base Ball Club, Louisville Fish and Game Club, Kentucky Gun Club, etc., etc., whose objects are indicated by their titles, all of which contribute to culture or recreation.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THEATERS AND THEATRICAL STARS.

BY THE EDITOR.

From a very early period in the history of Louisville the drama was held in high favor. Long before it had a permanent habitation strolling companies coming down the river on flat boats found it a remunerative venture. The first theater of which there is mention was built in 1808, and is noted in Dr. Wm. McMurtrie's history, that well-spring of local historic lore, to which reference must be made for the beginning of all the enterprises of Louisville. According to this authority this Temple of Thespis was a sorry structure, as he says that until the summer of 1818 it was little better than a barn. In that year, however, Mr. Samuel Drake remodeled it into a handsome three-story brick building. It was situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, about where the center of the handsome Tyler block now is. "It is now" (1819), says the historian, "fitted up with such a degree of taste that does honor to its manager, Mr. Drake, whose unceasing endeavors to merit the approbation of the public will no doubt meet with a liberal recompense in its patronage. The house is divided into a pit, two tiers of boxes and a gallery, capable of containing in all about 800 persons. Attached to the premises are a retiring room for the ladies and one containing refreshment for the company in general." This was indeed a good theater for a town of four thousand people. The enterprising manager, who wrought this great change and for many years conducted it upon an elevated plane, was Samuel Drake, an English actor, who, with his family, emigrated to the United States about 1810. He had two sons, Alexander and Samuel, and a daughter, Julia, all of whom became celebrated in the dramatic annals of the West. Julia was the mother of the poet, W. W. Fosdick, by her first husband, Thomas R. Fosdick, and of Julia Dean, the actress, by her second husband. Alexander Drake, the eldest son, was, in addition to being an accomplished actor himself, the father, by his first marriage, of Mrs. Julia Drake Chapman, who was an actress of superior talent, and also the mother of two very beautiful daughters, known as the Chapman sisters, who were a great toast in their day. The second wife of Alexander Drake was a Miss Denny of Schenectady, New York, who was a leading actress in the principal theaters of the United States for many years and died comparatively recently. She was a very interesting woman, as well as an actress of mark. Col. R. T. Durrett has, among other souvenirs of her, two autograph letters, which give a fair insight into her merit as an actress and her station in society. The first is from Washington Irving, written in October, 1832, as a letter of introduction to Mr. William Jordan of London, in which, referring to Mrs. Drake's professional merit, he says he has "seen her in the character of the 'Widow Cheerly' and 'Mary, the Maid of the Inn.' In both of them she appeared to me to equal the best of similar performers that I have lately seen on the London boards." The second is a letter from John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," written May 20, 1833, as Mrs. Drake was about to sail for Europe. It is addressed to Mrs. Winter, London, and among other complimentary things, says: "Mrs. Drake, who is one of the few Americans warmly praised by Mrs. Trollope, visits England with a view to a professional experiment in London. You may infer what her chances may be from what is said of her in the 'Travels' of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He calls her the 'Siddons of the West,' probably destined to become the Siddons of the world." Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, here spoken of, arrived in Louisville April 26, 1826, and gives the city a very favorable notice. He attended the theater on the occasion of the benefit of Mrs. Drake, when two pieces were played, "Man and

The First Theater.

Wife," an English drama, and a farce called "Three Weeks After Marriage." He says: "The theater was well filled, as Mrs. Drake was very much of a favorite with the ladies here. All the boxes were full of the fashionables of the place." Mrs. Trollope visited Louisville in the spring of 1828. Mrs. Drake played as a member of Drake's Company at intervals until 1840, taking the leading part in many dramas. Among others we note in the press of the day, "Dr. Faustus and the Devil," and the "News Letter," of July 27, 1839, stated that she closed the season on the 22d with "Adrian and Orilla."

The Drake Family.

The third son of Samuel Drake was James G. Drake, who in early life appeared upon the stage. After he was grown and married, his wife being a daughter of Alexander Breckinridge, brother of James D., member of Congress from Louisville 1821-23, he rarely took part except to sing to a guitar accompaniment. He was a very handsome man and the writer of a number of sweet songs, as "Beautiful Isle where the Sun Goes Down," "Tom Breeze," beginning "Here's a health to thee, Tom Breeze, Tom Breeze of the rolling billow"; "Pensez a moi, ma chere ami," "Parlez bas," and others, generally of a sentimental strain. With this strong array of family talent, the elder Drake was quite independent of the professional world. In those days, as, until the era of cheap railroad fares, there were no companies which traveled as now, except of the class known as "barn stormers"—described in Joe Jefferson's Memoirs—who went by stage coach or private conveyances, in bodies of three or four and played in the small towns, in whatever kind of houses they could find available. In the cities where there were established theaters the proprietors had what was called stock companies, the principal members of which were fair actors competent to take part in almost any play, while there were others who could play the subordinate parts, as leading lady, the rich uncle, the villain, and so on. At a theater of this kind the company was engaged for the season, and only the "stars" traveled. A great tragedian came with his valet only, and a leading actress with her maid, and the same scenery did service during the season. Nor was the season short, as now, but went well on toward the dog days as the notices cited above indicate. Think of Forrest ranting in June, and yet here is a press notice of June 1, 1839, on the occasion of his appearance as Spartacus in "The Gladiator": "Mr. Forrest has been more admired in this than in any other character he has played during his engagement. The gigantic proportions of his figure and the extraordinary muscular development of his limbs are eminently adapted to the character." He afterward played "Lear" for his benefit. Every star had his benefit, which was fixed for the last night. In July of the same year notice is made of the appearance of the "Juvenile Prodigy," Fanny Davenport, as Richard III., of which the theatrical critic says: "We were surprised not so much that she played in this character so well or no better as that a mere child of her years could represent it at all." She was not the Fanny Davenport of our later days, who was not born until 1850.

The Old-Time Theater.

From the personal reminiscences of Col. John Thompson Gray, whose recollection extends back to 1825, we have gathered some interesting data. He says that Drake's old Louisville theater was a very creditable one, and had some features not excelled by its successors. It had a row of private boxes occupying the whole front of what is now the dress circle, as in the French Opera House in New Orleans. They were closed in the rear, having doors for entrance and open in front. The second tier was open and corresponded to the latter day dress circle, while the third was low priced as now. The pit was not the choice place, as now, but was occupied by men, veteran theatergoers and critics. The theater was lighted with a grand chandelier, swung from the dome, and with side lights, all of sperm candles. As he expresses it, there never was a dripping candle. This was in keeping with all of Drake's appointments, the decorations of the theater being in harmonious colors and every adjunct tastefully adjusted.

"Old Drake," as he was familiarly known, took a steady hand in the play in parts not of the kind requiring much histrionic ability, as in the King in "Hamlet," and in such characters as showed off his fine figure and his gorgeous make-up. He was a fine fencer, and the audience was never so much pleased as in a combat with swords between him and the elder Booth, father of Edwin and John Wilkes. The two were great friends and Booth spent much of his time with Drake at his suburban home on the river road. He rarely played at any other principal theater. In Baltimore, near which he had a farm, he only appeared at the Museum. He was a man of great intensity of character, with black hair and a luminous gray eye,

which appeared to be black at night. His forte was in "Richard III.," although he played in many other high tragedies. He was a great Shakespearian scholar and full of reminiscences of the elder Kean and other old actors. Alexander Drake, son of the manager, was a fine comedian with a large repertoire, and was always a favorite. "Old Henderson" was another favorite who never failed to bring down the house in "Luke, the Laborer," and was an excellent Polonius, while Murphy, an eastern actor, had high merit. Miss Fisher of Boston was another popular actress, who lisped, but was a beautiful woman, and played Juliet to perfection. Prior to 1830 Charles B. Parsons, who afterward became an eminent divine, was an actor of great power and popularity. The younger Kean was an actor of great finish and power in tragedy.

Col. Gray recalls with vividness a scene in the theater in 1825, when Fanny Wright, the first woman's rights agitator, delivered a lecture. She was a tall, handsome woman, of pure Saxon type, and fine elocutionary power. The theater was packed from pit to dome, with leading citizens on the stage. In the midst of one of her most stirring appeals some hoodlum in the third tier cried fire. There was instant panic, threatening serious disaster, when his father, rising on the stage, said calmly, in a loud, firm voice, "Sit down," and then addressing his wife, who was sitting below him, in a mild, reassuring tone, with "Sit down, Mary!" the rush was stayed with no untoward results. Drake was a very noted and popular manager, and secured all the best talent of the day. Among his special friends with whom his name is coupled was Caldwell, the celebrated owner and manager of the Varieties Theater in New Orleans, father of Shakespeare Caldwell, of whom Grace King, in her recent charming book, "New Orleans, the Place and the People," Macmillan & Co., New York, 1895, speaks as "that incomparable owner and manager, accomplished scholar, actor, reader, gentleman, bon vivant Caldwell, whose suppers, bon mots, readings, criticisms and repartees are a regular part of the make-up of any pretender to dramatic criticism of to-day." When he came to Louisville or Drake went to New Orleans it was indeed "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." But the end came and Drake retired from the business, and with him went out the glory of the old playhouse. For several years it was conducted on a lower and lower scale, until, in 1843, it was destroyed by fire. A project was then set on foot by the veteran Caldwell, just referred to, for the erection of another first-class theater, but after being partially completed the scheme failed, until 1846, when it was purchased by J. W. Bates of Cincinnati, who completed it and for many years conducted it, first by himself and then as the firm of Sarzedas & Bates, other lessees also controlling it in its later years. It was situated on the southeast corner of Fourth and Green streets, and was burned down in the winter of 1866. In this theater, which had a prosperous career of more than a quarter of a century, the better days of its predecessor were revived, and it was a favorite, both with the best theater-going public and the best actors. Macready, John Logan and his daughter Eliza, both favorites, Forrest, the Booths, the Placides, Couldock, Joe Jefferson, Florence, Barrett, Charlotte Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crisp, and all the celebrities of the period unnecessary to individualize. Julia Dean was always a great favorite. As has been said, she was the daughter of Julia Drake and her second husband, Edmund Dean, a well known manager of Buffalo and Rochester theaters, and was born in Pleasant Valley, New York, July 22, 1830. Her first appearance here was when she was fifteen, as Lady Ellen, in the "Lady of the Lake," and her theatrical success was at its height in 1855, when she married Dr. Archie Hayne of Charleston, S. C. She was divorced from him several years afterward on the ground of his failure to support her, and in 1866 married James Cooper of New York. Her last appearance was in New York in 1867, and she died the following year. She was very beautiful and of lovely character. She was an ideal Juliet, and many a gray head of to-day will recall the emotions with which he hung upon her words, night after night, in the early fifties, when she wielded a power over their hearts which was irresistible. Joe Jefferson, always a favorite in Louisville, but who did not attain real fame until he appeared in Boucicault's version of "Rip Van Winkle" in 1866, was a stock actor of acknowledged merit for many years previous. His forte was in comedy, and he played a round of characters, which he surrendered when he struck his great bonanza. One especially is recalled in which he was inimitable—that of "Dickory" in a farce, where, as a servant with a tallow candle in his hand, he saw a ghost, and his trembling terror was a piece of marvelous acting. His promise to reproduce it here in late years is yet unfulfilled. Of all the actors who have ever appeared in Louisville he holds the warmest place in the

The Louisville Theater.

hearts of the people here, and always draws the largest houses. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crisp, the father and mother of Hon. C. F. Crisp, of Georgia, ex-Speaker of Congress, appeared frequently at this theater in the decade before the war. They played in higher comedy and in melodrama. He was a handsome man and a spirited actor, while Mrs. Crisp, a refined lady, was a good support to him in the principal female character of the play. The writer recalls seeing them in Atlanta, Ga., in "Camille," during the war. The theater, having lived out its usefulness, was succeeded in 1867 by Macauley's Theater, erected by Barney Macauley, a popular actor of that time, and opened March 15, 1867, on which occasion a poetical address from the pen of George D. Prentice was recited by Miss Dargon, one of the actresses. It was built on the old "Prather Square," near the corner of Fourth avenue and Walnut street, on the site of an old burial ground, and replacing the residence of James Prather, built in 1840. For nearly thirty years it has been the leading theater of Louisville, has developed the triumphs of all the principal actors of the period and by successive improvements has kept up with all the requirements of a first-class playhouse.

Present-Day Theaters.

It was in this theater that Mary Anderson made her debut, November 27, 1875. She was born of Louisville parentage in Sacramento, California, July 28, 1859, and was brought to Louisville when an infant. At three years old she lost her father, who was a Confederate officer. In time her mother married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, who, when she entered upon her full professional life, became her dramatic manager. She was educated at the Ursuline Convent, in this city, and is remembered as a blithe young girl who showed a fondness for the drama, and resolved, at thirteen, to enter the profession. To that end she read and studied, and after taking a course of dramatic lessons in New York at the suggestion of Charlotte Cushman, returned home and pursued her elocutionary lessons for a year longer, appearing as "Juliet" to a crowded house of friends. The rest of her career belongs to history. From "Lady Macbeth" to "Perdita," she had one continued triumph, both in this country and Europe, retiring from the stage when under thirty with fortune, fame and a husband, Antonio de Navarro, of New York. She has since resided in England, and in an autobiography has lately given with charming simplicity the story of her remarkable career.

Having brought the theatrical history of Louisville to the period of the generation now living, it only remains to add a few words in regard to the present status of the drama. In addition to Macauley's Theater, there are now several others: The Temple Theater, situated in the Masonic Temple building, on the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Jefferson street; the Avenue Theater, on the west side of Fourth avenue, between Walnut and Green; the Grand Opera House, on Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, and the Buckingham, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets. The Amphitheater Auditorium, on Fourth avenue, between Hill and "A" streets, is a large building with a seating capacity of several thousand, given to special attractions only, of sufficient celebrity to fill it, with provision for outdoor spectacular representations. On the whole, Louisville may be said to be well supplied with places of amusement, but as yet is without a theater or music hall in architectural keeping with the taste or patronage of her citizens.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FEDERAL, COUNTY AND CITY BUILDINGS.

BY THE EDITOR.

The most notable public building in Louisville is that built by the United States Government for the accommodation of the Federal departments represented in this city. It stands on the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets and was first occupied for business by the postoffice on the 23d of April, 1892. It was built during the first administration of President Cleveland and that of President Harrison, of Bowling Green oolitic limestone and cost something more than a million of dollars. The entire first floor of the building is occupied by the postoffice. Mail matter from the railroads, steamboats and city collection is received in the rear of the building and passes directly into the large distributing rooms, where it is assorted and parcelled to the carriers, for whose accommodation, in the intervals between their hours of duty, there are quarters adjacent. On the Chestnut street front are the offices for registered matter, sale of stamps and the mailing of letters and packages. On the Fourth street front are the general delivery and private boxes, offices of the postmaster and assistant, and for the sale of money orders and postal currency. The accommodations for every department of the service are on a liberal scale and with a view to increased service as the city expands. The upper stories of the building are devoted to the accommodation of the United States District Court, its marshal and clerk, the Internal Revenue service, the Surveyor of Customs, the Pension Bureau, Inspector of Steamboats and other branches of the Federal service.

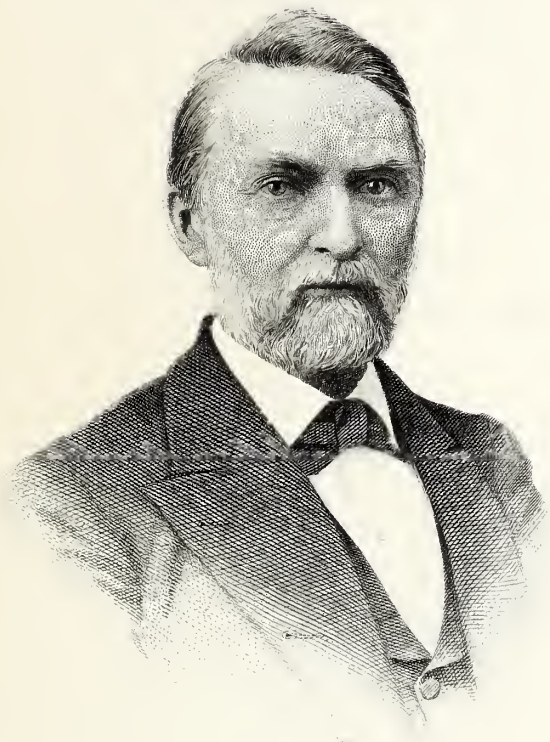
In the history of the United States Courts of Kentucky, which appears elsewhere, will be found a full list of those who have occupied important positions in connection with these courts in Louisville. Further along in this chapter the reader will find a list of all the postmasters who have served the city, and the following is a list of other government officials who have been part and parcel of our local history:

COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Name.	Title.	When Appointed.
Richard Taylor	Collector	March 21, 1791
James McConnell	"	Aug. 23, 1800
Robert Anderson New	"	Oct. 11, 1802
Richard Ferguson	Surveyor	Aug. 20, 1807
Benjamin J. Harrison	"	Feb. 3, 1835
Edward S. Camp	"	June 27, 1836
Nathaniel P. Porter	"	Sept. 11, 1839
Nathaniel P. Porter	"	Jan. 24, 1844
Nathaniel P. Porter	"	Jan. 24, 1848
Robert C. Thompson	"	May 15, 1849
Henry N. Sands	"	May 23, 1853
Samuel S. English	"	July 7, 1856
Walter N. Haldeman	"	June 3, 1858
Samuel S. English	"	Feb. 28, 1861
Charles B. Cotton	"	July 27, 1861
William D. Gallagher	"	Feb. 29, 1864
Richard R. Bolling	"	Jan. 26, 1867
James P. Luse	"	April 9, 1869
James P. Luse	"	March 20, 1873
Taliaferro O. Shackelford	"	April 5, 1877
John K. Faulkner	"	April 7, 1882
John T. Gathright	"	April 6, 1885
Daniel R. Collier	"	Aug. 17, 1889
Benjamin F. Alford	"	Oct. 2, 1893

PENSION AGENTS.

G. W. Merriwither, Newton Lane, William R. Vance, Isaac Caldwell, Joseph B. Kinkead, Edward



E. Tenbroeff, Jr.

F. Gallagher, Andrew Monroe, Samuel McKee, William D. Gallagher, Robert M. Kelly, Don Carlos Buell, Claiborne J. Walton, George M. Adams.

ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FROM 1862 UNTIL ABOLITION OF OFFICE, MAY 20, 1873.

NAME	Date Temporary Appointment	Date Permanent Appointment	Date Separation From Service
Edgar Needham*....	Oct. 28, 1862	Feb. 28, 1863	May 8, 1873
Wm. G. Needham†...			May 20, 1873

*Died May 8th, 1873.
†Acting Assessor from May 9, 1873.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE 1862 TO 1896.

NAME	Date Temporary Appointment	Date Permanent Appointment	Date Separation From Service
Philip Speed.....	Nov. 13, 1862	March 4, 1863	April 30, 1869
Jas. F. Buckner.....		April 9, 1869	Feb. 28, 1881
Wm. S. Wilson		Feb. 18, 1881	May 31, 1882
Lewis Buckner.....		May 25, 1882	June 30, 1885
Attilla Cox.....	June 10, 1885	April 17, 1886	June 30, 1889
Albert Scott.....	June 13, 1889	Jan. 4, 1890	July 10, 1893
Ben Johnson.....	June 19, 1893	Sept. 13, 1893	

The Post Office.

From a recent publication compiled by Assistant Postmaster Stuart R. Young and published by the Louisville Letter Carriers' Association, we have gathered some valuable information touching the history of the Louisville Post Office, which will be of interest in this connection. The first postmaster of Louisville was Michael Laccassagne, a French gentleman of prominence, who came to Kentucky at an early day, a refugee from the terrors of the French Revolution, and had a handsome residence and garden on the northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets. He was postmaster from 1795 to 1797, and is supposed to have had his office at his residence. The date of his appointment was January 1, 1795, but he acted as postmaster from August 27, 1794, to that date. He was succeeded by Worden Pope, who served nearly two years, until he became clerk of the County and Circuit Courts, filling this place nearly forty years. The longest service as postmaster was that of Mr. John Thompson Gray, who held the office for nearly twenty-two years, from May 21, 1807, to October 21, 1829. He was turned out by General Jackson on political grounds, and was succeeded by Judge J. P. Oldham, who served seven years. During a part of Mr. Gray's service, the office was held in his warehouse, a noted landmark on the wharf near the mouth of Beargrass creek, between Second and Third, and later on the north side of Main, between Third and Fourth. Under Judge Oldham's administration it was held on the south side of Market, between Third and Fourth. In 1840 it was moved to the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson, in the building now standing, which was erected by Levi Tyler for that purpose. Here it continued until October, 1858, when the Government building on the southwest corner of Third and Green was completed. It remained there thirty-five years, until its business had greatly outgrown its accommodations, when, to the relief of all parties, it took up its present abode in 1892, as stated.

The following is a list of postmasters from 1795 to date:

	Date of Appointment.
Michael Laccassagne	January 1, 1795
Worden Pope	October 1, 1797
John Eastin	April 1, 1799
Thomas M. Winn	January 2, 1802
Josiah Vail	October 1, 1805
Thomas M. Winn	January 1, 1807
John T. Gray	May 21, 1807
John T. Gray	October 21, 1818
John P. Oldham	May 13, 1829
James M. Campbell	September 1, 1836
George L. Douglass	November 22, 1839
Littleberry H. Mosby	September 24, 1841
Thomas J. Read	August 6, 1845
Frederick G. Edwards	June 28, 1849
James W. Brannon	June 22, 1853
Francis S. J. Ronald	March 26, 1856
John J. Speed	March 13, 1861
Jesse Bayles (failed to qualify)	September 1, 1869
Mrs. Lucy M. Porter	September 26, 1869
Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson	May 25, 1877
John Barret	July 9, 1890
Charles P. Weaver	January 12, 1894

It is a gratifying reflection that, during more than a century since the establishment of this office, it has been held by incumbents of high worth, and that, in its administration, there has never been any deviation from the highest standard of official integrity. The growth of business and population of Louisville can best be realized by a comparison of the relative receipts at the close of the last century with those of the past year. In 1799 the entire receipts, which, as well as the mail, the postmaster was able to handle without assistance, were:

For letters	$125.40
For newspapers	42.91
Total	$168.31

four letter carriers were placed on duty. While this service had been in successful operation for several years in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and a few other Eastern cities, and in Cleveland and Cincinnati in the West, it met with slight favor here (or in Baltimore, New Orleans and other Southern cities), our people generally preferring to stick to the old way of going to the postoffice for their mail matter to having it brought to them by government officials, free of charge; therefore the free delivery was confined principally to the residence portion of the city.

"In the year 1865, however, the Postoffice Department at Washington determined to still further try to educate our people as to the advantages to be derived from the free delivery system, whereupon the number of letter carriers was increased to fifteen. These carriers were regularly dispatched on their daily rounds through Main street and the central business districts, but they carried very little mail matter, because the business men objected to 'running the risk of having their letters scattered about the streets,' or even handled 'by persons whom they knew nothing about.'

"Finally the Postoffice Department ordered a reconstruction of the office for the better convenience of the free delivery system, which necessitated the removal of the 2,500 rented boxes and drawers. This necessitated the placing of the mail matter for these boxes in the general delivery or else the delivery of some by letter carriers. Most reluctantly the merchants and bankers consented to permit the temporary delivery of their mail matter, pending the alteration in the office arrangement. But long before these alterations were completed (including the erection of but one hundred lockboxes), nearly every person was not only satisfied with the new system, but they were generally delighted with it, and ever thereafter this system has been so improved that there are but few of our 200,000 citizens now who care to go to the postoffice for their mail matter, but much prefer to have the same delivered to them at their doors several times during the day by the ninety carriers now performing this duty in a most satisfactory manner. For several years after the introduction of the free delivery system here tin letter boxes, with a mail lock attached to each, were kept in corner groceries and drug stores for the reception of mail matter, but this custom was abandoned a few years later, and the lamp-post letter boxes on street corners were substituted therefor."

Next in point of popular interest to the Government Building and of greater historic interest than any other building in Louisville, is the Jefferson County Court House, occupying the block between Fifth and Sixth streets and fronting on Jefferson street. It stands to-day substantially as it was completed in 1859 and for more than forty years has served the purposes of a temple of justice. Projected on a much more pretentious scale, under the inspiration of James Guthrie, who looked far into the future and proposed to build such a structure as would meet the requirements of the city a generation or two later, the walls were erected in 1838-39, but not until the date above mentioned was it finished and fully occupied. The business depression which prevailed immediately after the financial panic of 1837 and the miscarriage of some of the plans of the projectors, prevented the carrying out of the original building plans, but nevertheless it was at the time of its completion one of the finest court houses in the West. Of classic architecture and massive construction it was an imposing structure when surrounded only by the comparatively small dwellings and business blocks of 1859. Further west on Jefferson street was constructed in 1844 the City and County Jail, to which large additions have since been made, and these buildings still serve the purposes for which they were originally designed. It has accommodation for 400 prisoners, and in the fall of 1895 had 385. It is doubtful if there can be found anywhere in the west a court house about which clusters so much of interesting historic incident as about the old court house of Louisville. It figured prominently in the plans of the pioneers who sought for many years to make Louisville the capital of Kentucky, and about the time the building was commenced there were many citizens of Louisville who expected to see it occupied ultimately by a governor and other State officers of the commonwealth. In this they were doomed to disappointment and the failure to procure the removal of the capital from Frankfort to Louisville was doubtless one of the reasons for not completing the building originally planned. The first substantial court house erected in 1810-11 stood on the site now occupied in part by the county jail and fronted on Sixth street. It was torn down in 1836. It was of brick with four large wooden columns. The most striking feature in the court house is a life size marble statue of Henry Clay by Hart, which occupies the rotunda on the main floor, and is a lifelike representation of the "great commoner." It

The Court House.

was unveiled on the 30th of May, 1867, with imposing ceremonies, a choir of one hundred voices singing a poem written by George D. Prentice for the occasion.

City Hall.

In 1866 the first steps were taken toward the erection of the present City Hall building. At that time the City Council invited competition on the part of the architects for a design for the proposed building, and the premium of five hundred dollars offered for the best plans submitted as a result of this invitation was awarded to Messrs. Mergell & Andrewartha. Messrs. Stancliff & Company, architects, were afterward authorized to work up those plans in detail and the result of their labors was filed with the city authorities September 2, 1868. No active steps were taken to forward the building enterprise until after the charter convention of 1870 had made an appropriation for that purpose, but in that year work was inaugurated and pushed vigorously under the administration of Mayor John G. Baxter. It was completed in June of 1873, two years and ten months after it was begun, Mayor Charles D. Jacob being at the head of the city government when the building was completed and being the first mayor to occupy an office in the superb new building, which has since been the home of all the city offices. The total cost of the building was $464,778. It was damaged to some extent by an explosion of gas which occurred at Sixth and Congress streets October 16, 1873, and a fire damaged the tower to the amount of seven thousand dollars November 17, 1875. In the tower is the City Fire Signal Station. The top of the flag staff on the tower is 196 feet above the street.

Other Public Buildings.

The City Hospital building is an imposing structure consisting of a large central edifice fronting to the south with commodious east and west wings, the whole presenting a good architectural effect. It occupies a fine lot of seven acres ornamented with large shade trees. The grounds have lately been placed in charge of the Park Commission and are ornamented with shrubbery and flowers.

The U. S. Marine Hospital is a large and commodious building situated on High avenue in the northwestern part of the city and embraces in its grounds four or five acres, which set off the building well and give it an attractive appearance. Other public buildings of note devoted to hospital, reform and charitable objects, accounts of which are given under their appropriate heads, are the Industrial School of Reform, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the City Workhouse, the Norton Infirmary, the Morton Church Home and Infirmary, the Jennie Casseday Infirmary, the Baptist Orphans' Home, St. Joseph's Infirmary, St. Mary and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Cook Benevolent Institution, the Masonic Orphans' and Widows' Home and many other eleemosynary institutions. Of notable blocks and buildings are the ten-story Columbia Building, the Louisville Trust Company Building, the Kenyon, the Bull Block, the American National Bank Building, all modern; the Louisville Medical School, the Kentucky School of Medicine and other modern structures of architectural merit. The buildings of the Baptist Theological Seminary are especially worthy of note, comprising the college buildings proper on Fifth, near Broadway; the Norton Dormitory and the Library Building near by. The latter is especially chaste and attractive. In church architecture, Louisville presents many choice specimens. The Catholic Cathedral of the Assumption on Fifth Street is in pure Gothic style, with a steeple 300 feet high, while the First Presbyterian Church on Fourth, near York; the Second Presbyterian Church on the southeast corner of Second and Broadway; the Church of the Messiah at Fourth and York; St. Peter's Church of the Evangelical Synod of America on the north side of Jefferson, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; Christ Church Episcopal Cathedral; St. Andrew's Episcopal, corner of Second and Kentucky; Calvary Episcopal, on Fourth Avenue, between York and Breckinridge, and St. Paul's Episcopal in St. James' Square, Fourth Avenue, are specimens of ornate architecture in stone which would adorn any city. Many other buildings, public and private, are worthy of mention, the enumeration of which would, however, extend this chapter beyond the limits prescribed for it. Each year always shows a steady growth in the higher forms of architecture, with better adaptation within and without to the uses for which they are designed. Nor in this connection must we omit to mention the elegant depot of the L. & N. Railroad at Tenth and Broadway, and that of the C., O. & Southwestern at the foot of Seventh Street, as also the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jefferson, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and that of the Big Four on Main, between Preston and Jackson—all new and well adapted for the service required.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE PUBLIC PARKS AND PARKWAYS.

BY ANDREW COWAN.

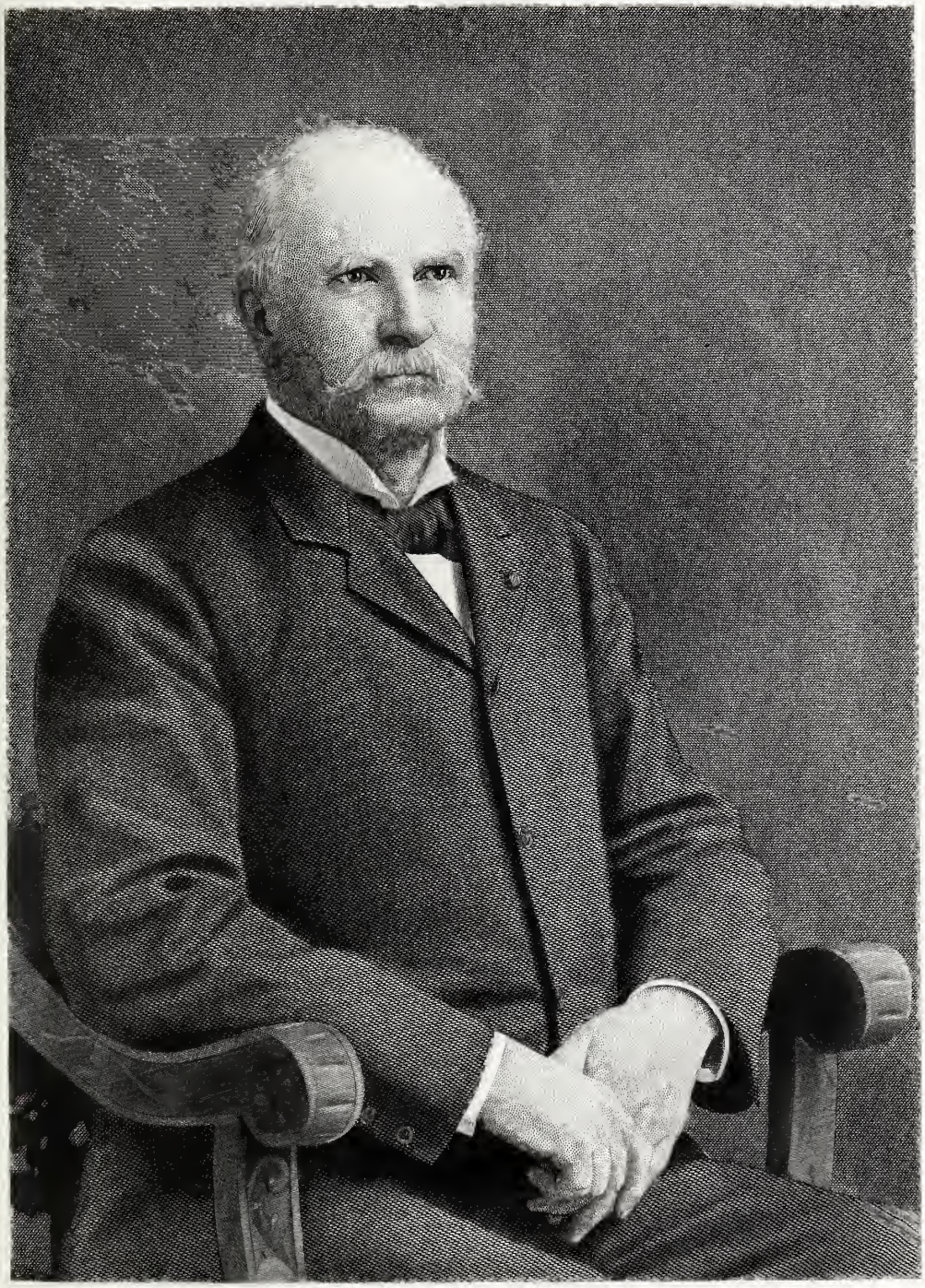
Louisville has three large suburban parks and five interior places that are maintained in parklike condition for public use. These three parks and one of the interior squares were purchased by the Board of Park Commissioners in the years 1891 and 1892, except about one-half of the Southern Park, which was purchased by the General Council of the city, and partially laid out by the city engineer under the direction of the mayor, Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, previous to the adoption of a park act, May 6, 1890.

It is not surprising that the founders of this beautiful city, at the Falls of the Ohio, more than a hundred years ago, should have failed to realize the great importance of providing large areas for the health and comfort of a population that now numbers over two hundred thousand souls. These early settlers scarcely dreamed of the brilliant future of their town. They had traveled over the mountains and through the wilderness, or floated their boats down the rivers from the older settled country, and here where the beautiful river flowed deep and broad, before its calm surface was broken into rapids at the "Falls of the Ohio," they built their pioneer homes, surrounded by the primitive forest.

The broad and fertile plain over which the present city is spread was then a virgin forest. The mighty sycamores and giant oaks, the great beech and the lofty walnut trees, crowded upon the soil that was needed for sowing and planting, and were therefore but cumberers of the ground, to be cut down and destroyed. Many of these noble trees that escaped the axe are yet standing, singly or in groups, upon the land that was so recently acquired for public parks.

When Louisville was first laid out as a town at the Falls of the Ohio, in 1779, there was one of its citizens who had the forethought to suggest that public grounds or parks be reserved for the benefit of its future inhabitants. This great and farseeing man was Gen. George Rogers Clark. He made a survey and map of the town in 1779, which has been preserved and is now in the possession of R. T. Durrett. On this map all the ground between First and Twelfth streets, and between Main and the river, is marked "public." Also two whole squares lying between Fifth and Sixth streets and from Green street to the half-way line between Market and Jefferson are marked "public." Also a strip 210 feet wide immediately south of Jefferson street, extending from First to Twelfth streets, is marked "public." This is all that Gen. Clark's map shows, but it has come down in tradition that it was a part of his plan to have this strip of public property back of the Jefferson street lots repeated at intervals of three, four or five squares, as the city extended south. This plan, if it had been adopted and adhered to by the trustees, would have secured an ample system of intramural parks. But General Clark's plan of the town was never officially adopted by the trustees so far as their records show. The trustees, however, did not have it in their power to adhere to General Clark's plan, even if they were in favor of it. Col. John Campbell had a debt against Dr. John Connolly, the first owner of the land on which Louisville was laid out, and another against a man by the name of McKee, which the Legislature of Virginia allowed them to collect from the town of Louisville. The trustees were neither wise enough nor powerful enough to resist Col. Campbell and the Legislature combined, and the result was that all the property reserved on General Clark's map for parks and public uses was sold at auction to pay the Connolly and McKee debts, except the grave-

The First Park Sites.



Andrew Carnegie

yard on Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, now known as Baxter square, and one-half of the public square reserved for the court-house. This first effort for parks in the town of Louisville was such a failure that nothing of the kind was attempted again for almost half a century.

In 1824 the Hon. James Guthrie became a member of the Board of Trustees, by which the town was then governed. Mr. Guthrie was a broad-minded, far-seeing man, and it was through his efforts that the town purchased from James A. Pearce and the Hon. John Rowan the wharf between Seventh and Eighth streets and made a contract with Rowan for the rest of the wharf property below Fourth street, which afterwards resulted in this property being absolutely owned by the city. Mr. Guthrie also wanted the trustees to buy what was then known as Beargrass Point, extending from Beargrass creek to the river and from First street to about midway between Third and Fourth streets. If Mr. Guthrie had succeeded in buying this Beargrass Point it was his intention to follow it by purchases from the Preston and Taylor heirs of their holdings between Beargrass and the river, which would have extended the purchases to the junction of the Muddy Fork of Beargrass, where the present cut-off was made. Mr. Guthrie's idea of this property for a park was not very clearly defined. He thought, however, that a portion of it would be necessary for a wharf as the city should extend to the east, and that the part of it not used for a wharf would serve the citizens for the enjoyment of shade trees and fresh air in the summer time. He was not able to induce his brother trustees to see the advantage of this purchase, and thus faded a second vague conception, if not a definite plan, of a public park.

In 1851 Thomas Brown, a banker of Louisville, offered the city of Louisville eighty-two and one-half acres of land lying between Brook and Third and D and K streets, for the sum of $10,000. This land was offered to the city for a park and was purchased by it for that purpose at the price named. No steps, however, were taken to convert it into a park by the city, but instead thereof it was given by the city in 1860 to the House of Refuge. In the conveyance by the city to the House of Refuge a reservation was made of forty acres to be used for a public park. Neither the whole eighty-two and one-half acres nor the forty acres have ever been converted into a park, and thus failed a third attempt in this important direction.

In 1853, while James S. Speed was Mayor of Louisville, a movement was made to get the City of Louisville to save Corn Island from being swept away by the currents of the river, and to use it as a park. Up to this time the island, containing some forty acres, above all the dangers of the river except high flood, was adorned with fine old forest trees. These trees, however, were being cut down more and more each year, and the island began showing signs of being eaten away by the swift currents of the river on its north and south sides. R. T. Durrett, who was then a member of the City Council, urged upon the Mayor and his brother Councilmen the necessity of planting willows along the margins of this island or erecting a protecting wall to save it from being washed away. The necessity of spending public money to make a park out of this island was not appreciated nor understood by the City Council, and the result was that the island continued from year to year to be eaten away by the currents and the floods until nothing was left of it but a little pile of rocks and mud, where it once rose so beautiful in the river. And thus perished a fourth conception and attempt of a public park in Louisville.

Corn Island as a Park Site.

In 1880, the old graveyard on Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was deprived of the bones of pioneers, who had lain there for a hundred years, and the ground was devoted to public use under the name of Baxter Square. In converting this space from a burial ground into a park some noble elms that had come down from the original forest were unwisely removed, but still other trees were left and shrubbery and flowers were planted. Thus was inaugurated the first park in Louisville. Could the bodies be removed from the Western Cemetery, on Jefferson Street, to Cave Hill Cemetery and the ground be dedicated to the use of the living for another interior park it would be a happy circumstance, for in its present neglected and shabby condition the Western Cemetery is a sad and unwholesome spectacle.

The population of Louisville increased rapidly after the Civil War, but the old fashioned conservatism of ante-bellum days continued to prevail. A large and influential majority of property owners and taxpayers successfully resisted all schemes that were suggested for establishing a system of parks until in the year 1887 a plan that seemed to be both practical and disinterested was formulated by the Salmagundi Club, a social and literary organization whose membership commanded public respect and

confidence. At one of the fortnightly meetings of this club in that year the subject of public parks for the city was proposed by Captain Thomas Speed, one of its members. The discussion of the subject elicited the fact that Andrew Cowan, another member of the club, had been for a long time engaged in studying the parks and methods of other cities and had carefully explored the country adjacent to Louisville to learn the most desirable situations for a system of parks for Louisville. Afterward, by request of the club, he formulated and presented his views in a paper, read by him at a subsequent meeting, which was ordered to be printed in the Courier-Journal. Its publication, illustrated with maps of the locations suggested for parks, drawn by Mr. Charles Hermany, also a member of the club, aroused public interest in the project, and this interest continued to grow until the former opposition to the establishment of parks had been largely overcome.

Present Park System.

Having thus brought the matter to a point where public opinion seemed to be strongly enlisted in its favor, and perceiving that an act of the Legislature, authorizing the city to provide public parks for the health and comfort of the people must be obtained, the Salmagundi Club decided that the Commercial Club, a large and influential organization of young business men for promoting the public welfare and increasing the commercial growth of the city, should be asked to undertake the prosecution of the enterprise. The President of the Salmagundi Club, Colonel John Mason Brown, with Thomas Speed and Andrew Cowan, were therefore appointed to submit the matter to the Commercial Club, which duty they performed at a meeting of the Commercial Club called for the purpose. The Commercial Club warmly approved the plan as explained by this committee, and requested Colonel Brown to draft a Park Act to be presented to the Legislature, when approved by the Mayor and General Council of the city. A Park Act was soon drafted by Colonel Brown and approved by the city administration before the end of the Legislative session in 1888, but so near to the close that it was deemed impracticable to secure its adoption at that term.

The act was submitted to the next Legislature and adopted, receiving the approval of the Governor May 6, 1890. Before that time, however, its author, Colonel John Mason Brown, a man of the noblest character, deeply concerned for the public good and active in all movements for the welfare of Louisville, died of pneumonia, after a brief illness. His brother-in-law and partner, George M. Davie, aided by R. W. Knott and other members of the Salmagundi Club, took charge of the act, securing its passage by the Legislature and its subsequent approval by the people of Louisville at an election held for that purpose August 4, 1890, one month after the election of the six Park Commissioners, whose selection was thereby publicly approved, according to the purpose of the act in providing for their election before its own submission to the people for approval or rejection.

The election for six commissioners who, with the Mayor as a member of the board, ex-officio, would constitute "the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Louisville," was held on the 1st day of July, 1890, and resulted in the election of John B. Castleman, John Finzer, Andrew Cowan, Gottleib Layer, E. C. Bonne and Thomas H. Sherley.

Mr. Finzer, who had gone abroad for his health, soon after the organization of the board, died in Switzerland January 18, 1891, and Mr. R. T. Durrett was elected by the board to fill the vacancy.

"For the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition, improvement and management of park property" the Park Act authorized the city to issue four per cent coupon bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, to be dated July 1, 1890, and payable forty years after date; and "for the purpose of providing necessary funds for the care and improvement of park property," the General Council of the city was required to levy and collect an annual tax not exceeding five cents upon each one hundred dollars of all the taxable property within the city.

The act has since been amended to require the levy for the same purpose of not less than five cents nor more than eight cents upon each one hundred dollars of all taxable property. The Park Commissioners by the act were authorized to expend not exceeding the proceeds of four hundred thousand dollars of the bonds in the purchase and condemnation of lands. The bonds were sold at par and matured interest March 13, 1891, and the board at once proceeded to acquire by purchase, gift or condemnation suitable land for three suburban parks, as the act required.

Park Bonds.

While this movement to establish a system of public parks was under way and public sentiment had been aroused in favor of the enterprise, the Mayor, Hon. Charles D. Jacob, and the General

Council anticipated the inauguration of the work as planned by purchasing for park purposes about 300 acres of land, part of a hill, or "knob," situated about four miles south of the southern limits of the city. The proposed act had, therefore, been altered before its passage so as to direct the city to transfer this property to the Board of Park Commissioners and to require the payment to the city of all sums expended in its acquirement and improvement.

In the purchase of this land for a park "and the improvement thereof and in the construction and work done in the boulevard leading thereto," the city had expended a large sum, which the Board of Park Commissioners was required, under Section 23 of the act, to at once refund and pay to the city out of the proceeds of the four hundred thousand dollars of the bonds to be used in the purchase and condemnation of the lands. This expenditure by the city was shown to be $104,466.36, but the commissioners objected to paying $38,255 of the amount on the ground that it had not been expended upon park property within the meaning of the act, and the court sustained them in this decision. There was therefore paid to the city only the sum of $66,200.30, thus leaving about $340,000 from the proceeds of the four hundred bonds to be expended in the purchase and condemnation of lands. This sum was increased by cash donations of about $25,000 from private individuals to assist the board in purchasing park land contiguous to property owned by them.

The limits of this chapter will not admit of a detailed account of the work of the Park Commissioners, but it can be said that the location of the three parks and the purchase of land has had the fullest approbation of the public. They acquired by purchase and gift 306.42 acres for the Eastern Park and about 250 acres in connection with the tract of 300 acres that had been transferred by the city, making the total area of the Southern Park about 550 acres. Deeds for all the land embraced in the Parkway or Boulevard from the city limits to the Southern Park, most of which had been graded, were obtained from its owners, who, with one exception, donated it for this roadway, 150 feet wide, through their property, which was thereby much enhanced in value. The total area of the Southern Parkway is 48.47 acres, making an imposing approach to the park.

The acquirement of land for the Western Park was delayed by the necessity of condemning a part of it to secure legal titles, but these suits were by agreement and friendly. The total area of this park is 166.91 acres.

Small Parks.

In addition to these three suburban parks, the board purchased from the Boone heirs a city square between Nineteenth and Twentieth and Rowan and Duncan streets, a part of the city that appeared to be in great need of a small park. The area of this square is 4.05 acres. The city transferred to the Board of Park Commissioners two vacant spaces in Market Street that had formerly been occupied by public market houses; also, Baxter Square, containing 2.01 acres, which had been made a park in the year 1880.

These parks and interior squares were given names by the board on August 13, 1891. The three suburban parks were named Cherokee, Shawnee and Iroquois, respectively. Kentucky, before its settlement by white people, was the property and hunting ground of these tribes, and it was thought to be both appropriate and desirable to bestow their names upon the parks. The pioneer names, Boone, Kenton and Logan, were conferred upon the three interior spaces that had not been previously named. Baxter Square had been officially named by the General Council, in honor of John G. Baxter, who was Mayor when the little park was inaugurated. The total acreage of the entire park property on January 1, 1896, was 1,079.18 acres, as follows:

Iroquois Park	550.71 acres
Cherokee Park	306.42 acres
Shawnee Park	166.91 acres
Southern Parkway	48.47 acres
Boone Square	4.05 acres
Baxter Square	2.01 acres
Logan Place	.35 acres
Kenton Place	.26 acres

When a large part of the land desired for the parks had been purchased, the Board of Park Commissioners wisely decided to secure the services of the most able park architects in the country to prepare plans for laying out and improving it in the most skillful manner. Accordingly, on June 17, 1891, a contract was made with Frederick Law Olmstead & Co. of Brookline, Massachusetts, to furnish working plans for the improvement of the park property. Mr. F. L. Olmstead has been identified with the establishment and improvement of nearly all the important public parks of this country and is the recognized head of his profession in park architecture. The wisdom of securing his ser-

vices and that of his associates has been fully demonstrated by the work that has been done under their contract with the Board of Park Commissioners.

Their plans for improving Boone Square, Logan Place and Kenton Place were approved by the board as soon as submitted, and this work was all completed before the summer of 1892.

Suburban Parks.

The plans for Cherokee, Iroquois and Shawnee Parks were designed after complete topographical maps of the lands had been prepared by the engineer of the board and several corps of assistants. As each section of the architect's designs for the suburban parks was received and approved the improvement of the land, according to the plans, was diligently prosecuted under the direction of the commissioners, so that the people soon enjoyed the benefits of their park property.

The driveways of Cherokee Park have all been graded except two, and the entire park of 300 acres is open to the public throughout the year, when the weather is fair. But until the roads are paved with stone or gravel, and foot walks are similarly constructed, it will continue to be necessary to close the suburban parks in wet weather. Electric cars now carry passengers quickly to the entrance of Cherokee Park, and the city is rapidly being built out to its borders.

The Southern Parkway, or Boulevard, from the city to Iroquois Park has been partially improved by grading and paving the central driveway with stone and Paducah gravel, making a smooth and attractive approach to the park for carriages and bicycles and affording, in connection with Third Avenue, a splendid drive of nearly six miles that may be enjoyed throughout the year. This parkway when completed will be one of the handsomest approaches to any park in this country. Its entire width is 150 feet and the plan for it, as made by the park architects, provides for a central driveway, already completed, two planting spaces, one on either side of the central driveway, for trees and turf, with a promenade in the center of one for pedestrians and a bridle path in the center of the other for equestrians. On each side of these will be a service road twenty feet wide for traffic to and from the residences along the way. The central road is to be reserved exclusively for pleasure driving and riding purposes.

Iroquois Park has been sufficiently improved to make it an agreeable place of repose and refreshment for a large number of people who now frequent it in favorable weather. The application of electric power for propelling street cars since the original purchase of part of this property by the General Council removed one of the greatest objections to a site so distant from the heart of the city. Two electric street car lines have now been built with the aid of subsidies from owners of land that lie between the city and this park, and cars run at half hour intervals, alternately, over both lines, carrying passengers from the city to the park in about twenty minutes.

Shawnee Park is located about one and one-hali miles west of the city limits on the bank of the Ohio River. The plan of the park contemplates that it will be the favorite place for athletic sports and outdoor games. All the driveways have been graded ready for paving and the property is in attractive condition for public use. An electric railway was extended from the city limits to the park in the summer of 1895, and the cars are run at convenient intervals.

The Park Commissioners have made the most judicious use of the fund provided for the improvement of park property. It has not been adequate to complete the work, nor was it supposed by the authors and promoters of the Park Act that it would be. They believed, however, that the people would willingly supply all that was needed when it had been shown that the work of the Board of Park Commissioners was conducted with ability and with regard for the public welfare. That has now been satisfactorily demonstrated and an additional issue of one million dollars of bonds to complete the parks has lately been authorized. The sufficiency of the vote that was cast in favor of this issue of bonds is being tested in the courts* through a friendly suit, as a necessary preliminary to a satisfactory disposal of these bonds.

Louisville is built upon a level plain bounded on the north and west by the Ohio River, which is spanned by three railway bridges. To the southward this level plain extends several miles, unbroken save by two wooded hills, or "knobs," as they are called in Kentucky. One of these hills, covered to the summit with forest trees, is Iroquois Park, the largest of the three suburban park sites. The slopes are thickly covered with fine trees, and there are

*Since the foregoing was in type the Court of Appeals of Kentucky has rendered a decision in the case cited to the effect that the vote by which the bonds were sought to be authorized was not sufficient in law and that they cannot therefore be issued.

shady groves and open spaces studded with trees on the summit from which, on a clear day, the whole length and breadth of the city and fine distant prospects of the beautiful country adjacent to Louisville may be seen. The Southern Parkway, or Grand Boulevard, to Iroquois Park extends southward from Third Avenue and affords a charming drive of about six miles. This is one of the favorite drives for Louisville people. At night thousands of bicycles skim over the smooth roadway with their white and red lights flashing and disappearing, making a scene worth going a long distance to witness and enjoy.

At the easterly borders of the city, upon high, rolling, picturesque land, is Cherokee Park, the second in size and the most beautiful. Its surface is gracefully undulating, and through it flows the middle fork of the famous Beargrass Creek. The soil is rich and the bluegrass grows upon it luxuriantly, covering it with a brilliant mantle in spring and summer and scarcely less deeply green in the early winter.

Lovers of grand trees, the wide-spreading beech and lofty poplars, stately maples and the black walnut, great oaks and giant sycamores and graceful elms may see them here in native grandeur, where they have grown in virgin soil since Kentucky was the Indians' hunting ground. Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, the eminent landscape architect, when visiting Cherokee Park the first time exclaimed, "O, if we had such trees about Boston every one of them would be famous," and later he has written that "superb umbrageous trees standing singly and in open groups, distributed upon a graceful, undulating green sward, are to be seen there in higher perfection than has yet been found in any public park in America."

Shawnee Park, on the westerly side of the city, is located on the river bank. The Ohio River flows along the northerly front of the city and is broken by falls or rapids below the city wharf. The "falls" are navigable for the largest river steamboats during a part of the year, but at low water the boats pass through the United States Government Canal on the Kentucky side of the river. Below the falls the river flows wide and deep past the city of New Albany, Ind., backed by picturesque wooded hills on the north and then sweeps around to the southward, passing the west border of Louisville in front of Shawnee Park. This lovely park is entirely level above the high water stage of the river.

It contains about 130 acres above high water mark, extending along the river bank, from which the view, with the deep wooded Indiana "knobs" beyond the opposite shore, is extensive and beautiful. "Broad and tranquil meadowy spaces with the shadows of great spreading trees slanting across them," with fine areas of turf for lawn games and the Ohio River for boating and bathing are the distinctive features of Shawnee Park. There are numerous springs on the river bank and a fine grove of beeches makes a lovely picnic ground.

These are the public parks of Louisville, extensive enough for its present and future needs, although the acquirement of additional interior spaces for small parks is greatly to be desired and may yet be accomplished. The policy of the Park Commissioners has been to follow the counsel of their eminent park architects, as presented in one of their earliest letters to the board, to wit:

"First, to develop within each one of your three properties a treasure of rural and sylvan scenery of a character distinct from that which you will develop within either of the other two, the distinction being determined in each case by regard for the existing topographical peculiarities of the particular site; second, to make provision on neither site for any form of recreation, the means for which will be in a marked degree discordant with or subversive of the natural character of that site; third, to supply suitable means for making the enjoyment of the scenery of each park available to those escaping from the city, in the form of walks, roads and places of rest, shelter and refreshment, such means being regarded not at all as the substance of your parks, but as the wholly subordinate implements and tools by which the substance is to be made use of. Strenuously disappoint all notions that any may have formed that you are to spend the public money intrusted to you upon objects of curiosity or decoration; your business is to form parks, not museums or collections of ornaments. If gifts are offered you of objects simply ornamental, by all means decline them. Admit nothing to your parks that is not fitting and helpful to their distinguishing purpose."

This policy consistently and rigidly followed should accomplish a grand result. The Commissioners, who are serving the public without other compensation than public approbation, which is the highest reward desired by men of character and position, may be trusted to finish the work so well begun.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF CAVE HILL CEMETERY.

BY THE EDITOR.

Cave Hill Cemetery, which is situated in the eastern portion of the city, is a part of what was once known as "Cave Farm," the name being derived from a noted cave spring on the premises. The property was originally the farm and country residence of William Johnston, one of the early settlers at Louisville, who was clerk of the County Court and at whose house the Court, in the absence of a Court House, held its meetings. In the course of time the city of Louisville became the owner of the farm, upon a portion of which it established a workhouse for the detention and confinement, at labor, of violators of the law, a pest house and other municipal institutions. Extensive quarries were also opened and are still maintained upon a part of the property where malefactors are employed in quarrying and breaking stone.

When the town of Louisville was laid out, the trustees reserved certain lots for burial purposes, supposed at that time to be ample. The block bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Jefferson and Green streets and those between Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Jefferson and Grayson were set apart for such use, while in various parts of what now constitutes the city there were a number of burial places belonging to private families or church congregations. The increase of population has encroached upon these spots to such an extent that they have all been obliterated except the lower cemetery on Jefferson and a small Hebrew one, of the existence of which comparatively few are aware, on Woodbine Street, between Floyd and Preston. The upper Jefferson Street Cemetery has been converted into a public park known as Baxter Square, to which use, in good time, the lower one will doubtless be devoted when the tenants by whom it is occupied shall have been reverently removed to some more appropriate spot.

Old-Time Cemeteries.

In nothing has there been a greater change within the last half or three-quarters of a century than in the matter of sepulture. The bodies of the dead were formerly deposited either in the churchyards of towns and villages, or in private burial lots upon the farm. The encroachment of business or population has led to the abandonment of the first and the migratory tendency and change of tenure in farms have, in a great measure, obliterated the last. These two causes, coupled with considerations of health to the living and the better care of the premises, have led to the establishment of rural cemeteries remote from the centers of population dedicated in perpetuity to the repose of the dead. Modern civilization has impressed itself in nothing more than in this change wherein the features of the charnel house have been obliterated, the gloom of the ancient and typical graveyard banished and the abode of the dead made beautiful and cheerful. The legal fiction of a corporation—a body without a soul, yet of perpetual life—has nowhere a better illustration of its practical beneficence than in affording a means whereby from the association of finite individuals the interests of many living and dead are thus preserved with thoughtful care, where formerly they were doomed to neglect and decay. The French were the pioneers in this beneficent innovation, and from the great cemetery of Pere La Chaise, at Paris, have sprung the spots which have made so many modern cities notable. So widespread and general have become the pride and interest in this respect that the cemetery has become the criterion of the refinement of the city to which it is attached; the moral barometer by which the civilization and culture of its people can be judged quite as well as by its statistical tables, its churches and schools. Judged by this standard, Louisville is entitled to a high position in the world's estimate of her civiliza-

tion and refinement. She has in her suburbs a number of cemeteries of various sects and denominations, as the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery, the Adas Israel Hebrew Cemetery, the Eastern or Methodist Cemetery and St. Stephen's Cemetery, all of which reflect credit upon those who founded them and those who maintain them in order. But the great glory of Louisville, in respect to her care for her dead, lies in her non-sectarian rural cemetery known far and wide as "Cave Hill." As the population of the city grew, the necessity of better facilities for the sepulture of the dead became more manifest, and the conscience of the city guardians became quickened under the appeals of leading citizens who moved with energy and intelligence in the matter.

Cave Hill Cemetery Company.

As a result of these efforts, a legislative charter was obtained in February, 1848, whereby L. L. Shreve, Dr. G. W. Bayless, Jedediah Cobb, William B. Belknap, Dr. James C. Johnston and James Rudd and their successors were created a corporate body styled the Cave Hill Cemetery Company, with all the powers requisite for acquiring land and managing the same for the purpose of a public place of burial. To this company the City of Louisville, by deed of the 1st day of June, 1848, conveyed forty-seven and six-tenths acres of its Cave Hill Farm to the six managers above named, with the express provision that they and their successors in office should perpetually hold and use the same for the purpose of a rural cemetery, according to the provisions of the legislative act of incorporation. This deed was coupled with some reservations of right of way and use of spring, which have long since been released until there is no restriction upon the fee simple title of any part of the company's premises save as to the uses to which the ground is limited as a place of burial. So great, however, was the objection of some of the original incorporators or managers of the company to the reservations contained in the deed of conveyance that the four first named above resigned and, in accordance with the power then vested in them, the Mayor and Council elected in their stead John P. Morton, Dr. Joshua B. Flint, Thomas E. Wilson and Dr. T. S. Bell. On the 16th of June, 1848, the new board was organized by the election of Dr. James C. Johnston, President; Dr. T. S. Bell, Secretary, and Thomas E. Wilson, Treasurer. The selection of the President was especially appropriate, as he had been one of the original advocates of the measure, and the farm was his birthplace more than half a century before.

The first step looking to the use of the grounds thus acquired was its dedication with appropriate religious services. These were held on the afternoon of July 25, 1848, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen in the beautiful grove beneath the summit of the hill, on the crown of which stand the monuments of Edward Crowe and John Love, near Beargrass Creek. After appropriate music by the choir, an impressive address was delivered by Rev. E. W. Sehon of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Then the choir sang the following beautiful ode composed for the occasion by Fortunatus Cosby, Esq., worthy to be preserved in perpetual association with the spot whose ideal beauty therein prefigured has been fully realized in the adornment added by the hand of art:

Not in the crowded mart,
  On sordid thoughts intent;
Not where the groveling heart
  On low desire is bent;
Not where Ambition stalks
  And spurns the patient earth,
Nor yet where Folly walks
  'Mid scenes of idle mirth.

Not where the busy hum
  Of ceaseless toil is heard;
Not where the thoughtless come
  With light and careless word;
Not there, not there should rest,
  Forgotten evermore,
The weary, the oppress'd,
  Their tedious life-ache o'er.

Not there the hallowed form,
  That pillowed all our woes
On her pure bosom warm—
  Not there should she repose;
Not there, not there should sleep
  Or child's or parent's head;
Not there the living keep
  Remembrance of the dead.

But where the forest weaves
  Its ceaseless undersong,
And voices 'mid the leaves
  The symphony prolong;
Where breeze and brook and bird
  Their sweetest music wake,
And only Nature's heard,
  Their resting-place we'll make.

There where the crocus springs
  Amid the lingering snow,
And where the violet brings
  Its first awakening glow;
Where summer flowers unfold
  Their wealth of fragrant bloom;
There, for the young, the old,
  We'll rear affection's tomb.

There where the water's sheen
Reveals the world above,
And where the heavens serene
Look down with watchful love;
The loved ones there to earth
We'll render—"dust to dust"—
To Him who gave them birth—
The Merciful, the Just.

The dedication address was then delivered by Rev. E. P. Humphrey of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville. It was a scholarly production, a classic oration, a historical review, a sermon cheering and comforting in the thought suggested of having such a peaceful rural home prepared for those confined in life to the crowded walls of the city. After nearly half a century, in which most of those who heard him have been gathered, as quoted by him:

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,"

it reads as fresh and redolent of the spirit which evolved it as if pronounced but yesterday. It is worthy to be reproduced often for the benefit of current generations, so full is it of the noblest sentiments inspired by such an occasion, affectionate care of the dead that their virtues may elevate the living, with suggestions full of practical wisdom, and yet withal coupled with poetic thought and graceful diction.

Referring to the decay and neglect of the "old grave-yard" and the ruthlessness with which it was permitted to go to ruin or to be obliterated by the ploughshare, and comparing this and the sale of burial grounds for the sites of warehouses and stores to the shame of Egypt in making merchandise of her mummies, he says:

"Now, it is one of the indispensable conditions of the Rural Cemetery that its possession as a burial place be made perpetual and inviolable. The authority of the law and the public sentiment and conscience must be successfully invoked to guard our graves from the cupidity of our survivors. In the oldest records of the race it is related that a venerable patriarch on the death of his wife applied to the people of the neighborhood for a burial place. One of them offered him a field for the purpose. He declined the generous offer and urged them to sell him the inclosure and to accept its value. They consented to his request and he purchased the place for 'four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant;' and, as we read in the narrative, 'the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham for a possession of a burying place.'

"We shall do well to profit by this example of patriarchal sagacity. It becomes us to see to it that this spot be made sure for the uses of the burial place. It must be guarded from the rapacity of the buyers and sellers of another generation. If this complete security cannot be gained nothing is accomplished, and we must abide as best we may the mockery and dishonor attached to a spot which is the cemetery to-day and which may be the shambles to-morrow.

"The maxim that the earth belongs not to the dead but to the living is relied on to furnish an apology for devoting to other purposes the place which has been used for the burial of the dead. But on this very maxim do we rest our argument for its perpetual consecration. It becomes to the living an object of increasing interest as successive generations are brought within its gates. Its ancient monuments, its pious inscriptions, its moss-covered head-stones, its venerable shades, the memory of the great and good of olden time, constitute a legacy of imperishable moral wealth to those who come after. Themistocles could not sleep, so much was his spirit fired by visiting the graves of the illustrious dead. The Romans buried their most honored citizens along the Appian Way, that the youth, as they entered the city, might be moved to emulate their virtues and share their renown. To this day the tomb of Scipio remains to perpetuate the memory at least of old Roman valor. The early Christians worshiped God at the graves of the martyrs to reassure their faith and to catch the spirit of those 'of whom the world was not worthy.' The patriot leads his son to the tomb of Washington to engage him to imitate his great and brave example. None scarcely can be so dead to virtue as to visit the graves of the great and good without some aspirations after a better life. There is a beautiful significancy in the miracle recorded in the sacred word. The dead man cast into the sepulcher of Elisha, when he touched the bones of the holy prophet, revived and stood on his feet."

Again he says:

"In all our wanderings, our hearts acknowledge the attractions of the holy spot where sleep our parents and our children. If that place be theirs and ours forever, little do we care who may occupy our patrimonial acres or whose head may repose under our native roof. Even our Indian tribes, as

they retire from advancing civilization, cast their last look behind, not on their corn fields and hunting grounds, but on the graves of their fathers.

"Now, the Rural Cemetery meets this lofty sentiment of our nature. It offers the advantages of family cemeteries on private grounds, while it obviates the insecurity attending them. It does not open long ranges of graves—here a dismal range for adults, and there a range more dismal for children—but it invites us to a place where we and those who love us may lie down together—where our families, divided by death may be gathered again in the grave. It is not forgetful of the stranger who may die among us, for it offers to his dust a quiet resting-place. But it is, in the main, a grouping together of family burial places, giving to each household a spot sacred to the repose of its dead."

There are other passages which we would be glad to give from this historic address, but if we should give all our inclination would prompt, there would be little left unquoted.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Humphrey's address and after the singing of Dr. Muhlenberg's hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," the solemn services were terminated with a prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Gallegher, rector of St. Paul's Church. The broad spirit manifested in the inauguration of Cave Hill Cemetery by the participation in the exercises of the ministers of three different sects has characterized the management of its affairs from that day to this. No sectarian jealousy or partisan spirit has ever marred the harmony of its administration, which has always been enlightened, progressive and marked by thorough integrity.

It would be tedious to follow all the changes made in the organization of the Cave Hill Company by amendment to its charter, rules or by-laws, but it will be interesting to the large number of the citizens of Louisville who feel an interest in the subject to give the salient points in its progress.

In the first place, the comparatively small tract of a little more than forty-five acres, which was the city's first donation, was, eighteen months after its dedication, increased by the purchase of twelve acres, which was very essential, as this comprised the present entrance and beautiful lawn leading to the cemetery proper. Prior to that, access to the cemetery was only had through a narrow lane, which was used jointly by the city for access to its quarries. The disadvantages of the original mode of ingress and egress were so patent that public interest in the cemetery languished, and many regarded the enterprise as doomed to failure. But when this advantageous purchase was made public, interest revived and new life was at once manifested. Ten years later the city added from the Cave Hill farm another donation of thirty-two acres. The original charter limited the number of acres which the company should acquire to one hundred, but an amendment was secured in 1854 by which this limit was increased to three hundred. Since that time 175 acres additional have been acquired, making the present total acreage 264. Another amendment relieved its management from control of the mayor and council by making the managers eligible by the lot-holders. But the most important reform made in the administration of the cemetery was in several amendments regulating the financial concerns of the company. Originally it was provided that all receipts should be paid to the mayor and council, who should allow six per cent interest upon the sums as accumulated, and pay out the interest for maintenance. Next this was modified so that the city relinquished its control of the money of the company, which was required to set apart one-fifth of the proceeds of lots, and invest the same so as to create a perpetual fund for the preservation of the grounds. Finally, by an act of the Legislature in 1882, this provision was further perfected by creating what may be said to be a sinking fund commission. An auxiliary company was incorporated, styled the Cave Hill Investment Company, providing for five directors, all of whom shall be lot-owners, one of whom shall be the president of the Cave Hill Cemetery Company, the other four to be elected by the Board of Managers of the latter company. The duty of this board is to invest and keep invested all the money belonging to the company in the bonds of the United States, the bonds of the State of Kentucky, or the bonds of the city of Louisville, and such other securities as the board may, in writing, unanimously agree to, subject to the consent of a majority of the Board of Managers of the Cave Hill Cemetery Company. All the money and property of this company is held to be a sacred fund for the protection, preservation and ornamentation of the grounds of Cave Hill Cemetery. The income arising from the property of the company after paying its necessary expenses is required to be invested and re-invested as above provided, and no part of the principal or income arising therefrom can be touched for any purpose whatever, except for

Additions to Cemetery.

Cave Hill Investment Company.

necessary expenses, until eight-tenths of the burial lots, which are or may be laid off are sold, or until said investment fund shall be at its par value worth two hundred thousand dollars. When these conditions shall happen, the net income arising from the funds and property of the company shall be utilized for the care and improvement of the grounds, but no part of the principal fund shall ever be used. It will thus be seen that, by this wise provision, it is contemplated to accumulate, while the property is productive, from the sale of lots and other sources, a fund of $200,000, to be held in perpetuity as a sacred endowment, the interest upon which will, for all time, be devoted to the care of the property. This fund has already reached the sum of about $43,000, and long before the centennial of the cemetery's existence, the fund will have reached the sum of $200,000, when, independent of any other resource, the cemetery will have the means of keeping the grounds in order. This act also provides that the company may receive donations, gifts, devises and bequests upon such terms as may be consistent with the object of the corporation, and under this provision a bequest has been made of a fund, the interest on which is to be used forever for the special care of the donor's lot. We have, at the risk of being regarded too technical in a sketch like this, deemed it due to those who have so much interest in this City of the Dead, as the place of repose of their loved ones or as their own future resting place, to explain this wise provision which insures, as securely as anything resting upon human action can, the perpetual care and preservation of this spot even long after it shall cease to receive accessions to its buried hosts. It is only just also to the trusted guardians of this sacred property that recognition in this public and permanent form shall be made of this thoughtful provision, devised by their legal and financial skill. The officers and directors of the Cave Hill Investment Company, who control its funds and are charged with the management of this special endowment fund, are A. G. Munn, president; J. H. Morton Morris, secretary and treasurer; Judge John W. Barr, F. N. Hartwell and George W. Morris.

Thus far about forty per cent of the area of the cemetery property, or one hundred acres, has been laid off and sub-divided into lots, leaving about one hundred and sixty-four acres for future use. The whole property has, however, been plotted by Mr. Benjamin Grove, whose map, executed for the company, shows the avenues, lots and other improvements designed to be made as the demand requires, according to a homogeneous plan. It is estimated that it will be a half a century before the present holding of the company will be occupied as that now already improved, and that, even if there should be no new acquisition of territory, the cemetery will suffice for the use of these lot-holders for another half century, or for a hundred years from the present time.

As already stated, the first president of the Cave Hill Cemetery Company was Dr. James C. Johnston. His successor was James Rudd, who served until 1858, when he was succeeded by Isaac Everett, with Bland Ballard as secretary, and Abraham Hite as treasurer. In 1864, R. A. Browinski became secretary and treasurer, and in 1865, J. H. M. Morris, now president, became associated with the company as his assistant. In 1876 Judge Ballard succeeded Mr. Everett as president and served until his death in July, 1879. He was succeeded by the late Thos. P. Jacob, upon whose death, in 1889, J. H. M. Morris was chosen president, and has served continuously since, being longer connected with the company than any other manager. He had been made secretary and treasurer in 1876, upon the death of Mr. Browinski, and when he became president in 1889, J. G. A. Boyd succeeded him and continues to be secretary and treasurer. There are nine managers of the company and since 1867, when they became elective by the lot-holders and were first classified in three-year terms, three have been elected each year. The board, at that time, was as follows: T. S. Bell, Thomas E. Wilson, James Trabue, the first group; H. A. Griswold, Isaac Everett, John P. Morton, the second group; and George L. Douglass, Bland Ballard and William Kendrick, the third group. The present managers and the dates of their election are as follows: A. G. Munn, 1878, succeeding W. A. Richardson, resigned; W. H. Dulaney, 1879, succeeding Z. M. Sherley, deceased; John W. Barr, 1879, succeeding Bland Ballard, deceased; Arthur Peter, 1883, succeeding W. C. Hite, deceased; John White, 1888, succeeding James Trabue, deceased; J. H. M. Morris, 1889, succeeding John P. Morton, deceased; E. W. Hays, 1892, succeeding R. C. Hewitt, deceased; W. T. Rolph, 1892, succeeding John K. Goodloe, deceased; A. P. Humphrey, 1893, succeeding Patrick Joyes, resigned. The services of these gentlemen have been invaluable to the company, especially in the public confidence inspired by their high character, representing, as they always have, the very best social and business class. But faithful as they have been, the credit of much

that appeals to the sense of the beautiful with all who visit the spot is due to the skill of the superintendents who have had charge of the premises. Of these, there have only been three in the long period of nearly forty years. It was the good fortune of the first Board of Managers to secure at the outset the services of David Ross, a Scotch landscape gardener of admirable taste and skill, who laid out the grounds upon a plan, the salient features of which have been observed in their subsequent extension. In the prosecution of his work he threw into it all the enthusiasm of a refined and cultivated taste, and in the eight years, during which he labored so zealously, he succeeded in leaving a distinctive impress upon the spot which will ever be a monument to his skill. To him the community is indebted for the imposing entrance to the cemetery—the broad avenue with its faultless roadway, so well planned and executed that it has scarcely needed any repairs; the graceful, wide-spreading lawn, unobstructed by tree or shrub and bounded on either side by well selected tree plantations, without stiff or formal lines, and at its termination by native trees of natural growth. The utilization of depressions, originally unsightly sink-holes, for ornamentation with trees and shrubs appropriate to their various slopes and shapes, and the winding of the avenues to harmonize with the topography of the grounds have been so skillfully handled that no improvement of the original plan has ever been made or thought of. It stands to-day as it came forth perfect from the master mind. Upon his death, in 1856, Mr. Ross was succeeded by his brother, Robert Ross, who proved himself in every way a worthy successor. In some of the elements of a scientific and thoroughly educated florist and landscape gardener, he was even the superior of his brother. He came to his post of duty fresh from Chatsworth, the noted estate of the Duke of Devonshire, where he had had his practical education, and brought to his work the double zeal of one who wished to excel in his calling and to continue the good work of his brother, which had been arrested by death. It is to the younger Ross that Cave Hill is so largely indebted for the beauty of its trees and shrubbery, the judicious selection and distribution of rare trees, their heading in to give proper shape and yet avoiding rigidity or formality, the massing of some for fine effects, the thinning out of others to make pleasing vistas or to give proper distribution of sunshine and shade. Of all these arts so essential to the harmony of the landscape, he was a consummate master. And so of shrubbery and flowers. He knew exactly what kinds were adapted to a cemetery, those which would bloom the longest and which, by their natural growth, their color or fragrance, were most suitable for adorning the lots. He not only knew all this, but he also knew how to impart his knowledge to others. The consequence is that the practiced eye is at once struck with this feature of Cave Hill. Except where they are of indigenous growth or in portions of the cemetery not occupied by graves, trees of large habit of growth are rarely found to disturb the sod, disarrange the stone curbing, or mildew the monuments with their shade. The willow is especially excluded for these reasons, while such trees of smaller growth, as the magnolia, attractive alike for the foliage, its flower and fruit, the chittim wood, or Cladastris tinctoria, with its racemes of white flowers, like locust blossoms elongated to twice their length, with its shapely head and umbrella sky line; the various Japan trees of dwarf or standard growth, as the Ginkgo or Salisburia adiantifolia, and the red maple, the dogwood, the red bud, and others of similar growth. But where, with propriety and respect to good taste the trees of larger growth are admissible, as fine specimens of all kinds can be found in Cave Hill as in any other part of America—the wild cherry, the beech, the linden, the oak, the maple, the elm, and the choicer varieties of evergreens. But it is in regard to flowers that the taste of Mr. Ross was notably impressed upon Cave Hill. He demonstrated that rank vines and straggling shrubbery were not appropriate and required constant trimming or frequent eradication, pointing out such as were more desirable from their habit of growth, flowers and foliage. He also discouraged the planting of annuals as equally unsatisfactory, recommending perennial plants which would bloom longest and have the most inviting flowers. Especially was he the advocate of the rose, taking pains to acquaint the lot-holders with the hardy varieties which would make the most generous return in blooms for the care he faithfully bestowed upon them. No stranger of cultivated taste, even if he be from California or the South, where the rose is found in finest perfection, enters Cave Hill without being struck with the abundance, the variety and fragrance of the roses to be found there in a normal season from early spring until late frosts. The writer knows personally of many rose bushes planted upon the recommendation of Mr. Ross and tended by him, which are more than a quarter of a century old and are still thrifty

Skill and Taste of Superintendents.

bloomers; so skillfully trimmed that they look as if planted out only a year or two. But this worthy man in time followed his brother to the tomb, and his name is but a memory. He died in 1890, after nearly twenty-five years of continuous service. Verily, if ever two men deserved to have an epitaph, equally applicable to each, inscribed upon their tomb, it would be this: "Si quaeris monumentum circumspice," which, as the study of Latin is coming of late somewhat into disuse, I venture to translate, to give proper force to my meed of praise: "If you seek a monument, look around."

In the year following the death of Robert Ross, a new superintendent was found in Robert Campbell, who is likewise a native of the land of Burns, whence America has drawn her most distinguished florists and gardeners. It is a singular coincidence that both William R. Smith and William Sanders, the one in charge of the Botanical Garden, and the other of the Agricultural grounds in Washington, are Scotchmen, who have held their positions for more than forty years, and to whom Washington is indebted for its shade trees and the artistic beauty of its parks and reservations. It must be that this taste for the beautiful in nature and skill in reproducing it by art is but another form of expressing the innate poetry of the race. Of Mr. Campbell's efficiency the best proof is to be found in the excellent condition of the cemetery since he has been in charge. Many improvements have been made under his direction, such as the making of a lake, which adds a picturesque feature to the landscape, and the extension of avenues, walks and lots eastward. Since his accession the managers have built a handsome stone superintendent's office and reading rooms, and a tasteful shelter house. He keeps in his employment during the summer about fifty men, and every portion of the large area has the most thorough attention. In addition to the fact that lots are exempt from taxation and not liable to execution for debt, there is no expense for keeping them in order, but those of all, the rich and poor alike, have the grass and shrubbery taken care of with scrupulous fidelity. Some idea of the extent of the expense and good management necessary for keeping up the cemetery may be had from the following brief statistics: This City of the Dead has its streets, sidewalks, water service and sewers the same as a city of the living. There are six miles of avenues and drives, and ten miles of walks. There are nearly five miles of water pipe, with half a dozen large hydrants for sprinkling carts, forty-five drinking hydrants and numerous water-boxes distributed all over the grounds for attaching hose for watering the flowers and grass. Nearly four miles of sewer pipe have been laid to supplement the excellent natural drainage and secure the avenues and walks from washing after heavy rains. All this expenditure indicates large additional expense in providing the additional labor entailed by these judicious improvements. It also implies more skill and attention in the administration of the affairs of this silent city, with its windowless tenements, the passive tenants of which have no voice or care in what is going on above them any more than the entombed fossils in the rock beneath them.

Geology of Cave Hill.

And this brings us to speak of the geology of the cemetery, to which it owes much of its natural beauty. It is said that each distinct geological formation has its peculiar slope. The primitive rocks, as granite and trap, from their resistance to the eroding tendencies of the weather, are precipitous and angular and so, generally, the slope becomes less, and more nearly approaches a plane, as the material of the successive ages is softer, until, in the alluvial deposits, the latest formation, such as the site of Louisville, is level or approximates to a plane. It is in the Silurian formation, where the limestone predominates, which is easily disintegrated by exposure to the elements, that the slopes assume the most graceful shapes and most pleasing curves. There was a time, even geologically remote, when the process of erosion, by which several thousand feet were taken off this and the Bluegrass region, when all the surface of the denuded rocks was bare and without soil or vegetation—when our now attractive state was a geological skeleton, when in fact, so to speak, it was naked to the bone and had no flesh. The process of clothing it with soil and covering its nakedness was slow, and the chief source from which this was derived was from the disintegration of the rocks themselves, except where, by the forces of nature in the glacial epoch, there were localities in which there was deposited a fine grained silt known as the Loess formation, of which the bluff formation of the Mississippi at Hickman, Memphis, Vicksburg and Natchez are striking illustrations. The limestone being composed more or less of sea shells, rich in the elements of fertility, produces by disintegration a soil correspondingly rich in proportion to the nature of the shells and their solubility. Hence, we find the richest soil in the Bluegrass region where the limestone is softest

and the shells richest in the elements of fertilization and most readily disintegrating and formed into soil. It is a common error to say that we are here or at Cave Hill in the Bluegrass region. It is flattering to the pride of a Kentuckian to have that charmed circle extended so as to embrace him in its sphere. But the truth of geologic history requires it to be known that we are not in the Bluegrass region, and that the limestone, which underlies Cave Hill and the fine territory east of Louisville, is not the blue limestone of central Kentucky. That is peculiar to the Lower Silurian formation, upon which lies Lexington and twenty or thirty counties, in whole or part, which lie within a radius of thirty or forty miles, more or less. The formation which immediately underlies Cave Hill Cemetery is that of the Devonian; a limestone, indeed, but not the limestone of the lower Silurian, which here lies covered several hundred feet beneath, of an entirely different structure, and with fossils of different form and character. The formation is known as the Corniferous (from Latin, signifying "horn-bearing"), from the numerous seams of horn-stone intercalating the limestone. It is the same stratum which is found on the falls just beneath the hydraulic limestone. Where this latter has been washed off by the action of the water, or stripped for conversion into cement, the corniferous limestone is exposed, and when the rocks are bared in summer when the water is confined to narrow channels, the fossils can be found in great variety. Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished English geologist, visited Louisville about fifty years ago for the purpose of examining this rare geological section, and pronounced it the most remarkable coral reef in the world. Prof. Dana, in his text-book of Geology, says: "The limestone is literally an ancient coral reef. It contains corals in vast numbers and of great variety; and in some places, as near Louisville, Kentucky, at the Falls on the Ohio, the resemblance to a modern reef is perfect. Some of the coral masses at that place are six or eight feet in diameter, and single polyps of the Cyathophylloid corals had, in some places, a diameter of two and three inches, and in one, of six or seven inches." The exposure of the formation freed by the action of the river of the superincumbent stratification, enables one to form a very fair idea of the rock which underlies Cave Hill Cemetery as it appeared when the period of its erosion ceased and before the process of being clothed with soil began. While, as has been said, the composition of this rock is harder and not as rich in the elements of fertility or so easily disintegrated as the blue limestone of the lower Silurian or Bluegrass formation, its fossils are yet richer than those of almost any other limestone, and wherever it is found, the soil resulting from its disintegration is fertile and productive. So marked is this that it does not require a skilled geologist to indicate its limit as one proceeds eastward, since it is the formation from which the richest part of Jefferson county derives its fertility. The change which takes place from this to the yellow and poorer soil near the eastern boundary of the county indicates a corresponding change from the corniferous to a silicious limestone, which is almost barren of fossils and yields but little to disintegration. Nor is the limestone on which Cave Hill rests the cavernous limestone, as some have contended, because it has caves or caverns as indicated by the indentations or sink holes formed by the falling in of the roof of a cavern. The cavernous limestone of geology belongs to the sub-carboniferous limestone, with its best known development in the Mammoth Cave region. Its geologic horizon is as much above the Corniferous of Cave Hill as the lower Silurian is below. The fact that caves were found here has no significance in fixing its identity, since all limestone, when subjected to the action of running water charged with acids, will wear into caves more or less rapidly, according as it is more or less compact. It is one of the characteristics of the Corniferous limestone that it varies in its composition and durability, being more susceptible in some places to the action of disintegrating or erosive forces. This will account for the varying slopes of Cave Hill, from the gentle and gradually ascending or descending slope to the more abrupt and steeper acclivity. The level grade of the front lawn and the ground westward to Beargrass may find its solution in the steep and stoneless bluffs of clay which preserve their perpendicular form unaffected by frost or rain with such marked features as suggest a deposit of Loess formation of as yet undefined area, or a peculiar admixture of this ancient silt with decomposed clays from non-fossiliferous upper Devonian shale. If this shall prove a correct diagnosis, it will serve to account for the remarkably homogeneous soil so free from stones or fossils as commonly occur where the soil is the resultant from the disintegration of the original rocks, since the fossils which are apt to become silicated do not disintegrate equally with the limestone in which they are imbedded.

Whatever the correct theory of the geology of Cave Hill, one fact exists, consistent with every

theory which has been advanced, and that is that beneath the cemetery which man has made with hands is another cemetery in which lie embedded myriads of creatures of a lower form of existence, which were once instinct with life and motion. They may be likened in their sepulture to the inhabitants of Pompeii, who were buried alive in the ashes thrown off from Vesuvius and found by modern explorers, enveloped in the indurated dust, just as we find the fossil coral on the Falls or in the rocks under the cemetery imprisoned in the once soft mud which formed the bottom of the warm sea in which they lived. A gradual elevation of the sea level drained the bottom, the mud hardened and became the tomb in which the fossil is imprisoned. But here the simile ceases. There is no fossil man. Human search has failed to find any authenticated instance of the fossil remains of a man. Dry land was submerged and the bottom of the seas raised to form the highest mountains, but when the earth became ready for man's existence, these convulsions ceased, and the earth was clothed with beauty and rendered habitable for the new creation, distinctive from all other living creatures by being made a sentient being, with a soul as well as a body. And never does man realize this composite structure more fully than when he faces death or thinks upon the solemn act of passing from life. No race so high in the scale of civilization, none so low, as not to dwell upon the problem. With all the act of death carries with it not merely the end of existence here, but the beginning of another life beyond the grave. All forms of sepulture have coupled with them the idea of another state of existence, from the Greek funeral pyre of ancient Rome to the Indian custom of placing food by the side of the dead for the journey to the happy hunting ground. Nowhere is there a belief in a fossilized state of perpetual entombment without the hope of a future state. It is meet, therefore, that we should illustrate our belief in the enlightened mode of sepulture provided in this rural cemetery in such close proximity to a form of burial which typifies a hopeless doom. We occupy a higher stratum. We are of the new earth, quickened by the regeneration and refinement of the lower and older life, prizing existence upon a planet so well adjusted for our comfort, yet looking upon death as a prelude to a higher life. As the entrance to this newer existence, is it not, therefore, natural and fit that the portals of our new abode and the surroundings should be made attractive, so that, with those who cannot in the abstract realize this as a conviction of soul and intellect, the material view of an inviting temporary habitation may lead them to fit themselves for the companionship of the virtuous and just who have started on the same route?

A catalogue of the distinguished and worthy dead who rest in Cave Hill fill many pages. For here rest not only the dead who have gone to their last account since the founding of the cemetery, but from far and near, from abandoned cemeteries and private burial lots have been brought the dust of the pioneers and early citizens who rescued the soil from the savage. The total number of interments to June 1, 1895, were 28,175. To single out a few of the most prominent would be invidious, since here all rank, pomp and glorious circumstance of war are laid aside. The record embraces many who are famed for their heroism in war, their worth as statesmen, teachers of religion, and men prominent in all the professions and callings of the city. There are over four thousand Federal soldiers buried in the western part of the cemetery in a plat donated by the managers in 1861. Near by is the Confederate burial ground, chiefly occupied by prisoners who died in the Louisville hospitals during the war. The lots were purchased for this purpose by Mr. E. L. Huffman and S. S. Hamilton, of Louisville. They are in charge of the Confederate Association, which has purchased adjoining lots for the interment of veterans for whom other provision is not made. There are nearly three hundred graves, representing twelve states. They all have neat marble head-stones, with the names of the dead, as far as identified, upon them. More than two hundred of these were placed there by Mrs. Huffman.

Total Interments.

Many other charitable associations, church organizations and fraternal societies have similar plats for the interment of their members, and the same care and good order which marks the attention given to private lots, is maintained by those who have these in their keeping. The same benevolence which provides for the unfortunate in life follows them to the grave and watches over their last resting place with loving care.

The entrance to the cemetery is from Baxter avenue, at the head of Broadway, where several electric car lines converge. A handsome double gateway is flanked on either side by cut stone buildings containing offices, reception rooms and gate-keeper's lodge. A lofty campanile rises upon the west side, provided with a tower clock and surmounted with a life size copy in marble of Thorwalsden's Angel,

while lower, in a niche over the front archway, is a copy of the same sculptor's statue of Christ. The cost of this structure was $18,500, and yet it is so modest in its size and elegant in all its appointments that it has nothing in its appearance, except to the skilled critic, to convey an idea of such cost. From this entrance leads the grand avenue, nearly seven hundred feet long, bordered by a double row of Norway maples. At this distance, it divides into two roads which pass on either side and around a large depression, symmetrical in shape, well set in trees chiefly of natural growth and covered with a vigorous turf of bluegrass. It is not until this spot is passed that any of the ground is used for interment, but here the transition takes place, and the eye takes in the greater part of the cemetery, with its monuments and all adornments of art which go to make up a striking effect, reproduced in varied forms as the visitor progresses through the sacred grounds. In order to provide for lot-holders too feeble to walk or who have not private carriages, as well as to accommodate visitors who wish to inspect the cemetery, the managers have provided several neat carettes or park-wagons, which convey them through the grounds for a small sum. In fact, everything which thoughtful suggestion can devise for the convenience of the public and the ornamentation of the grounds has been so successfully utilized that nothing seems to have been left undone necessary to make Cave Hill Cemetery unsurpassed in every department of excellence—a very Valhalla for the dead and Mecca for the living.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

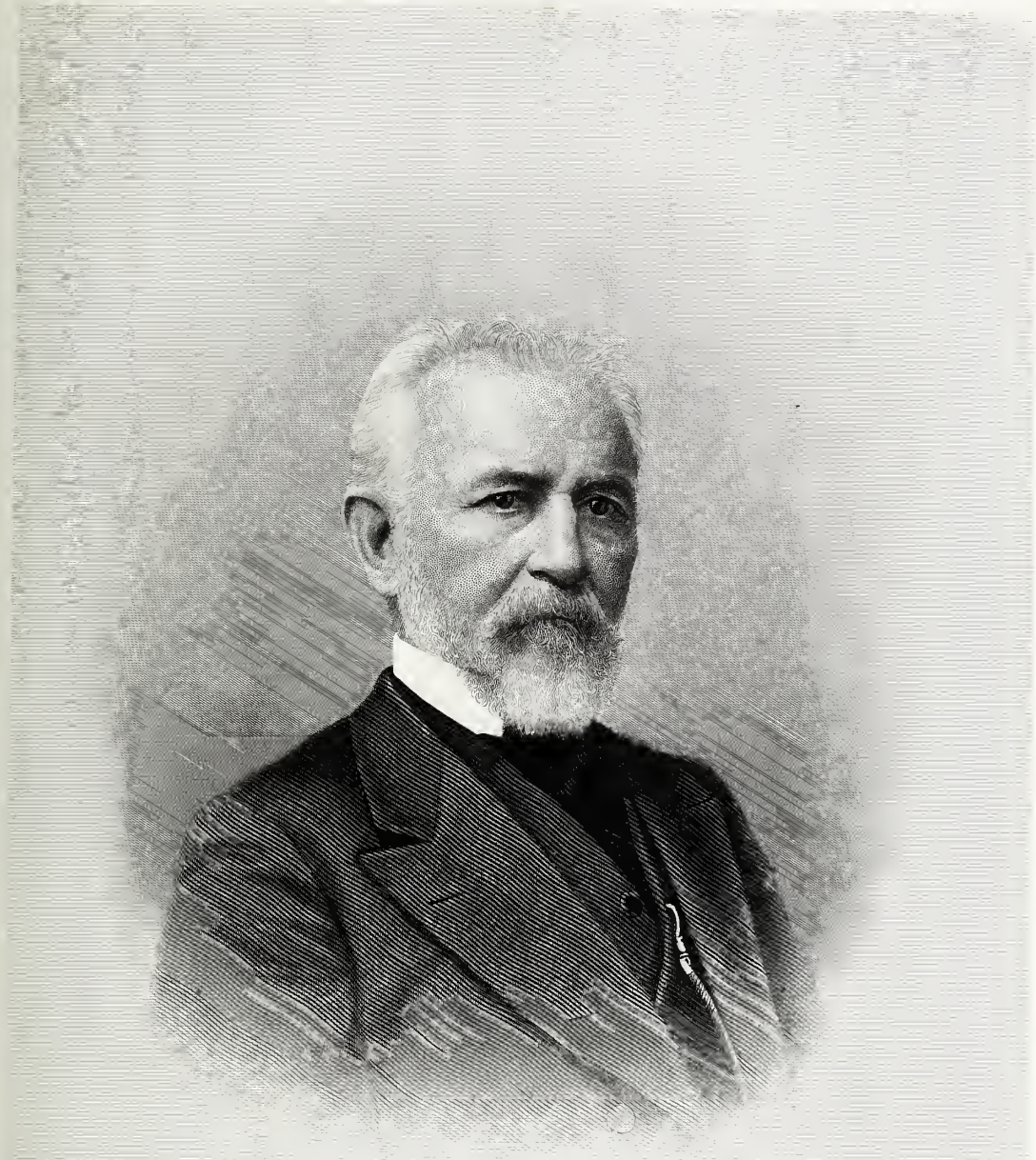
PERSONAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

BY THE EDITOR.

In the second as in the first volume of this history, the Editor proposes to devote a chapter to the lives of those who have contributed to the upbuilding of Louisville, and those whose talents or public services have made them conspicuous figures in the community. Conscientiously as every portion of this work has been prepared, and ably as many of the subjects have been treated by those who have given them the best thought and the best talent of a city by no means unknown in the world of letters, the editor feels assured that the chapters which deal with the personality of men who have left their impress upon the public mind will not be the least interesting and entertaining. Since families originated, and those endeared to each other by ties of blood have delighted to gather around the hearth-stone and talk of the deeds of common ancestors, family history has had a charm for the honest masses of mankind who revere the shades of worthy progenitors, and live in the hope of being blessed in their posterity. Those who take pride in a good name are not likely to dishonor it, and a degree of family pride is promotive of good citizenship. In the following chapter, and in the chapter of like character which closes the first volume, will be found much family history which will be of interest not only to the members of such families but to their associates and friends wherever they may dwell. In these histories of individuals are mirrored too the times in which they lived, or that in which they now live, and from the accounts of their struggles, experiences and achievements, we may glean details of historic interest overlooked in the general history, comprehensive as we have endeavored to make it. In the first volume our effort has been to sketch the lives and characters of those who have formed part and parcel of the general history set forth in that volume, and in the sketches following this introduction we shall seek to make appropriate mention of those who have been, or are now, conspicuously identified with that portion of the city's history presented in this volume. To treat all according to their merits has been the aim and purpose of the writer, and if too partial estimates have been made of some, let the errors be regarded as of impulse rather than design. If any have been given space in these volumes who may appear to the public to be unworthy of the honor, this, too, should be regarded as one of those errors of judgment to which we are ever liable. The men who live

"In loveliness of perfect deeds"

are hard to find, and the author has not looked for perfection in those whom he thought worthy of mention in this connection. He has aimed only to present those who were fairly representative of our good citizenship, and in writing of them has had no interest in exalting them beyond their deserts. In the balance of his own judgment, he has weighed them as they appear to him, and the reader must bear in mind that he would have no occasion to say anything of them were he not convinced that they are worthy of good report. Possibly some fault may be found with the prominence given to young men, and if the author be reproached with a weakness in this direction, he must plead guilty to a fondness for those who at the beginning of the battle of life win victories and evince their possession of the qualities which make successful and honored citizens. In early life he had occasion to judge of the mettle of a soldier by the manner in which he acquitted himself in his first battles. In like manner it has since been his custom to judge of men's merits by their conduct of the first important affairs of life,



Very respectfully.
P. B. Muir

and inasmuch as young men are to-day foremost in the management of many important business enterprises, heads of commercial institutions, and leaders in professional circles in Louisville, they have been thought worthy of historic mention, however brief their lives or few the years of their activity. That some of the honored dead, and some of the worthy living, some of the old and some of the young, whose histories should have graced these pages, have been overlooked is undoubtedly true, but "as it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all." It was by no means the intent of the author to make this work a cyclopedia of biography, and yet we introduce this chapter with the hope that it will complete a work reasonably comprehensive in this respect, as well as in the scope of its general history.

PETER BROWN MUIR, lawyer and jurist, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, near Bardstown, October 19, 1822, son of Jasper and Isabella Brown Muir. Both the Muir and Brown families were among the pioneer settlers of Nelson County, Dr. William Muir, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and Peter Brown, his maternal grandfather, having both established their homes there some time before the close of the last century. Both these noted pioneers came from the State of Maryland, and when they reached Kentucky settled on adjoining farms. Both were men of high character and marked ability, and both were men whose lives were full of interesting incidents and experiences. Dr. Muir, who was of Scotch nativity, was educated in Edinburgh, and after his graduation from the medical school, entered the British navy as a surgeon. After some years of service in this capacity he resigned from the navy and came to this country, settling first in Maryland and later in Kentucky, as already stated. He was a man of broad learning, and his wide and varied experience made him a conspicuous and interesting figure among his contemporaries of the pioneer period. Peter Brown, his neighbor and friend, had also an eventful career, having served for a time during the Revolutionary War as an aide on General Washington's staff.

Judge P. B. Muir was reared in Nelson County and obtained his early education at the schools taught in the primitive log schoolhouses of that region. He was later sent to the academy at Bardstown, and completed his scholastic course of study at Hanover College, of Hanover, Indiana, during the presidency of the distinguished educator and theologian, Rev. Erasmus D. McMaster, D. D. His resources being exceedingly limited, after he had completed his college course he began the study of law without a preceptor, making his home, in the meantime, at the farmhouse of a hospitable and kindly relative. By diligent effort he qualified himself for admission to the bar, and after teaching school for a short time to obtain the means to purchase necessary law books and meet other expenses, he began practicing law in Bardstown, famous in those days and for many years before that for the high character of its bar.

That was in 1845, and he was then twenty-three years of age, a self-reliant, well-equipped young lawyer, notwithstanding the fact that he had labored under many disadvantages in fitting himself for his calling. His talents, his industry, his good address and admirable personal qualities commended him both to the bar and the people of Nelson County, and he was soon elected county attorney. A two years' term of service in that office brought to him both prestige and clients, and he found his time so much occupied with general practice that he declined a re-election to the county attorneyship. In 1847 he formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas W. Riley, and together they built up a very large law business in the Bardstown district, where they continued to practice until 1852, when they removed to Louisville. In the larger field which they found here their practice was proportionately larger and more lucrative than that which they had had at Bardstown, and their co-partnership was continued until January of the year 1858, when it was dissolved by the election of Judge Muir to the circuit court bench. At the time of his election to the judgeship he was serving as a member of the Kentucky Legislature, to which he had been sent as a representative of the people of Louisville. The resignation of Judge Bullock having created a vacancy in the office of circuit judge, the election at which Judge Muir was chosen his successor took place under a special enactment of the Legislature making provision for filling out the unexpired term.

That Judge Muir had made a most favorable im-

pression upon the people with whom he came in contact in his new field of labor is attested by the fact that, before this, he had been twice elected a member of the general council of the city, and had resigned a seat in that body to become a member of the Legislature, resigning that position in turn to become circuit court judge.

Entering upon the discharge of his judicial duties, fitted for the great responsibilities which he assumed by something more than a dozen years of practice in the courts of the State, by thorough study of the underlying principles of law and by his broad knowledge of the statutory law of Kentucky, he at once took a position among the leading jurists of the State. After filling out Judge Bullock's unexpired term, he was re-elected circuit judge for a full term of six years. Before this term expired the common pleas court of Jefferson County was created by legislative enactment, that court having concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court (excluding criminal cases), and being designed to meet the demand for an additional court resulting from the rapid growth of Louisville and the subsequent increase of litigation. When this court was created, Judge Muir resigned as circuit judge and was elected to the new judgeship, and thus became the first judge of Common Pleas in Louisville. After serving three years as head of this court, he resigned to resume the practice of law, retiring from the bench with an enviable record for ability and fairness, and for the impartial administration of justice which had characterized his exercise of judicial functions. While serving on the bench he was also a professor in the law department of the University of Louisville, his colleagues being Hon. Henry Pirtle and Hon. W. F. Bullock. Hundreds of young men were prepared for the bar under their preceptorship, and many of these students have since become eminent lawyers, jurists and statesmen.

Judge Muir resigned the Common Pleas judgeship in 1868 and his professorship in the law school in 1869, and he has ever since been in active practice, holding high rank among the lawyers of Kentucky. His practice has been large and highly remunerative, and he has devoted himself assiduously and conscientiously to the guardianship of the interests of his numerous clients. As a practitioner he has devoted himself to no specialties, but has been, in the broadest sense of the term, a well rounded, splendidly equipped common law lawyer. Untiring in his researches and unflagging in his zeal in behalf of clients, he has become noted for the careful preparation of his cases, his skillful pleading, his tact in the conduct of litigation, and his power as an advocate. It has long been a subject of remark among his contemporaries at the bar that he was never known to enter upon the trial of a case unprepared to make the best possible presentation of his client's interests, and his devotion to a cause which he has espoused is of that chivalrous kind characteristic of the old school of Kentucky lawyers. It is now almost thirty years since he left the bench to resume his place in the ranks of his profession, and within that time he has appeared as counsel in many of the most famous cases tried in Kentucky courts, and in numerous cases carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Nominally a Democrat in politics and generally a supporter of its policies and candidates, independence of thought and action have always been rights which he reserved to himself, and he has not hesitated to cross party lines to support men commending themselves to him by their character and ability, or to endorse measures which he thought would be conducive to the public welfare. As a churchman he has affiliated with the Presbyterians.

Judge Muir's domestic life has been a peculiarly happy one. His wife—who was Miss M. S. Rizer before her marriage—was a young lady of great beauty and loveliness of character, and in latter years as wife, mother and friend she was greatly beloved. A most exemplary Christian, her charities have been numerous and her life work replete with those kindly ministrations characteristic of noble, sympathetic womanhood. Twelve children were born to Judge and Mrs. Muir, four of whom died in infancy, and the eldest son—Charles N. Muir—in his young manhood. The surviving sons and daughters are Thomas R. Muir, Sid. S. Muir, Upton W. Muir, Mrs. Harry Weissinger, and Mrs. A. L. Semple, of Louisville, Mrs. A. H. Smith, of Springfield, Illinois, and Sophronia Muir. Upton W. Muir is associated with his father in the practice of law.

RUSSELL HOUSTON, eminent as a member of the Kentucky bar for more than twenty-five years, and for twenty-five years before that one of the leading members of the bar of Tennessee, was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, January 20, 1810, and died in Louisville, full of years and honors, October 1, 1895.

His father, David Houston—who was a son of John Houston, of South Carolina—was a planter, and married Hannah Reagan, of that State, in 1795.

Shortly after his marriage he moved to Tennessee, where he resided until the subject of this sketch was eight years of age, at which time, having purchased a large tract of land in Alabama, he moved his family to and settled in that State. As soon as they were settled in their new home, a teacher was engaged and his sons were there prepared for college. Russell Houston first attended college at Georgetown, Kentucky, but subsequently entered the University of Nashville, from which he graduated.

He studied law with Mr. James Clark, a lawyer of high standing at the Nashville bar, and began the practice of his profession in 1835 at Columbia, Tennessee. Among his first friends and clients in his new home was ex-President James K. Polk, whose friendship and kindness to him on the threshold of his professional career was a recollection that he ever delighted to recall. The Florida Indian War breaking out shortly after he commenced the practice of his profession, he was one of the first volunteers from his State, enlisting in Colonel Cahal's regiment. Colonel Cahal was so impressed by young Houston's character and mind during the months passed together in Florida that at the close of the war he tendered him a partnership, which was accepted.

In 1844 he married Grizelda Polk, daughter of Dr. William J. Polk, who was a brother of Bishop Leonidas Polk, and in 1847 he moved to Nashville, where his reputation had preceded him. He soon took high rank at the bar, which at the time numbered among its members some of the ablest lawyers of the country. Besides Colonel Cahal, he had associated with him as partner in his practice in Tennessee Judge A. O. P. Nicholson, of Columbia, Governor Neil S. Brown and Judge Nathaniel Baxter, of Nashville, all of whom were lawyers of distinguished abilities. Judge Houston was wholly without political ambition and never offered for office but once. He took great interest in the development of his State, and to promote its development by assisting in securing liberal legislation, he was induced to offer for the Legislature, to which he was elected, serving in the sessions of 1851 and 1852. When the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was projected, he took an active interest in it, and contributed much toward achieving its successful consummation, taking a leading part in obtaining such legislation in Tennessee as was necessary to enable the Kentucky corporation to extend the line of its road into Nashville. He was one of the first directors of the company in the State of Tennessee, and was continuously connected with the corporation in different capacities from that time to the day of his death.

In 1864 Judge Houston moved to the city of Louisville, and at the earnest solicitation of the Hon. James Guthrie—who was president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad—accepted the vice-presidency of the company, which he held until Mr. Guthrie's death, whom he succeeded as president, filling out the former's term. Soon after this, the law department of the company was established, and Judge Houston was tendered and accepted the position of chief counsel, which he held continuously to the day of his death.

In politics, Judge Houston affiliated with the Whig party as long as that party was in existence, and after the war with the Democratic party. When the dominant political issue became union or disunion he took a firm stand for the Union, a strong love and pride of country being one of his striking characteristics. His commanding position at the bar and his high character as a man gave him weight and influence with the military authorities in Nashville, which he exerted in behalf of his Southern friends, saving many from hardships and trials they would otherwise have been subjected to. When the Supreme Court of Tennessee was reorganized under the administration of Governor Andrew Johnson, he appointed Mr. Houston to a position on that bench, which the latter accepted at the urgent request of the governor, consenting to serve only long enough to get the judicial machinery into satisfactory operation. When he had accomplished this he resigned the office and refused to accept any salary for his services. Johnson had the highest opinion of his ability as a lawyer and jurist, and after the former became President, he again manifested his high appreciation of Judge Houston by declaring it to be his purpose to tender him a position in the Supreme Court of the United States, should a vacancy on that bench occur during his administration.

Vigorous physically and mentally far beyond the age at which most men succumb to the weight of years, he was a strikingly interesting man during the latter years of his life. Acute in his observations, rich in experiences and reminiscences, he was singularly attractive to the younger men of his profession, who entertained for him almost a filial regard.

The esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens was evidenced at the time of his death by the feeling tributes of respect paid his memory by the entire press of the city, and in an eloquent memorial by the bar.

Judge Houston left surviving him a family consisting of Mrs. Houston and their four children, Mr. Allen P. Houston and Mrs. Lytle Buchanan, of Louisville, Mrs. George H. Hull of New York, and Mrs. Joseph L. Ferrell, of Philadelphia.

CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON, lawyer, second son of Colonel John Thruston and his first cousin. Elizabeth Thruston Whiting, was born at "Sans Souci," Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 26, 1793. Mr. Thruston was of Revolutionary ancestry through two generations; while his grandfather, Col. Charles M. Thruston, known in the antiquities of Virginia as the "fighting parson," was engaged in the cause of liberty on the Atlantic coast, his father, Col. John Thruston, when a boy of sixteen years, was similarly engaged in the West, under George Rogers Clark, in his operations directed against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Thomas Whiting, the father of Colonel John Thruston's wife, was one of the commissioners of admiralty appointed under the Virginia constitution of 1776. Of English lineage, the Thornbury Register, West Bristol, states that this name, Thruston, is said to have come into England with William the Conqueror, and has undoubtedly been much longer in the parish of Thornbury than any records can now be produced to prove; for it appears by the entries of the name in the ancient register of the parish, instituted by Cromwell, earl of Essex, vicar-general to King Henry VIII, in the year 1538, that the family was then numerous in the parish. The family in this country traces its origin directly to Malachias, the father of John Thruston, born in Wellington 1606. John Thruston was chamberlain of the city of Bristol at the restoration of Charles the Second, dying in office in 1675. Edward, one of the sons of the official, the immediate ancestor of the American Thrustons, came to Gloucester County, Virginia, about 1660.

The subject of this sketch finished his education at Bardstown, Kentucky. His professional training was received in the office of his brother-in-law, Worden Pope, at that time clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Jefferson County, an honest official, rigid disciplinarian and able lawyer. Mr. Thruston could not have had a better guide or more able instructor.

Under his guidance, he became a successful lawyer, widely known for his ability at a bar conspicuous for its talent. In early life he was a Democrat of the Jackson school, and was a member of the Legislature as such from Jefferson County, in 1832. He differed with his party, however, on the question of the United States bank, and in the congressional race of that year was the opponent of Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, the Democratic candidate, who had filled four consecutive terms. Although having entered the race four months after Mr. Wickliffe had announced his canvass, he succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority in the district from 1,200 to 400, or thereabouts, after which and until the Whig party ceased to exist, its supremacy was maintained. Mr. Pope, his preceptor and friend, who was the intimate friend of General Jackson, was much mortified and chagrined at his political defection, and true to his convictions of duty as a party organizer and leader, he voted for Mr. Wickliffe on strictly party grounds. When, shortly after the congressional election, Mr. Wickliffe also abandoned General Jackson on account of his position on the bank question, his indignation was almost too great for utterance. At the next race for Congress, he guarded against a repetition of such defection by seeing that his son, Patrick H. Pope, a Democrat, was nominated and sent to Congress. Mr. Thruston, though tendered the position, declined to be a candidate for Congress again, and was never in public life, or a candidate for office, except in 1844. As a legislator he exerted a large influence, and it is said that the charter of the Bank of Louisville was granted by the Legislature as a special favor to Mr. Thruston, notwithstanding the fact that there was much hostility to such grants, in view of the financial distress through which the State had just passed in consequence of the financial reverses which had long prevailed and had a few years before culminated in the retirement of all the State banks. The second occasion on which Mr. Thurston permitted himself to take office was in 1844, when he was again a member of the lower House. He preferred the repose of domestic life and the quiet pursuit of his profession to the sacrifice of both, entailed by a political career.

His professional duties were not confined to the local courts, but required his presence in other circuits and at the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort. Although declining to be drawn into personal political contests, he never wearied in rendering every service in his power to promote the fortunes of Mr. Clay, of whom he was a warm admirer and an intimate personal friend, and in whose behalf he made many brilliant speeches in the presidential campaign of 1844, when Mr. Clay was a candidate. Not less able were his speeches in behalf of emancipation,

of which he was a zealous advocate. He was the friend of the negro and his chosen counsellor. For the traffic in slaves he had the utmost aversion, and for the trader a contempt he could ill conceal and to which he not infrequently gave expression. Uncompromising in his opposition to wrong, he naturally made enemies among those with whom his views came in conflict. But this very directness and positive expression of his convictions enabled him to wield a large influence, and when any public movement beneficial to the city was projected, his advocacy was eagerly sought. A notable instance of this was when the initial steps were taken to establish a school for the blind, afterward made a State institution. A meeting was called to be held at the old Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Green streets, to witness an exhibition of some blind children from an Eastern institution. The public curiosity was enlisted, but it needed something more to arouse their sympathies into practical action. The meeting was large, and during its progress Mr. Thruston was called upon for a speech. The novelty of the exhibition and the beneficial result of the care and instruction of the unfortunate pupils had touched his enthusiastic nature with a natural sympathy, which brought a ready response. He began by repeating the famous stanza of Gray's "Elegy":

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathom'd caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

In an instant the audience was stilled to the profoundest attention and sympathy, which gave the eloquent orator complete control over their feelings, and when he closed he had placed the movement on the highroad to success. Another characteristic of Mr. Thruston was his interest in young men, whom he attached to him by the readiness with which they could at all times approach him for advice, either in the line of his own profession or upon anything which concerned their interests, being assured in advance of his fullest sympathy and most disinterested counsel. To distress of all kinds he lent a ready ear, and in the advocacy of a cause he did not weigh his zeal for his client by the weight of his fee. There was nothing sordid in his nature, and it was a common saying among his friends that he managed everyone's affairs better than his own. With a large and lucrative practice, he was indifferent to the accumulation of wealth, and spent his money lavishly upon his family and his friends. He was scrupulous in regard to his obligations and at his death owed no man. Contributing to his success as an advocate and public speaker were the endowments of a handsome person, graceful movement and a clear, musical voice. His most effective speeches were purely impromptu; he disliked statistics.

Upon the death of Mr. Thruston, which occurred on the 7th day of January, 1854, every testimonial of respect was manifested by the bar and the community in which he lived which admiration for his talents or regard for his memory could suggest. Feeling addresses were made by his late associates in public meeting, reviewing his life and services, and resolutions expressive of their regret at the loss of the "oldest and ablest" of the bar were spread upon the court records. The press eulogized him as having, for thirty years, held the first rank at the bar, who never suffered by contact with a Clay or a Rowan.

Mr. Thruston was happily married, when young, to Eliza Sydnor, eldest child of Judge Fortunatus Cosby and Mary Ann Fontaine. Her father, who survived her many years, was wont to declare that she possessed more good sense, beauty and intellect than any child or woman he had ever known. Her memory was ever present with him and when he died her name was on his lips. A sincere, unostentatious Christian, gentle, modest almost to diffidence, a loving wife and mother, inflexible in her friendships, fearless in condemnation as approval, when occasion demanded, her early death was lamented hardly more by her large connection than by the many friends who admired and loved her.

WILLIAM FONTAINE BULLOCK, lawyer and jurist, son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Fontaine) Bullock, was born near Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, January 16, 1807. His father was a native of Hanover County, Virginia, who came to Kentucky before its admission to the Union, was a member of the Legislature from 1793 to 1798 and speaker of that body in 1796-97-98. He was a State senator from 1805 to 1817, and when Lieutenant-Governor Slaughter became governor in 1816 upon the death of George Madison, he was elected president of the Senate. He was a presiding officer of impressive dignity and a lawyer of prominence at the bar of Lexington, which was composed of the leading intellects of the State. His mother, who was of French Huguenot descent, was the second daughter of the late Captain Aaron Fontaine, to whose

biography in these volumes reference is made for further family history. Having received his early education in the primary schools of his county, he was graduated from Transylvania University in 1824, and studying law removed to Louisville in 1828, the year of its incorporation as a city. After successfully establishing himself in practice, his qualifications for usefulness attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens, and in 1837 he was elected to the Legislature. Here he at once made his mark by his graceful oratory and his capacity for public service. The subject of education, which had begun to attract the earnest attention of the people, had languished for the want of a properly organized system of public schools, and various schemes proposed during the preceding decade had failed for the lack of a well considered and practical plan. To remedy this defect Mr. Bullock directed his efforts and introduced a bill which mainly through his instrumentality created the common school system of Kentucky. His argument in its behalf was long remembered by those who heard it for its strength and eloquence, and his success in the passage of the bill gained for him the credit of being the father of the system. Again in 1840 and 1841 he was returned to the Legislature and gave his influence to the perfection of the system, which needed his watchful care. The State had embarked in a wasteful scheme of internal improvements and had invested the school fund, derived largely from the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of Federal lands, and the general bankruptcy which prevailed in the country had embarrassed the State, which had failed to pay the interest on its bonds. Many politicians committed to the internal improvement system were willing to sacrifice the school system in its stead, and the latter being a mere creature of legislative enactment, a proposition for its repeal was seriously mooted and took practical shape in a bill for that purpose in the Legislature of 1844. Judge Bullock, though not a member, went to Frankfort, and being permitted to address the Legislature on the subject, defeated the scheme in a speech of great power. His watchful vigilance preserved the system until it was removed from the danger of legislative hostility by being incorporated in the constitution of 1850. After that upon every occasion which presented Judge Bullock exercised his influence for the perfection of the system, taking an important part not long before his death in so amending it as to include in its equal benefits children of the blacks as well as whites in separate schools. His services in behalf of the blind were equally as marked, and in 1841 he secured from the Legislature an appropriation of $10,000 for the founding of the State institution, which is a lasting monument to his memory.

In 1846, Judge Bullock was appointed judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and in 1851, the office having become elective under the new constitution, he was chosen for a term of six years. In 1849 he became a member of the faculty of the Louisville Law School as professor of the law of real property including pleading and evidence, and served for twelve years. In every position which he was called to fill his service was characterized by the same ability and fidelity to duty which was inseparable from his nature. Although below the medium stature and of rather delicate physique, he had a commanding dignity and presence whether on the bench, in the forum or in his daily intercourse with the people. He was essentially the gentleman in its derivative sense, courteous to all, of cultured manners and a grace of oratory as pleasing as it was persuasive. He died in Louisville.

Judge Bullock was twice married, first to the daughter of Judge J. P. Oldham, of Jefferson County—a son of which marriage, John C. Bullock, of great prominence, died just after becoming established in the practice of the law. He married the second time Mary, daughter of James Anderson Pearce, a grand-niece of George Rogers Clark. Of this marriage were three sons—William F., Pearce and Wallace, who reside in Shelby County, Kentucky.

HENRY PIRTLE, lawyer and jurist, was born near Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, November 5, 1795, the son of John and Amelia (Fitzpatrick) Pirtle. His father was a native of Berkley County, Virginia, where he was born in 1772, and when still a youth moved to southwestern Virginia, near Abingdon. Here, at the age of twenty, he married, and at once came to Kentucky and settled in Washington County, which was his home until his death, at an advanced age. At twenty-one he became a Methodist preacher, and was one of the pioneers of that church who zealously advocated its cause in every portion of the State. To the duties of a minister he added also those of a teacher and surveyor. He was a man of strong intellect, improved by study, and early implanted in his son a love of knowledge which never flagged.

Supplementing the instruction given him by his father with the opportunities afforded by the schools

of the neighborhood, Henry Pirtle succeeded in obtaining a good education, coupled with habits of patient study and investigation. The latter acquirements were especially developed and fostered by his father, who was a skilled mathematician, as evidenced by a manuscript work on mathematics as applied to surveying, containing a full table of logarithms calculated by himself for his own use. His mother was a gentle, amiable woman, with all the courage of a pioneer matron, who braved the dangers of the wilderness to found a home in the infant State of Kentucky. Blessed with such parents and reared in the atmosphere of a pious and hospitable home, where all the leading Methodist preachers and men of intellect found a hearty welcome, young Pirtle grew up under influences which left an indelible impress upon his character and formed the key-note of his after life in his strong religious convictions, his love of truth, and honorable ambition to excel in all things.

When eighteen years of age, John Rowan—then one of the most prominent members of the Kentucky bar—invited him to make his home with him at his residence, near Bardstown, and study law. Accepting this generous proposition, he pursued his studies for three years, enjoying, at the same time, the advantages of a large classical library and the companionship and counsel of a profound scholar and enlightened statesman. When, in 1819, he left the roof of his friend and patron and received his license to practice law, Judge Rowan pronounced him the best equipped lawyer of his age he had ever seen. His first experience in the practice was in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, where he early took rank with the leading members of the bar and soon acquired a business not limited to his county or judicial district. While thus engaged, he was attracted to Louisville by the growing prominence of the city, and in 1825 he moved there and it became his residence for the remainder of his life. About the same time came Judge Nicholas from Frankfort, and others who afterward became prominent citizens. Mr. Guthrie had come from Nelson County in 1821, and still earlier Judge Rowan, who, after serving two years on the Appellate bench, was elected, in 1824, to a full term in the United States Senate.

Although but twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Pirtle was, shortly after becoming a member of the bar of Louisville, appointed by Governor Desha judge of the Circuit Court, a position which he filled for seven years with acceptability to the profession and honor to himself. Although the appointment was during good behavior and practically a life office, he felt impelled to resign on account of the meagerness of its salary, for in 1829 he had married, and his pay was inadequate for his support. He resumed his profession and soon had a large and valuable practice, adhering to it strictly until 1850—except for a short interval in 1846, when he served as circuit judge under a commission pending a permanent appointment, and two terms in the Legislature, from 1840 to 1842. His first law partner was Larz Anderson, Esq., brother of General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., but upon the latter's removal to Cincinnati in 1835, he formed a partnership with Hon. James Speed, afterward United States attorney-general. This association—marked by the largest success as well as the strongest friendship, indicated by each naming a son after the other—continued until 1850, when Judge Pirtle was elected chancellor under the new constitution. After serving one term of six years on the bench, he resumed practice with Bland Ballard, until 1860, when he entered into partnership with John Roberts. In 1862, he was again elected chancellor and served until 1868. He had then served on the bench twenty years and had reached the age of seventy, but was still vigorous in mind and body, though for the remaining years of his active life he confined his legal practice to office consultation, and gave his attention chiefly to his duties as a professor of law.

In 1846, upon the organization of the law department of the University of Louisville, he was chosen professor of equity and constitutional law and commercial law, his colleagues being Preston S. Loughborough and Garnett Duncan, and he continued to discharge the duties of a patient, honored and beloved instructor until 1873, when he was made emeritus professor, continuing as such until his death. As a lecturer and teacher of law, Judge Pirtle had few superiors in any country, and thousands of lawyers in Kentucky and other States, who have brought honor to their profession, have, in words as in practical results, borne testimony to his influence in storing their minds with sound precepts of law and impressing upon them the lofty responsibilities attaching to their profession. The very presence of the distinguished judge inspired all with his own sense of the sacred dignity of the law, while his benevolent and kindly disposition invited the fullest confidence in approaching him for explanation of any abstruse points. He taught, not to display his own learning, which was thorough and profound; he lectured, not

to excite the wonder of his class at the depth of his wisdom and the intricacies of the law, incomprehensible to a novice; but, in all forms of communicating with his class, he strove to make the principles of law plain and their application easy of understanding. Long familiarity with the law, its enactment, its practice and its interpretation had fitted him with admirable equipment as a teacher, although it was to his experience and ability as a judge both of common law and equity that he was chiefly indebted for his great success as an instructor.

As a jurist, Judge Pirtle early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind was early skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. As a lawyer, he was not one who relied upon antecedent cases, but went down to fundamental principles and applied them to the case in hand, whether similar questions had been adjudicated adversely or not. This element of his judicial mind was well illustrated in his decision in a Meade County case, in 1827, when he held that upon the arrest of judgment for defect in the indictment, the prisoner should not be discharged, but be held to await a new indictment. Prior to that time, in such cases, the accused had been set free, under the constitutional clause that no man should be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense, and thus many vicious men were discharged upon a technicality. Judge Pirtle maintained that the party was not put in jeopardy on a bad indictment, and, although there was temporary opposition to the new ruling, it has remained the undisputed law of criminal practice in Kentucky ever since. His opinion in the case, well known to the bar, was published in full as an appendix to the seventh volume of T. B. Monroe's Reports—a worthy recognition of his judicial wisdom. In 1833, Judge Pirtle published a digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals from its organization to date, which was a valuable contribution for the bar.

In all matters affecting the good of society and the advancement of knowledge and religion, Judge Pirtle took an active and leading part. He was president of the Old Kentucky Historical Society, incorporated in 1838—of which his friend, Judge Rowan, was first president—and through his great care and interest in its objects was preserved and ultimately published the autograph letter of George Rogers Clark to George Mason, of Virginia, giving a detailed account of the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes—written shortly after the latter event—being a complete history of the campaign and an exceedingly valuable contribution to history.

A man of such character as is portrayed in this sketch could not have been other than a good Christian. One who knew him well has said of him that "he studied theology as he did law, and was deeply learned in the history of Christianity. For several years he taught a class of young men in the Sunday school with the same ample learning and research with which he taught his law students. The teachings of his pious parents had been engrafted on a nature naturally inclined to religious thought and devotion, and he accepted, after deliberate examination for himself, the truth of revealed religion. Unobtrusive in his views and conscious of the difficulties of belief, he was charitable to the doubts of others and liberal to those who differed with him in faith." He was a Unitarian in religious faith and a member of the Church of the Messiah.

On the 25th of March, 1880, full of years and honor, Judge Pirtle sank to rest, universally honored and beloved. For more than half a century he had dwelt among this people and had seen the town of a few thousand inhabitants expand into a great city, with all the adjuncts and appliances of advanced civilization. And, while he contributed largely to every element of its greatness, the monument which will long commemorate his name is the admirable judicial system and equity jurisprudence which he at once contributed so greatly to build up and adorn. At his death there was every becoming manifestation of respect on the part of the bar, the bench, the civil authorities and the community at large, and his memory is still cherished as a grateful inheritance.

THEODORE L. BURNETT, for eighteen years chief law officer of the city of Louisville, an able lawyer, and a man who participated prominently in the stirring events of the Civil War, was born November 14, 1829, in Spencer County, Kentucky, only child of John C. and Marie (McGee) Burnett, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland to America by way of England, the line of descent being from Gilbert Burnet, who accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688 as his chaplain and became Bishop of Salisbury in 1689. Bishop Burnet's eldest son, William, lost his fortune by speculation in the shares of Law's South Sea Company, and came to America in 1720 as Governor of the Colonies of New York and New Jersey. He was afterward Colonial Gov-

ernor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and died in Boston in 1728.

Dr. Thomas Burnett, youngest son of the bishop and his literary executor, spelled the name with two 't's' as is shown by his manuscript endorsement in "Vol. 1, Burnet's History," printed in 1724 and now in the possession of the family. George Burnett, son of Dr. Thomas Burnett, emigrated to Virginia in 1721 and was the father of John Burnett, who was the grandfather of Theodore L. Burnett.

Both of the parents of Theodore L. Burnett died before he was ten years of age, but his education was looked after by careful guardians and when he had been fitted for college he entered Transylvania University, at which institution he completed his scholastic course of study. He began reading law under the preceptorship of Mark E. Houston, of Taylorsville, in his native county, and was graduated from the law department of Transylvania University in 1846. The same year he was licensed to practice by the Court of Appeals, but soon afterward enlisted in the First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and was mustered into the United States Army for service in the Mexican War. Returning from the war in 1847, he was elected county attorney for Spencer County, and entered upon a successful practice in that portion of the State, which continued until the beginning of the Civil War.

At the opening of hostilities, he joined the Confederate military forces under General Albert Sidney Johnston, at Green River, Kentucky, and remained in the service until, under authority of the Provisional government of Kentucky, he was elected a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. He took his seat as a member of that body early in the fall of 1861, and when it was succeeded by the regular Congress of the Confederate States, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. At the end of his first term he was re-elected and served until the overthrow of the Confederate government. He then returned to Kentucky and resumed the practice of law at his old home in Spencer County, but in 1866 removed to Louisville and opened a law office in this city.

When he came to Louisville he had had nearly twenty years experience in the practice of his profession, was in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and his experience in public life and scholarly attainments gave him at once a position at the bar of the city which is usually attained only after years of practice. In 1870 he was made corporation counsel of the city and by successive re-elections was continued in that office eighteen years. Six times he was elected by vote of the peole, and at no time was a candidate for the honor pitted against him. It is seldom that the fitness of any man for an official position receives such emphatic endorsement as in this instance, and it is said that he served a longer term as corporation counsel than any man has ever served in that capacity in a city of over one hundred thousand people in the United States. In other departments of the practice he has met with great professional success, and both as trial lawyer and counsellor, has ranked among the leading members of the Kentucky bar. High-minded, courteous, and thoroughly appreciative of the dignity of his calling, his devotion to his profession has been of the chivalrous kind characteristic of the old bar of the Commonwealth, and reflecting credit upon the school in which he was trained as well as upon himself. Painstaking in his researches, he has counseled clients with care, championed their interests with rare force and vigor when occasion demanded, and under all circumstances has shown himself the well rounded, well balanced and well equipped lawyer.

As a citizen, Mr. Burnett has made a no less pronounced impress upon the public mind. Apparently unambitious for any sort of official preferment, his interest in public affairs has been active, his views positive and his action the result of well defined convictions. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he has participated prominently in many political campaigns, striving with all the zealousness of his nature and with marked effect for the success of his party. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky in 1876 and evidenced his qualities of leadership, his executive ability and organizing capacity in the majority of sixty-two thousand votes by which the State was carried for Democracy in that campaign. For several years thereafter he was at the head of this same campaign committee and there was no material shrinkage of Democratic majorities under his campaign management. His acquaintance throughout the State was large, his knowledge of men broad and accurate, and his judgments of the effect of campaign measures and party policy were so invariably correct as to bring him into close touch with all the great leaders of Kentucky Democracy since the war period. During the later years of his life he has been less active in the field of politics, but his interest in the public welfare has not flagged nor has his devotion to the cardinal principles of

the Democratic faith been abated. His interest in the cause of higher education has been evinced in nearly twenty years of service as a trustee of the University of Louisville and for full twenty years he has been a director of the Louisville Water Company.

He married, in 1852, Miss Elizabeth S. Gilbert, of Spencer County, and five children have been born of their union. Of this family of children, one son and one daughter are the survivors. John C. Burnett, the son, following in the footsteps of his father, is now a well known member of the Louisville bar. The daughter is now Mrs. Mary Burnett Grant, wife of Dr. W. Ed. Grant, also of Louisville.

JUDGE ALFRED THRUSTON POPE, second son of Edmund Pendleton and Nancy (Johnson) Pope, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 22, 1842, on Jefferson Street between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the house where his grandfather and other members of the family first suggested Gen. Jackson for the presidency.

His grandfather, Worden Pope, was a member of the large and influential family of Popes, who lived for many years in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and removed to the "Falls of the Ohio" before the town of Louisville was laid out. Pendleton Pope, the third son of Worden Pope and father of Judge Pope, was a prominent lawyer of Louisville, and for thirty-six years clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County. His mother was the daughter of Colonel James Johnson, lieutenant-colonel of the mounted regiment of his brother, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, and a member of Congress from the Ashland district, 1825-26. Judge Pope was reared on his father's country place, three miles west of Louisville, and acquired the rudiments of his education in the schools of this city. Developing an aptitude for study and early evincing the mental qualities which afterwards gave him eminence among his fellows, he was educated later at Bethany College, Virginia, and at the Indiana University, and graduated at the Louisville Law School, under Chancellors Logan and Pirtle and Judge W. F. Bullock. Thus well equipped for professional work Judge Pope was admitted to the bar before he had attained his majority, entering at once upon a large practice and soon attaining a high position as a successful lawyer. Of a commanding physique and having matured early in mind as in body, he soon assumed a rank and influence in his profession, and in his intercourse with men commanded a degree of confidence and respect rarely accorded to one so young. And this was readily conceded to him by the force of merit, rather than by his self assertion. For, to the personal qualities of a sound mind and captivating address, he added a gentle modesty and unassuming demeanor in full keeping with the substantial character which underlaid them. In 1867, three years after graduating, he was unanimously chosen orator and delivered an address before the Alumni of the Law School. His classical scholarship and graceful oratory at once marked him as a public speaker of the first promise. In 1869 he was elected, without opposition, a member of the General Council of Louisville, and though strongly solicited, declined a re-election. In the same year, although engaged in a large practice, his capacity for usefulness had so impressed his fellow citizens that he was called upon to represent his party in the Legislature of Kentucky. Of a family identified on both sides with the Democratic party of Kentucky from its inception, he was by education and conviction deeply imbued with its principles, and yielding rather to his conception of duty than to the promptings of ambition, accepted the call. It was a time when Louisville sent her best men to the councils of the State—a period following the war, when legislation of a high order was required to meet the demands of the people reuniting after the bitterness of a civil war, and requiring the adjustment of many questions of education, finance and taxation to meet the new conditions. After a spirited canvass, he was elected by a flattering majority over an able candidate of the opposing party. Among his colleagues from the city of Louisville during his term of two years were such men as John T. Bunch, speaker, W. F. Barret, General Basil W. Duke, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, Dr. Norvin Green and Thomas L. Jefferson. Yet it is no disparagement to any of these to say that Judge Pope at once was recognized as one of the ablest members of the body.

So acceptably did he discharge his trust during two long sessions (for, although the same provisions for biennial sessions then existed as now, the exigency was regarded as sufficient to demand a called session during the second year of his term) that in 1871 he was elected to the Senate, being the youngest member of the body and barely eligible to a seat. With the same fidelity and ability with which he had discharged his duties in the lower house, he acquitted himself in the higher field to which the confidence of his constituents had transferred him.

Alfred S. Pope

His full and accurate information upon all questions affecting the interests of the city and State, his strict attention to duty, his strength in debate and the confidence in his integrity of purpose with which he inspired his fellow members of the Senate, gave him a broad influence in legislation and remarkable success in the passage of all measures which he advocated; for such was the estimate of his purity and integrity that all knew that he was incapable of lending his name to an unworthy object. In June, 1872, during the second year of his term, Judge Pope was chosen district presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and his able speeches during the campaign added greatly to his reputation. So marked was this appreciation of his ability that his name was mentioned in connection with Congress in such flattering terms that, had he encouraged the suggestion, there is little doubt that he would have been still further promoted. But the bent of his mind and tastes forbade it and he declined all consideration of the subject, and announced his intention of retiring from politics. In pursuance of this resolution, in 1873, he resigned his seat in the Senate, in the middle of his term, and devoted himself exclusively to his practice.

While thus engaged, his name was proposed by his friends as a candidate for judge of the Law and Equity Court, and he was elected under circumstances which still further testified the estimation in which he was held by the community. He entered upon the discharge of his duties at the age of thirty-six—the youngest chancellor who ever sat upon the bench in Kentucky. He discharged the responsible functions of this high office with the judicial fairness, firmness and ability in keeping with his purity of character and his mental capacity, presiding over a court made notable in its history by the eminence of his predecessors. But at the end of four years and while there yet remained two years of his term, he resigned from the bench and at the same time retired from the practice of law. Possessed of an ample fortune and devoted to the quiet enjoyment of domestic life, after a protracted tour in Europe with his family, he settled down in his home in Louisville and passed the remainder of his life in the bosom of his family, devoting himself to the cultivation of a refined taste for literature and to the management of his estate. He took at all times an interest in the welfare and progress of Louisville and in educational and other public concerns, serving as trustee of the Louisville public schools, of the Kentucky School for the Blind, and in other capacities where no salary was attached. Although robust in person and apparently destined for a long and useful life, he was attacked eight months before his death by that insidious malady known as la grippe, from which he never recovered and to which he succumbed to the lasting sorrow of his many friends, on the 26th of October, 1891. Thus, in the early maturity of a well spent life, passed from earth one of the noblest characters and brightest minds in the community. The language of but just praise of all that was admirable in him as the man, the lawyer, the legislator, the jurist, the husband and father, would, to one who did not know him, seem but the words of partial adulation. Yet he deserved all of praise that could be said of him.

On the 26th of September, 1865, Judge Pope was united in marriage to Mary Tyler Pope, daughter of Colonel Curran Pope, of this city, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Their surviving children are Dr. Curran Pope, a prominent young physician of Louisville; Pendleton Pope and A. Thruston Pope.

BENJAMIN FORSYTHE BUCKNER, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, August 19, 1836. His father, Aylett Hawes Buckner, was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, of a Virginia family, which emigrated to this State at an early period, and has been distinguished in both States by the prominence of its members in every calling in life. His mother, Charlotte Forsythe, was the daughter of Benjamin Forsythe, a substantial Bourbon County farmer, of Virginia and Revolutionary descent. His father was a lawyer by profession and lived the greater part of his life in Clark County, of which, during the later part, he was clerk of the Circuit Court. He died in 1867. The early education of the subject of this sketch was chiefly at the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, leaving which, in 1852, he served as deputy in the Circuit Clerk's office at Winchester, and read law with his father in his intervals of leisure. In 1856, he attended the law department of the University of Louisville, under the tuition of Judges Pirtle, Speed and Bullock, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1857, he began the practice of his profession in Winchester and was thus engaged when the war broke out. In 1861, he entered the Federal service as major of the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, where his military education proved of practical value to him. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, arriving with Buell's

army, on the evening of the first day. In the fall of 1862, his regiment came to Kentucky, where he remained with it until April, 1863, when he resigned. While in command of a small detachment of twenty men of the Twentieth Kentucky in process of formation, he captured in Clark County, in the fall of 1861, forty-nine men on their way to join the Confederate army in the South. Upon his resignation, he resumed his practice in Winchester and, in 1865, was elected to the Legislature from Clark County. In 1870, he removed to Lexington and practiced law there in partnership with Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge. In 1874, he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the district embracing the counties of Bath, Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Madison, Scott and Woodford, and in 1880 was elected judge of the Circuit Court. In 1883, he resigned this judgeship and moved to Louisville, where he has since practiced law.

Judge Buckner was married March 5, 1863, to Miss Helen B. Martin, daughter of Mr. Samuel D. Martin, a prominent farmer of Clark County. Their family consists of three children, Elizabeth, wife of S. D. Goff, of Clark County, and Sarah M., unmarried, and B. F. Buckner, Jr., who is just approaching manhood. In his family relations, Judge Buckner has led a peculiarly happy life, being domestic in his tastes and congenially mated. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and in politics, has been a Democrat since the reorganization of the party in 1866. With very decided convictions upon matters of political principle, he has of late years taken no active part in such matters, but confined himself strictly to his profession. He enjoys a high position at the bar, especially in commercial law and cases involving large amounts and intricate questions of law before the Appellate Court. In 1886 the State College of Kentucky at Lexington conferred upon Judge Buckner the degree of LL. D., being the first honorary degree conferred by the college.

JOHN KEMP GOODLOE was one of the great lawyers of the Southern bar who lives in the memories of his contemporaries, encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. He was many years in active practice at the Louisville bar, and comparatively few men have endeared themselves to so great an extent to their professional associates and to those with whom they came in contact in the discharge of public duties.

Born in Columbia, Missouri, February 15, 1823, he was of Kentucky parentage, and returning to this State with his widowed mother, in early infancy, he grew to manhood in the old Commonwealth of which his ancestors helped to lay the foundations, devoted many years of his life to her service and rests with her distinguished dead. He was of patrician origin, in the sense in which we use that term in America to denote strains of blood which have produced the best types of citizenship, which have given to the country patriots, statesmen and soldiers, and contributed in a large degree to the advancement of Western civilization. His father was Kemp Minor Goodloe, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, being a member of the famous company commanded by Captain Nat. Hart, which was mustered into Colonel Lewis' Kentucky Regiment, August 15, 1812. Henry Clay delivered an address to this company at Georgetown, from which place it marched to Big Bone Springs, in Boone County, crossed the Ohio River with the regiment, and proceeded northward to give battle to the combined British and Indian forces on the northern frontier. Captain Hart and all but thirteen of the company fell in the battle of the River Raisin, fought on the 22nd of January, 1813, which clothed the State in mourning for the many brave and chivalrous spirits stricken down in that disastrous contest. Kemp Minor Goodloe was one of the survivors of Captain Hart's company, taken prisoner by the British and their Indian allies, commanded by Colonel Proctor. His father, Vivian Goodloe, who settled early in Woodford County, was a farmer of the old Southern school, who had large landed interests, and whose wife was Dorothy Tompkins, sister of Judge Christopher Tompkins, distinguished as lawyer and United States Senator. Vivian Goodloe was one of three brothers who settled in Kentucky during the pioneer era, his two brothers becoming residents of Hopkins County. They were the grandsons of George Goodloe, who came—in company with his brother Robert—from England to America about the year 1740, settling in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. George Goodloe married a Miss Minor, and his son Henry—father of the Kentucky pioneers—married a Miss Kemp, a relationship which is indicated in the names handed down in the family.

On the maternal side, John Kemp Goodloe was descended from an ancestry illustrious alike in England and America. His mother, who was one of the most brilliant and accomplished women in the South, was Harriet Harris, a granddaughter of

Colonel John Logan, who represented Kentucky three times, before it became a State, in the Virginia Legislature, was first treasurer of the State, and in all respects, one of the most distinguished founders of the Commonwealth. Mrs. Goodloe had seven brothers, who were all noted lawyers and came of a family which has been represented in one branch or the other of our National Congress—frequently in both—ever since that body came into existence. The history of the Harris family, both in this country and in the Old World, is an exceedingly interesting one. The earliest representatives of the family of whom any authentic account can be obtained were found in Glamorganshire in South Wales. They were ancient Britons, who suffered persecution on account of their religious faith and, in consequence thereof, fled to Brittany. Retaining their language, customs and religion, they remained in Brittany after it became a part of France, and became numbered with those French Puritans who received the name of Huguenots. When the Huguenots were driven out of that country, the Harrises went to England and rested there for a time. In 1690, John, Edward and Jordan Harris came to Virginia, a tract of land ten miles square on the James River, in what later became Powhatan County, having been granted to them by William and Mary, the reigning monarchs of England. From John Harris was descended Mrs. Kemp Minor Goodloe, whose great-grandfather married Elizabeth Washington. Through this union, she was a descendant also of the illustrious English family which gave to this country the first President of the United States, and which has a history extending back to a remote period. It may be interesting in this connection to note the fact that, before the thirteenth century, the name of this family was de Hertburn, but having been granted the manor of Wessington, the head of the family changed this name to de Wessington, which became successively de Wassington and Washington. The Washingtons served with distinction under various English sovereigns and were especial favorites with King Charles I. In 1657, John and Lawrence Washington were participants in a revolt against Cromwell and, soon afterward, finding it necessary to leave the country, they came to America and settled in what afterwards became Westmoreland County, Virginia. From this John Washington was descended, in direct line, Elizabeth Washington, the great-great-grandmother of John Kemp Goodloe.

Coming of this ancestry, John Kemp Goodloe inherited physical and mental endowments which developed a superb manhood. Reared on a farm, he obtained his rudimentary education in a country school, and later he had the advantage of a classical course, where, with excellent training and thorough preparation, was created that fine literary taste so apparent in his writing and conversation. He was eminently fitted for a professional course of study, which began in the law office of Judge Thomas B. Monroe, of Frankfort. Completing his law studies under the preceptorship of that able and distinguished lawyer, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice, when he was twenty-one years of age, at Versailles, Kentucky. He had fairly established himself as a lawyer when the Mexican War changed temporarily the current of his life. In 1846 he enlisted in the company of cavalry recruited by Thomas F. Marshall—who was then a leading member of the Versailles bar—which became a part of Colonel Humphrey Marshall's Mexican War regiment. In the ensuing campaigns, he was conspicuous for his gallantry, attaching himself to another company to participate in the battle of Buena Vista when he learned that his command was not to take part in that engagement. In this battle he was in the thickest of the fight and was badly wounded, his conduct gaining for him the commendation of his superior officers.

Returning to Kentucky in 1847, he resumed his law practice at Versailles and soon took a prominent position at the bar and also in public life. Elected to the Legislature, he served continuously in the House of Representatives from 1854 to 1861, and from 1861 to 1864 in the Senate, during a period covering the trying scenes immediately preceding and in the midst of the Civil War. In the sessions of the House of Representatives of 1859-60, the opposing parties were almost equally balanced, and his fine courage, urbanity and calmness made his influence marked and decided. Before the war, he was a recognized leader among the legislators of that period, serving on the most important committees, particularly the judiciary, and being instrumental in formulating much of the legislation of the greatest interest and value to the people. His greatest service to the State and to the cause which was dear to him as a Unionist was rendered, however, during the war period. An emancipationist by instinct, he, in the early years of the war, offered freedom to his slaves, which they refused; but, to the end of his life, it was his pleasure, and he conceived it to be his duty, to assist in providing for their maintenance.

Chivalrous by nature, when the war began his inclination was to enter the military service, and he received a staff appointment with the rank of colonel. The Union leaders were, however, united in the belief that he should not leave the State Senate—in which his influence would be most potent in advancing the cause which they represented—to enter the army, and he remained at his post to do all in his power to save Kentucky to the Union and to prevent the establishment of a permanent Southern Confederacy. Though not in active military service, he was aide to General Robert Anderson when in command of the Union force in Kentucky, and in the autumn of 1861 he joined Generals Shackelford, Bristow and Jackson on Green River, and was engaged in forming brigades, getting battalions ready, etc. Loving the Union, he loved also the Southern people, bound to him by the ties of blood and associations of a lifetime, and he looked upon civil war as something which should be avoided by honorable and just concessions. His spirit was conciliatory, but the principle which dominated and governed his action was one of unswerving loyalty to the National Government. As a leader of the Senate, this idea was ever uppermost in his mind, and his diplomatic methods, his courteous treatment of those who differed with him in their political views, his keen perceptions of the trend of events, his constant vigilance and prompt action when necessary, combined to make him one of the most powerful factors in shaping the events of that period in Kentucky. Strong as were his convictions that the Rebellion should be suppressed, he would vote for no legislation which he deemed unauthorized by the State and National Constitutions, and hence he refused to support what was termed the Expatriation Law of 1862.

Notwithstanding the feeling of bitterness which prevailed during these years, he commanded the respect and admiration of his political opponents, as well as those who were allied with him in the great struggle. One who was most familiar with this portion of his career has said: "I do not recall a single instance of an unkind word being said about him in my presence. If he had been an insignificant man, of merely negative qualities, this might have been in no wise astonishing; but, in thinking it over, it has seemed to me that such a fact was, of itself, a most exalted and rare tribute to a man of high intellectual endowment, enriched by study and reflection, and whose convictions upon every great public question were strong and positive, and of the character likely to be found in one who had inherited moral and intellectual strength and fiber from the good old pioneer stock, to which Kentucky is so very much indebted. I attributed the fact I have mentioned to the circumstances, namely, that his characteristics of head and heart were of the noblest sort, and that his justness, his cheerfulness and his urbanity were abiding and unfailing."

For a time before the close of the war, he served as assistant United States attorney for Kentucky and, in the closing days of the war, he was appointed by President Lincoln United States district attorney for the State of Louisiana. After serving with distinction in the latter capacity for one year, he returned to Kentucky and located at Louisville, where he continued in active practice to the end of his life. For some years, he was associated professionally with Hon. John W. Barr, who later became a judge of the United States Court for the District of Kentucky. Alexander P. Humphrey and Hon. John Roberts also practiced in partnership with him. Later, he formed a copartnership with John W. Barr, the son of his old law partner, Judge Barr, and this partnership continued until Judge Goodloe's death, which occurred February 12, 1892.

In all his associations with men, whether in a professional, business or social way, he won their regard, esteem and admiration in a marked degree. He had naturally a clear, strong intellect and a refined nature. Close study, extensive reading and observation made him a man of such fine general attainments as give grace and beauty to character.

"In his practice," says a brother lawyer, "he had a clientage of the best class. Men and women of large estates consulted him and were guided by his counsel. Large corporations intrusted their most important affairs to him. All recognized his ability, his skill as a practitioner, his knowledge of the law, his sound practical judgment, and his absolute integrity. As an advocate, he was without passion or excitement, but his calm, clear, incisive arguments were full of convincing power. Courts and juries always gave him profound attention, conscious that he held the highest allegiance to the truth, that a statement made by him was a pledge and surety of an absolute sincerity, and that no man or cause could make of him a conscious instrument or accomplice of injustice. When contending for the rights of his clients, his fine countenance would glow with animation and the strength of feeling, apparent beneath the perfect self-control and calmness

of his manner, presented the finest type of true, effective oratory."

Mr. Goodloe's associations were naturally with the foremost citizens in all walks of life. His companionship was sought and prized by the leading lawyers, judges, statesmen, clergymen, physicians and business men. Among them he had no superior, and his expressions of opinion and judgment were always listened to with respect and deference. With all his ability, accomplishments and wisdom in the affairs of the world, he was a sincere Christian, a member of the Christian Church, and a regular attendant upon all its services.

As a corporation lawyer, having a practice as large, perhaps larger than any other member of the Kentucky bar, he became closely identified with corporate interests and held many official positions in leading Southern corporations. Aside from these, however, he declined all official preferment. He loved his profession and was loved by those associated with him in the field of professional labor. Until within a few weeks of his death, he had been in vigorous health and seen daily on the streets of Louisville, his striking face and figure always commanding admiration. Stricken suddenly with a dangerous illness, relief was sought in a more Southern clime, and death came to him at Thomasville, Georgia. Borne back to Louisville, his remains were laid in their final resting place with such universal manifestations of sorrow as only mark the passing away of those whose serenity of spirit and nobility of soul have been diffused like sunshine among the people brought within the sphere of their influence. His associates at the bar and in other walks of life paid tender tributes to his memory, which seemed to linger like a benediction with those who still survive. On that occasion, Judge Alexander P. Humphrey reported a memorial—which, by adoption, became the sentiment of the bar—in which occurs the following testimonial to the strength, beauty and lovableness of Judge Goodloe's character: "His natural endowments were a quick and strong temper, and a warm heart, a gentle manner and a quiet courtesy. To control the first and to make his life the flower and expression of the other traits was the task which Nature had assigned him. We know nothing of the struggle, but were daily witness of the victory. Kindness was the motive of his life. He had a well-spring of affection and a quick and generous sympathy which increased by giving, and became richer by being a very spendthrift. We will remember him as of noble bearing, his head crowned with white hair, his smile constraining confidence, and his countenance radiant with that light of the soul which can only be kindled from the immortal spark."

Married first in 1848 to Miss Ann W. Lockett, Judge Goodloe had by this marriage two children, neither of whom survives. His wife died in 1852, and, in 1863, he married Miss Mary L. Shouse, who, with two sons and three daughters, survives her husband. Mrs. Goodloe—whose early home was in Woodford County—is a granddaughter of Goodloe Carter, and a descendant of Robert Carter, of Carter Hall, Virginia.

BOYD WINCHESTER, ex-Member of Congress and ex-Minister to Switzerland, was born in the Parish of Ascension, State of Louisiana, September 23, 1836. He was the eldest child of William C. Winchester, native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Aimee (Pedesclaux) Winchester, a native of Parish of Ascension, Louisiana. His father was of American parentage, with full English antecedents, and his mother of full French progenitors.

The founder of the Winchester family in America, or of that branch of it to which the subject of this sketch belongs, was William Winchester, born in London, England, December 22, 1710. He came to this country, landing at Annapolis, Maryland, March 6, 1729, and made a permanent settlement at White Level, now Westminster, Carroll County, of that State. He was just nineteen years of age when he reached America, but with apparent manhood, he entered seriously upon the business of building an estate and finding full establishment as an American citizen. From the time of his arrival until 1749, the details of his career are somewhat meager, but on the 22nd of July, of that year, he married Lydia Richards, an American lady of English extraction, who was born in Maryland, August 4, 1727. Ten children were the result of this alliance, six of whom were sons, and to their increase is due the prevalence of the name of Winchester in several States of the South. The father died September 17, 1791, but the mother survived until February 9, 1809. Of the six sons referred to, James, George and David were soldiers of the Revolution. James was notably a commissioned officer in the Third Maryland Regiment and was taken prisoner by the British and confined on Long Island until exchanged. He continued in regular service until the War of 1812, when he was made a brigadier general and became famous by his participation in the Harrison campaign and

the disaster at the River Raisin, after which he was a prisoner at Quebec. His military career is a matter of general history. George was also a prisoner to the British and confined at Charleston. He was afterwards a victim to the Indians in Tennessee. James was the founder of the Tennessee family, his home being in the vicinity of Gallatin, where, after his retirement from the army, he lived prosperously for many years. Richard was the sixth son of William Winchester, the father of William C. Winchester and grandfather of Boyd Winchester. He, with his brother Stephen, made a settlement at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1806. They established large flouring mills at that point and were fairly in the line of prosperity when the difficulties preceding the War of 1812 were inaugurated. President Jefferson, in 1807, recommended an embargo which was immediately approved by Congress, and its operation was such as to cause their financial ruin. In 1808, the brothers closed business and separated, Stephen going to join his brothers in Tennessee, and Richard coming to Kentucky. He settled upon a considerable tract of land in Jefferson County about nine miles from Louisville, and established the homestead which was known as the "Vale of Eden." He married Rebecca Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence, who was a prominent member of the large pioneer family of that name. Richard was born at White Level, April 7, 1759, and died at "The Vale of Eden" homestead, in Kentucky, June 22, 1822.

Benjamin Winchester, the eldest son of Richard, and William C. Winchester, the second son, both became residents of Louisiana. Benjamin settled in the Parish of St. James and became an extensive sugar planter and prominent jurist some years before William C. went to that State. The latter settled in Ascension Parish and married Aimée Pedesclaux—who was born July 15, 1818, and died June 21, 1843—October 5, 1835. He became a successful sugar planter, a business in which he was engaged when the subject of this sketch was born. In 1852, William C. Winchester removed with his family back to Kentucky. He became the purchaser of a farm contiguous to the old homestead farm and was prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits when his death ensued, March 19, 1861. He was born February 21, 1809.

The education of Boyd Winchester was commenced in private schools at New Orleans, when he was quite young. At ten years of age, he was sent to continue his studies under the supervision of relatives at Shelbyville, Kentucky, which was then a recognized educational center for Southern people. He here became a pupil of the famous classical tutor, S. V. Womack, and continued under him until sent to Centre College, at Danville, in 1852, where he took the full course and graduated in the class of 1855. The same year he went to the University of Virginia, taking the law course during 1855-56 and returning to Kentucky, where he finished at the University of Louisville with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1857.

In 1857 he opened an office and entered the practice of law at Louisville, in which business he continued with some interruptions for twenty-seven years, retiring in 1884 and devoting his life to literary pursuits. In 1860, his health being impaired, he went to Shelby County and passed one year, when, by the death of his father, he was called to take charge of the estate in Jefferson County, upon which he resided and managed until 1865. In 1863, at the solicitation of friends, he became a candidate for the Legislature to represent Jefferson County, upon what was then known as the "Peace Ticket," but was defeated with the rest of the ticket headed by Charles Wickliffe, candidate for governor. In August, 1867, he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth District, then composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards of the city of Louisville. This position he resigned in 1868 to take his seat in the Forty-first Congress, to which he had been elected from the Fifth Congressional District, then composed of the counties of Jefferson, Henry, Oldham and Owen. He was re-elected and served through the Forty-second Congress, his term expiring in 1873. He resumed the practice of his profession at Louisville and continued in it until 1885, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Minister to Switzerland, which position he held until 1889, when his successor was appointed by President Harrison.

Retiring from both political and professional life, Mr. Winchester of late years has given himself wholly to his library and to literary pursuits. Immediately after his return from Switzerland he prepared and published an admirable book, entitled "The Swiss Republic." This volume, which contains but twenty-one chapters, epitomizes the history of Switzerland in an accurate and attractive manner. It begins with the origin of the republic and closes with its relation as such to the countries of Europe. Each chapter treats of an independent subject and either may be read with absorbing in-

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terest without relation to the others. Comments upon it in the Swiss journals have been of the most flattering character, and it has been designated by the highest European authorities as the ablest expression of historical character yet made upon the past and present of that remarkable country.

Since the preparation of this volume, Mr. Winchester has written seven lectures upon the Latin poets, the high scholarly finish and classical character of which have attracted much attention. They have been delivered before college and university societies with great acclaim from the higher educational authorities, and his establishment as a man of exceptional finish and scholarship is generally recognized in the best intellectual circles.

In September, 1857, he married Alice Peck, daughter of James Peck, of Louisville, who died in January, 1866, leaving two children, Landry and Alice, of whom the latter is surviving as Mrs. J. C. Phillips, of Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky. In September, 1867, he married Lillie Bowles daughter of Joshua B. Bowles, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who died in January, 1873, leaving one child, Lillie, who survives.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, who has been most prominently identified with the development of Southern railway enterprises, and who, in a multitude of ways, has contributed vastly to the material prosperity of the State of Kentucky, was born in Jessamine County, May 25, 1843, son of Robert and Josephine (Henderson) Young, who were worthy country people of Scotch-Irish descent. He was fitted for college at Bethel Academy and was preparing to enter upon his collegiate course at Centre College, Danville, when the Civil War began. With other students he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, which became a part of the command of General John H. Morgan. With General Morgan's command he was captured in the raid made into Ohio in 1863, but after being imprisoned for a time he effected his escape from Camp Douglas and succeeded in making his way to Canada. There he gathered together a number of escaped Confederate prisoners and conveyed them back to the Confederacy by way of the West Indies. He returned to Canada later bearing a commission as a Confederate officer, and from that vantage ground organized a series of expeditions into the United States, which at the time attracted much attention and occasioned considerable alarm on the part of the Federal authorities.

When the war ended Colonel Young went to Europe and remained abroad three years, pursuing his studies in the Irish and Scotch universities, in which he supplemented his literary education by a thorough law course. In Queen's College, Belfast, he took the first honors of his class in the law course, and third honors in letters. He returned to Kentucky in 1868 well equipped by education, travel and experience to enter upon a professional career, and peculiarly well fitted to deal with the business problems which have demanded so large a share of the attention of the ablest lawyers of the country during the past quarter of a century.

Having married, in 1866, Miss Mattie R. Robinson, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, one of the most famous of Southern clergymen, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, he was attracted to this city and established himself here in the practice of law. He soon impressed himself upon both the bar and public as an accomplished and resourceful lawyer, and built up a large practice. In 1872 he formed a partnership with St. John Boyle, and a few years later became interested with him in railway construction and other railway enterprises.

They operated together in the construction of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway—now known as the St. Louis Air Line—and Louisville is mainly indebted for this important railway connection to Mr. Boyle and Colonel Young. Later Colonel Young was called upon to undertake the purchase and reorganization of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, which was successfully planned and carried out under his direction. He was general counsel of this railway corporation for some time prior to 1883, and then became president of the company, a position which he resigned in 1884 to give attention to other affairs of great importance to the city of Louisville and the State of Kentucky, as public works. Chief among the enterprises which occupied his attention at that time, perhaps, was the building of a second bridge across the Ohio River, a project with which he became identified as the moving spirit. This enterprise, which involved an expenditure of two and a half millions of dollars, was pushed to completion by Colonel Young with characteristic energy, and when finished in 1886 was the largest cantilever bridge that had ever been constructed. To make the operation of the Kentucky & Indiana bridge a success, a Southern railway outlet was needed, and to this Colonel Young next bent his energies. In company with

other Louisville capitalists and financiers, he inaugurated the Louisville Southern Railway project, designed to connect with the Cincinnati Southern at Burgin and to thus give Louisville another great Southern railway outlet. The completion of this line marked a new era in the development of Louisville, and contributed vastly to its commercial importance. The road was built without any aid from the city, and without burdening herself with any obligation, this city obtained a trunk line railway connection with the South for one similar to which the city of Cincinnati, not many years since, expended nearly twenty millions of dollars.

At a still later date Colonel Young became interested in the organization of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville Railroad, but left its construction to others, and, all in all, as a promoter and builder of railways he has been one of the most conspicuously active of Southern men. To the development of Southern resources, the rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the Southland, he has largely devoted his time and energies during the most active years of his life. Although he has never forsaken the law and is still one of the leading practitioners at the Louisville bar, a large share of his time is devoted to the legal business of corporations and court practice. A man of great resources, intensely active and energetic, his services have been in demand in connection with all movements designed to promote the prosperity of Louisville. In recognition of the services which he has rendered this city and State, he was some years since elected an honorary member of the Board of Trade, being the youngest man upon whom this honor has ever been conferred. He was honored also with the presidency of the Southern Exposition in 1884.

In 1890, although he had, prior to that time, declined to consider proffers of political preferment, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was one of the most influential members of the body which formed the present organic law of the State.

In the multiplicity of his professional and business affairs he has found time to devote to literary pursuits, and is the author of a "History of the Three Constitutions of Kentucky," a monograph on "Evangelistic Work in Kentucky," and another, entitled "A History of the Division of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky." A prominent layman in the Presbyterian Church, he has contributed greatly to the advancement of the church work and to the upbuilding of its charitable and educational institutions. He established and largely endowed the Bellewood Seminary and Kentucky Presbyterian Normal School, at Anchorage, which has been one of the most successfully conducted institutions of the kind in the country. He was one of the reorganizers of the Polytechnic Society, and since the death of Rev. Dr. Robinson has been president of an institution which is the pride of the city.

In this relation it is worthy to note that, in the midst of all the more practical features of his life, he has shown a fondness for the study of nature and a strong disposition to scientific research. He has gradually picked up, from the various geological formations of the State, the largest and rarest collection of fossils and pre-historic remains now in the possession of any private citizen. His cabinet is admirably arranged and classified, the location of each article being correctly given, identity of character, genus and species accurately determined, so that, as a whole, it has become a most interesting and valuable contribution to the science of the world's life. His cabinet also contains many rare specimens from other parts of the country and the world at large.

There is a very gentle, almost womanly, feature in his nature, that has had the effect of drawing around him many warm admirers and friends. His tastes and habits of life are extremely refined, and all his social relations are such as render life agreeable and worth living. His personal magnetism has always been great, and his intercourse with men in public and private life influential. He moves easily in the highest social element, and his home is a center of social attraction.

Colonel Young's wife died some years since, and in 1895 he was married to Miss Eliza T. Sharp, an accomplished lady, whose home was at Bardstown, Kentucky.

GEORGE BARNARD EASTIN, lawyer and jurist, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, August 19, 1842, son of Augustine F. and Nancy (Bryan) Eastin. His paternal grandfather was an officer in one of the Virginia regiments during the Revolutionary War, and his father came from Albemarle County, Virginia, to Bourbon County, Kentucky, as a boy in 1810. Augustine F. Eastin went with the Kentucky volunteers into the War of 1812, and was captured by the Indians at the battle of Fort Meigs, or, as it is sometimes called, "Dudley's Defeat." He was held as a prisoner until ransomed by some Canadian traders, generous enough to pur-

chase his liberty with three barrels of cider, and then returned to Kentucky, settling in Fayette County, where he died in 1875. His wife—the mother of George B. Eastin—was a granddaughter of Joseph Bryan, one of the brothers who established the fort at Bryan's Station, in Fayette County, and her mother—a Miss Preston before her marriage—came of the famous Maryland family of that name.

Judge Eastin was fitted for college in the primary department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and then entered the sophomore class of Georgetown College. He remained at Georgetown until he had finished the junior year of his college course and then went to Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, graduating from that fine old institution of learning, at the end of a full classical course, in the class of 1861. Immediately after he obtained his bachelor's degree he returned to Kentucky, intending to enter at once upon the study of law, but the war cloud which then hung over the country changed his course for the time being. Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate Army, his company being a part of General John H. Morgan's command. Although he was at that time but twenty years of age, he was a fine specimen of manhood, and being—like most of the young men reared in the Blue Grass region—an expert horseman, he soon developed into an ideal soldier, a brave and dashing cavalryman. His temperament was ardent, and he possessed much of the martial spirit of his ancestors. Intelligent, alert and ambitious he participated in the most daring exploits of Morgan's command, and quickly rose from the ranks to a lieutenancy, was promoted to captain, and breveted major for gallant and meritorious service. His courage, good judgment and intrepid valor won the admiration alike of his comrades and superior officers, and, among all the brave young men who fought the fight to a finish in defense of cherished principles, there were no braver or more chivalrous spirits than George B. Eastin.

At the close of the war he laid aside the uniform of a soldier and returned to civil life, enriched by his experience and better fitted than he would otherwise have been for the duties of civil life by the discipline which he had undergone during his military career. In 1865 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville, and in 1867 was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws. Immediately after his graduation from the law school he began the practice of his profession and at once made a favorable impression upon the bar, the courts and the general public. The same chivalrous instinct which had made him a gallant soldier, fearless in the face of danger, prompt in action and indefatigable in his exertions, made him a spirited defender of the rights of his clients and a champion of their interests, who could be trusted implicitly and relied upon under all circumstances. Splendidly equipped by nature for the profession he had adopted, his education had been thorough and he readily adapted himself to all the requirements of practice. He speedily acquired a prominence which usually comes to a lawyer after long years of practice, and while still a very young man, took his place among the recognized leaders of the Louisville bar. His care in the preparation of cases, his painstaking research and judicious counsels commended him to those who sustained to him the relationship of clients, and the circle of such clients constantly enlarged. His thorough knowledge of the law made him the trusted adviser of large corporations, and trustees of estates, widows and orphans made him their counselor, his high character and strict integrity being always a guarantee that their interests were safe in his hands. While his practice was general in the civil courts, he perhaps showed a preference for court practice, and his clean-cut, logical arguments always had great weight with those tribunals whose decisions are influenced alone by law and evidence.

Recognizing his fitness for the exercise of the highest judicial functions his brethren of the bar made frequent mention of his name in connection with judicial positions during the later years of his life, and when Governor John Young Brown appointed him a judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, to fill a vacancy, the wisdom of the selection was universally conceded. Taking his place upon the Supreme Bench of the commonwealth in February, 1895, he served with distinction as a member of that court until the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed in December of the same year. During this time he made an enviable record as a jurist and was the candidate of the Democratic party—with which he always affiliated—for election to a full term as judge, at the general election of 1895. The political upheaval of that year, which gave Kentucky a Republican administration for the first time in the history of the commonwealth, retired Judge Eastin and lost to the State the services of an accomplished and able jurist.

After the war Judge Eastin interested himself in military affairs, only as a member of the Confederate

Veterans' Association, of which he was one of the organizers, and with which he was identified as president from the time the association came into existence. He always manifested a warm feeling of comradeship for the veterans with whom he shared the perils of war, and few of the survivors of the great struggle between the States were more popular with the men who faced the same dangers and fought under the same flag. He was a Presbyterian and a member of the Second Church of Louisville.

In 1868 Judge Eastin married Miss Fannie Castleman of "Castleton," near Lexington, one of the belles of the Blue Grass region, noted alike for her beauty and her accomplishments. Immediately afterward they established their home in Louisville and were long the center of a refined and highly cultivated social circle. Devoted to music, literature and art, and withal a talented linguist, Mrs. Eastin has been a charming figure in the social world. Portrait painting has been one of the pastimes in which she especially delighted, and her works evince rare artistic sense and skill. She has presided with much grace and dignity over a home which has had many of the best features of the French salon, without the frivolity of the latter and with all the geniality and domestic repose of the old-time Southern homestead. Upon this ideal homestead the shadows fell when Judge Eastin's health began to fail as a result of his close application to professional labors and the interests of his clients. Hoping to benefit by rest and recreation he went abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Eastin, in the early part of 1896, but this effort to restore his health and physical vigor failed, and on the 4th of June of that year he passed away while sojourning in Rome.

WILLIAM BAIRD HOKE, lawyer, and for twenty-eight years judge of the Jefferson County Court, was born near Fisherville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, August 1, 1838, son of Cornelius and Jane (Dunbar) Hoke. His immigrant ancestor on the paternal side was George Hoke, who came from Germany to this country some time before the beginning of the Revolutionary War and settled first in New York, removing at a later date to Pennsylvania. This George Hoke was a Revolutionary soldier, as was also his son, who was a mere boy at the time of his enlistment. He was severely wounded not long after he enlisted in the Colonial Army and was discharged on account of disability, his son being discharged at the same time on account of his youthfulness. Neither the father nor this son lived long afterward, but other sons grew up in Pennsylvania. One of the sons was George Hoke, Jr., father of Cornelius Hoke and grandfather of William B. Hoke. George Hoke, Jr., left Pennsylvania about the year 1793 and, together with a party of friends bound for the Southwest, embarked on a flat-boat, on which they floated down the Ohio River. Braving both the hostile elements and the hostile Indians who in those days infested the country on either side of the "beautiful river," they set out on their journey, and being favored by fortune, traveled safely until they came to within a few miles of the settlement of Louisville. About twenty miles up the river from this place they were fired upon by the Indians in ambush on one side or the other of the river, and a brother of George Hoke was killed. He himself escaped injury and arrived safely in Louisville, being the only member of his family who came to Kentucky. He settled about fifteen miles from the village, purchasing lands in what was known as Floyd's Survey. County records show that in 1802 he was appointed to re-survey some lands which had been previously surveyed by William Boone. He lived and died on the farm on which he originally settled, leaving several children, all of whom emigrated from Kentucky with the exception of the youngest son, Cornelius.

Cornelius Hoke married Jane Dunbar, who was a daughter of John and Nancy (Calhoun) Dunbar, both of whom came from Scotland to America, settled in Kentucky and died here. John Dunbar was a typical Scotch farmer, a devout Presbyterian and a picturesque character in Kentucky, by reason of the fact that to the end of his life he continued to wear knee breeches of the eighteenth century style, with his hair done up in a queue, after the fashion of the same period. After their marriage Cornelius and Jane Dunbar Hoke continued to reside at the old Hoke homestead, and William B. Hoke was born there. He was reared on the farm and received his first educational training in a country school. Later he attended Indiana University—now De Pauw College—and completed his academic course at Danville College, of Danville, Kentucky.

After leaving college he read law in the office of Speed & Beatty, of Louisville, Hon. James Speed, afterward Attorney-General of the United States, being at that time senior member of the firm. At the same time he attended the regular course of lectures at the Louisville Law School and was graduated from that institution as valedictorian of his class, before he was twenty-one years of age.

After his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Louisville as a partner of Colonel S. S. English, whose daughter he soon afterward married. He was successful in practice until 1866, in which year he was elected judge of the County Court of Jefferson County, and entered upon a long and eminently creditable judicial career. Seven times in all he was elected to this office by the people of Jefferson County, each time for a term of four years, and for twenty-eight years he was the faithful servant of the public in that tribunal, which is pre-eminently the people's court. In the course of this long term of service he was brought into daily contact with all classes of people, and all entertained for him the most kindly regard and the highest esteem. His personal acquaintance extended all over the county, and his courteous treatment of all who had business relations with him, his genial and kindly manner, made the circle of his warm personal friends an exceedingly large one. In the care and conservation of estates, in the guardianship of the many important interests committed to his care, and in the adjudication of matters coming within the jurisdiction of his court, he was honest, conscientious, able and impartial, and the frequent endorsements of his official acts, which he received at the hands of the people, have been honors well deserved. During the administration of Governor McCreary he was appointed a member of the State College Board and served one term in that capacity, declining a re-appointment. A staunch Democrat since he cast his first vote he has twice represented his district in Democratic National Conventions, and has frequently served as a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, being at the present time (1896) the representative of the Fifth Congressional District on that committee.

Religiously Judge Hoke affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in fraternal circles he has been exceedingly prominent as a member and official of various orders. He is a past master of Masonic lodges; a past high priest and past noble grand master of Odd Fellows; past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; past supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor of the World, and supreme chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

As a citizen he has always been known as an upright, conscientious and honest man. He has been suaviter in modo and fortiter in re, genial in manner and, at the same time, resolute and fearless in the discharge of his duties. His repeated elections to the judgeship bear abundant testimony to the fact that the public approved his acts as a public official, and his fairness and impartiality as a judge were never questioned. During his long judicial career many of his decisions were reviewed by the highest courts, and these decisions have stood the test of being passed upon by the courts of last resort as well as those of any judge in the State. A ready and attractive public speaker, he has been conspicuous at political and other gatherings for his pleasing oratory, and has delivered many notable speeches and addresses.

Judge Hoke was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah Wharton English, daughter of Colonel Samuel S. and Nancy Demint English, of Louisville. Colonel English was the uncle of the late William H. English of Indiana—Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1880—and was for eighteen years a member of the Kentucky Legislature. Mrs. Hoke's grandmother on the paternal side was Sarah Wharton, only daughter of Revel Wharton, who was captured on board an American vessel during the Revolutionary War, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, was thrown overboard and drowned. Her maternal grandfather was William Demint, the first white male child born in Louisville.

ISAAC W. EDWARDS, lawyer and jurist, was born September 19, 1832, near Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, son of Isaac N. and Annie E. Edwards. His father was a worthy and somewhat prominent citizen of Barren County, who served many years as a local magistrate and was greatly esteemed in the community in which he lived. The son completed his education at Georgetown College and then studied law, beginning the practice of his profession in 1856. He practiced in Barren and Hart counties until 1867, being associated in the last named county with Hon. William Lampson, who became a judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1865, his election to that office dissolving their partnership. He came to Louisville in 1867 and became a member of the firm of Barnett & Edwards, which continued in existence four years without change. At the end of that time Mr. Harding was taken into the firm, and it became Barnett, Edwards & Harding. Three years later this firm was dissolved and Judge Edwards formed a partnership with C. B. Seymour. In 1876 Mayor Jacob, without solicitation on his part, tendered him the office of chief of police, which he consented to fill on condition that he was to continue the practice of law. Pre-

vious to this time, when the office of vice-chancellor of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County had been created, Governor Leslie tendered to him the appointment to that office. He declined, however, to accept it, preferring to continue the practice of law, and Judge Harlan received the appointment. In 1878 he was made a candidate for vice-chancellor, and made the race, but was defeated by a small majority by Judge Alfred T. Pope. In 1880 he became a candidate for chancellor and defeated for that office Hon. A. P. Humphrey and Hon. Emmet Field, taking his place on the bench soon after his election. This office he still holds and in the exercise of judicial functions has proven himself a lawyer and jurist of superior attainments and ripe judgment. He has been a prominent member of the Democratic party and prior to his election to the bench took a somewhat active interest in political campaigns. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church. He has been twice married, first in 1858 to Miss Wiltberger of Chicago, who died a year after their marriage. In 1865 he was married to his second wife, who was Miss Julia Gilpin before her marriage. His only son and only child is Will S. Edwards, deputy bond recorder of Jefferson County.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY DAVIE was born in Christian County, Kentucky, March 16, 1848. His grandparents were from North Carolina. His father, Winston J. Davie, a gentleman of more than ordinary ability and character, was a planter in Christian County in the ante-bellum days, and served four years as the first agricultural commissioner of Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Philips, was a native of Columbus, Georgia.

The boyhood of Mr. Davie was passed in Christian County, but his education was begun early, and carefully and systematically conducted. He was sent to the best schools that the country in which he was reared afforded; and when of an age to leave home was sent to school at Memphis, Tennessee. He was afterward at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and finally graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1868. His academic training was thorough and complete.

He came to Louisville in 1869 and began the study of the law. After finishing the regular course in the law school he read for a year or two in the office of Colonel Robert W. Woolley, a lawyer of ripe learning and brilliant ability. He was an assiduous student under Colonel Woolley's tutelage, and became familiar with the practice while rendering his preceptor valuable assistance both in office work and in the courts. His capacity and industry very soon attracted the attention and respect of the bar of Louisville, and in 1874 he was offered and accepted a junior partnership with Muir & Bijur, one of the leading law firms of the city. This partnership was dissolved in 1877, and the firm of Bijur & Davie was then formed, continuing in active and lucrative business until the death of Mr. Bijur in 1882. Mr. Davie then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Colonel John Mason Brown, who will be long remembered as one of the ablest jurists of Kentucky. The name of Judge Alex. P. Humphrey was added to this firm in 1885, and it is simple justice to declare that it presented a combination of intellectual power and professional skill and learning which has been seldom equalled in the bar of Kentucky or elsewhere. Colonel Brown died in January, 1890, and the firm has been since continued under the style of Humphrey & Davie.

Mr. Davie was married on December 5, 1878, to his present wife. She was Miss Margaret Howard Preston, a daughter of General William Preston, of Kentucky. Her father was one of the most talented and distinguished representatives of the celebrated Preston family of Virginia and South Carolina. He was indeed a superb gentleman of the best Southern type and school, and distinguished by an exceedingly handsome person, and a presence and bearing unusually impressive and attractive. His chivalric bravery, high sense of honor and almost romantic fidelity to every obligation gained for him the soubriquet of "The Last of the Cavaliers." He was prominent in all circles for courtesy and every social accomplishment and achieved distinction as a lawyer, orator, diplomat and soldier.

Mrs. Davie's mother was a daughter of Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, who, in his day and generation, was among the foremost public men of Kentucky. It is impossible to mention Mrs. Preston without some tribute to the charming qualities and exemplary womanly virtues which have commanded, throughout a long life, an influence for good over her multitude of devoted friends, and, indeed, over all who have approached her presence. Not often has any one been held in such general affection, esteem and admiration, nor has appreciation even of a character so lofty, yet so amiable, been so universal in this or any other city, town or state. In Mrs. Preston's face and manner the grace

and beauty of a lovely youth are preserved in an old age even more beautiful.

Mr. Davie's mental characteristics and training have peculiarly and eminently fitted him for the prosecution of his chosen profession, and he is imbued with a cordial and sincere love of his work, which largely contributes to render it facile and thorough. An intellect unusually acute and discriminating enables him to employ, with precision and effect, the store of information gathered by constant and industrious research; and a very apt and pertinent power of illustration gives point and cogency to his argument. Faithful and untiring application and the most scrupulous attention to detail have characterized the preparation and conduct of his cases in the courts of Kentucky, as also in the Supreme Court of the United States, where, too, he has earned well merited reputation.

Mr. Davie has avoided political life, although tempting opportunities to enter it have been offered him, and notwithstanding his advice and active participation in political affairs have been often and urgently sought. He has doubtless been wise in refraining from such pursuits, for, although his versatile talents might have readily commanded success in the political arena, its habits and requirements would never have accorded with his tastes and inclinations. It is therefore well that he has devoted himself exclusively to a profession in all respects so agreeable to him, to which he himself is so perfectly suited and wherein he is always sure of ample reward.

Nevertheless, while he derives pleasure from his labors at the law, and they have brought him success and distinction, it is the opinion of those who know him best that had he so chosen he would have been more eminent in literature. He has essentially the literary spirit and instinct, and unquestionably genius capable of attaining high rank in the best departments of letters. Fugitive and casual as have been his literary efforts, they are unmistakably of the first order. His productions both in prose and verse exhibit an extraordinary literary facility and merit that will be at once acknowledged as sustaining favorable comparison with the best modern American compositions. It can be truly said of him as a writer that "the style is the man." His style is essentially characteristic, and a perfect reflection of an intellect fertile of ideas and a nature yet more full of warm, honest emotions. It is almost unrivalled, indeed, in its rich and fluent diction and its union of grace and force, while it is never marred or weakened by any coarseness or mediocrity. The rythmic ease and charm of his verse and its singular felicity of expression are best exhibited in his translations of the Odes of Horace, which have been commended by scholars and critics as among the most admirable and perfect of the oft-attempted reproductions of the exquisite originals.

Mr. Davie's extremely amiable temper, yet sincere and manly character, have made him hosts of friends, and no man has ever been more popular in Louisville. Socially he is, of course, a great and universal favorite. His manner is frank, cordial and sympathetic; his personal appearance attractive and well calculated to inspire confidence, and his conversation full of interest, thoughtful and suggestive, and sparkling with a wit that never wearies.

It is, however, the more inherent qualities of the man, the truth and fidelity of his nature, exceeding kindliness of disposition and manly charity and capacity for returning in double measure all friendly feeling shown himself, which have made George M. Davie so dear to those who have been nearest to him.

LORENZO H. NOBLE, lawyer and jurist, was born in Paris, Maine, son of Daniel and Hannah Noble, both of whom were born and reared in Norway, Maine. He was one of a patriarchal family of thirteen children, ten of whom were sons, and all of whom lived to maturity. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Knight, was of mixed English and Irish descent, and his father descended from an immigrant ancestor—Thomas Noble—who was born in England in 1632 and died in Massachusetts in 1704. His grandfather, Nathan Noble, who belonged to the fifth generation of the descendants of Thomas Noble, was born in Stockwater, Maine, in 1761, and died in Norway, in the same State, in 1827. For a hundred and fifty years or more, the family has been identified with the history of the "Pine Tree" State and its antecedent colony, and for considerably over two hundred years its annals have been a part of the history of New England. From these annals we glean the information that, while a fair proportion of the representatives of the family have become distinguished for their educational, professional and scientific attainments, they have generally been people of moderate means, fairly well educated, richly endowed with the common sense which is more to be desired than genius, and by instinct and training a religious people.

Coming of this sturdy stock, Lorenzo H. Noble may be said to have begun life under favorable auspices. He was physically, morally and intellectually healthy, grew up in an invigorating atmosphere and was not deprived of any of his natural vigor by the enervating influences of wealth. His father was a manufacturer of and dealer in furniture, and he was brought up to assist in the conduct of this business, attending school only a portion of each year in the town of Norway, where he spent all the years of his boyhood. In 1840 he left home and went first to Boston, Massachusetts, and came from there to Kentucky the same year. His ambition was at that time to acquire the means to complete a college course, and as he had a fair English education, his purpose was to engage in school teaching in Kentucky and thus to obtain the means necessary to his higher education. With only four dollars in his pocket he left Boston in the spring of 1840, and with a five franc piece as his only cash possession, he arrived at Maysville in September of that year, having made numerous stops on the way to replenish his resources by working at cabinet making, as the furniture trade was called in those days.

Within a week after he arrived at Maysville he was teaching near the town of Lewisburg, Kentucky. While teaching school he continued a process of self-education, and after a time began studying law with Hon. Richard H. Stanton of Maysville, distinguished as a lawyer, jurist and member of Congress. He was licensed to practice law by Judge Farrar of Mt. Sterling, and Judge Walker of Washington County, Kentucky, but finding himself, at that time, too short of funds to admit of his opening an office and waiting for clients, he started for Memphis, Tennessee, where he had been led to believe that he should find profitable employment as a teacher. On his way South he stopped at Louisville and here met a gentleman who induced him to go to New Haven, Kentucky, and open a school at that place. This proved to be a profitable venture and he not only gained local celebrity as an educator, but added materially to his financial resources. While teaching school at New Haven he married and about a year later went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he took a course in the Harvard Law School, under the famous Professors Greenleaf and Kent, and was graduated from that institution.

Immediately after his return to Kentucky he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and had practiced there about eight months when a fire destroyed the portion of the city in which his office was located, and with it his office, the little law library which he had gotten together and pretty much all his earthly possessions. At this time the cholera was raging violently in the city, and, left without means and with no prospect of business on account of the prevailing panic, he returned to Kentucky. Removing to Lebanon he took charge of a female seminary at that place and conducted it successfully for two or three years. At the end of that time he closed his school, and for a time afterward was engaged in the drug business, being elected first police judge of Lebanon about this time. As soon as he found himself in condition to do so he resumed the practice of law, and soon afterward was elected county judge of Marion County. He was next elected commonwealth's attorney for the term of six years, for the counties of Green, Taylor, Marion, Nelson, Washington, Mercer and Anderson, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office as successor to his law partner, Hon. Andrew Barnett. At the expiration of his term of service as commonwealth's attorney he removed to Louisville, where, after a time, he again became associated with his former partner, Mr. Barnett, who had preceded him to this city. This partnership continued until 1888, and altogether Mr. Noble and Mr. Barnett were professional associates and partners for nearly twenty-five years.

In 1888 the impairment of his wife's health prompted Judge Noble to remove to Colorado, and for three years thereafter he engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Trinidad, in that State. Returning to Louisville in 1891 he resumed practice here as a member of firm of Noble & Sherley, Mr. Swager Sherley, son of Thomas H. Sherley, being the junior member of the firm. He continued in active practice from that date until early in the year 1896, when he was appointed by Governor William O. Bradley, judge of the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, to succeed Judge W. L. Jackson, Jr., deceased. As lawyer and judge he has had a long and honorable career at the bar, and both his talents and his character as a man and a citizen command the respect of his professional brethren and the public of Louisville and of the state in which he has long resided. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church of which Rev. Dr. William Potts was pastor, when he was a resident of St. Louis, and has ever since been a staunch Presbyterian church-

Wm Mix.

man, officially connected with the church as ruling elder, both at Lebanon and at Louisville.

While teaching school in New Haven, Kentucky, he married Miss Alice Ann Hogue, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hogue, and sister of the late Rev. Aaron A. Hogue. Mrs. Noble is also a granddaughter of Captain John McMurtry, whose name stands second from the top on the military monument at Frankfort, Kentucky. The children born to Judge and Mrs. Noble have been Mary Chrisella Noble, who married Colonel Thomas E. Burns, and died in 1871; William Potts Noble, who married Ella Duval and died in 1874; Charles Hogue Noble, who married Fannie Beeler, and now lives near Louisville; Dan A. Noble, who married Anna Sutton, and is now living in San Antonio, Texas.

WILLIAM MIX, for many years an esteemed member of the Louisville bar, was born in Jefferson County, on a farm which now almost touches the southern city limits of Louisville, March 18, 1833, and died in this city October 30, 1894. He was the son of William Mix, who came to Kentucky from New Haven, Connecticut, and in early life was engaged in the wholesale queensware trade in Louisville, but in 1831 turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until his death in 1859. The elder William Mix was widely known as a successful and scientific farmer and as the propagator of certain choice varieties of fruits and vegetables. He took prominent part also in promoting exhibitions of farm products and was for many years secretary of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. His wife was Miss Catharine Snead before her marriage and she was a native of Jefferson County, the farm on which she was born and on which also her children were born having now been in possession of the family more than one hundred years. Her father, James Snead, came to Kentucky from the eastern shore of Maryland, crossing the mountains on horseback to Pittsburg and coming thence down the Ohio River by flat-boat. With him came his wife, who was born a Miss Ericson and came of a noted Maryland family, she being a lineal descendant—four generations removed—of a sister of Gustavus Erickson, of the House of Vasa, crowned king of Sweden, as Gustavus I, in 1523. To the same family belonged John Ericsson, the famous engineer who designed and built the ironclad "Monitor," at the beginning of the Civil War, and rendered many other important services to the United States Government. When James Snead and his family reached the falls of the Ohio River they made a landing, and the farm on which they settled at that early date was the farm on which William Mix, the subject of this sketch, was born. New Haven, Connecticut, the birthplace of his father, was the original seat of the Mix family in America. To that place its representatives came from Wales with the early New England colonists, and for generations they were noted mariners, some of them being extensively engaged in the East Indian trade. In the New Haven Colony Historical Records, Captain Ebenezer Mix is credited with having made the most successful voyages of his time to the Indian seas, and with being the principal ship owner of the place. Other records recount many thrilling adventures of these seafaring men of the Mix family, one of whom, early in the present century, fell a victim to the jealous rage of the queen of the Sandwich Islands. This, by the way, is an interesting historical incident, mention of which is not inappropriate in this connection. The king of the islands, ambitious to have his son educated in the United States, had arranged with Captain Mix to take him aboard his ship, and the ship was about to sail. To prevent the carrying out of this plan the queen induced the captain to partake of a poisoned dinner, and in a few hours he was dead.

Dr. Robert Mix, who was a surgeon on one of the vessels of the fleet which co-operated with General James Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759, also belonged to the New Haven family of that name, and William Mix was one of his lineal descendants. The mother of William Mix died when he was four years of age and he was reared under the loving care and guidance of his aunt, Miss Nancy Snead, a woman noted for the strength and beauty of her character, who did for him all that a mother could have done. After being fitted for a collegiate course in the schools of Louisville, he entered Wabash College of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was graduated from that college in the class of 1854. As a student he stood high among his classmates and was especially conspicuous as a talented and ready debater.

Returning to Louisville immediately after he had completed his college course, he began the study of law and was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1855. He then entered the office of Judge Henry Pirtle, and there obtained his first experience in active practice. He was later associated with Alexander Booth, a prominent old-time lawyer.

During the years 1862-63 he held the office of county attorney, and at a period in which he was called upon to deal with many vexatious questions, he discharged the duties of the office with signal ability. While he was a successful general practitioner and a good criminal lawyer, the criminal practice was not agreeable to him, and he gradually withdrew, in a large measure, from general practice and devoted himself mainly to real estate and insurance law, becoming recognized by his fellow-members of the bar as an authority on all questions pertaining to these subjects. His two sons—Davies and William Mix—were trained to the law, and in the summer of 1894 were taken into partnership with him, in the firm of William Mix & Sons, of which he was at the head until his death.

As a lawyer Mr. Mix was a capable, high-minded and honorable practitioner, and as a counsellor he was especially popular among business men, who not only valued his judgment, but had a high appreciation of his candor, his fairness and his practical methods of dealing with business propositions and adjusting business controversies. Brought into intimate relationship with the business interests of the city in his professional capacity, he became interested also in various corporations as stockholder and official, and had much to do with the conduct and management of their affairs. He was long president of the Oakland Plank Road Company, and a managing director of and attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky. When the Kentucky National Bank was organized—with Judge Bland Ballard as its president—Mr. Mix became one of the directors of the bank and served in that capacity for ten years thereafter. He was also a member of the Board of Trade and a member of the Commercial Club, always in close touch with the commercial, banking and other interests of the city, and ready at all times to contribute his full share to promote the progress and prosperity of Louisville.

His tenacity of purpose and strong will power were marked characteristics, which contributed in no small degree to the success which he achieved both at the bar and in business, but he was withal a most kindly man, possessed of much magnetism and a charming cordiality of manner, which won and retained friends under all circumstances. His home in the country was notable for its unstinted hospitality and for the number of those entertained by its owner. During the war three Federal regiments were stationed on the farm and in the immediate vicinity of his home, and many of the officers and men who wore the blue in those days cherish pleasant recollections of their visits to this hospitable farm house. Among the lasting friendships formed at that time by Mr. Mix was one with Justice Harlan, now of the United States Supreme Court, with whom he came near forming a law partnership in later years. The old farm house, which served as a sort of military headquarters and about which cluster many historical associations, is an interesting reminder of the war, and in the same vicinity may be seen the remnants of the forts and defenses hastily constructed by the Union forces, when the Confederate Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith were threatening Louisville in 1862. Mr. Mix was always greatly attached to the old homestead, which had been the scene of such thrilling events, and a peculiar charm attached to the hospitality extended to the friends who gathered around him there. His charity was as broad and generous as his hospitality, and during the later years of his life, many poor families were supported almost entirely by his bounty.

Always a close student of the Bible, Mr. Mix became noted locally as a ripe biblical scholar. His studies made him an orthodox churchman and a warm friend and supporter, as well as a member, of the Episcopal Church.

He married, in 1866, Alice Amelia Davies—daughter of David H. Davies, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Louisville—whose artistic tastes and accomplishments have given her great prominence in art circles. Her artistic talent manifested itself in her early childhood, and her parents encouraged it by giving her the best masters in drawing and painting. She received instruction at the noted French school of Madame Desreyaux, and some of her pictures have been painted at the Polytechnic Art School of this city. Much of her original work has been in flower studies, which have received unstinted praise, but her favorite work has been copying the old masters. In the perfect drawing and true sense of color and execution which have characterized her copies of such paintings as Guido Reni's masterpiece, the celebrated fresco of "Aurora," and J. G. Brown's realistic picture, "The First Cigar," she has shown rare artistic skill and talent. She has copied paintings of Gnercino, Cignani and many other eminent artists in such a mannar as to win the highest commendation of the art critics, and her executions of designs in wood carving have been hardly less notable accomplishments.

The surviving members of Mr. Mix's family are

Mrs. Mix and Davies, William, Elizabeth and Loraine Mix—three sons and one daughter. Davies and William have succeeded to the law practice of their father, and both stand high among the younger members of the Louisville bar. Davies Mix, the elder son, was for some years closely associated with his father in the conduct of the business of the office, and both he and his younger brother graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1893. The youngest of the sons, Loraine Mix, a graduate of the City High School, is now—1896—engaged in the study of law.

JUNIUS CALDWELL, lawyer, was next to the youngest of four brothers who achieved great professional distinction in Louisville and three of whom were for many years leading members of the bar. He was born March 2, 1820, in Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, son of William and Anne (Trabue) Caldwell, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of French Huguenot extraction. The parents of both his father and mother settled in Kentucky early in the history of the commonwealth, and his father was for forty years clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Adair County, and for more than fifty years clerk of the County Court of that county.

Junius Caldwell was educated in the schools of Adair County and later at Georgetown College, leaving college to succeed his father as clerk of the Circuit Court of Adair County, the latter having resigned that office at the end of forty years' service. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as clerk of the court in 1841 and continued to hold the office twenty years, declining a re-election at the end of that time. Like many of the foremost lawyers of Kentucky he studied law while filling the office of clerk of the Circuit Court, and the experience which he gained while serving in that capacity doubtless contributed largely to his success at the bar. He had served as a deputy in his father's office before he went to college, and under the careful training of that astute and capable court officer learned lessons of great value to him in later years.

In 1863—the year after his last term of service as Circuit Court clerk ended—he formed a law partnership with Judge James Garnett and began the practice of law at Columbia, the capital of Adair County, the town in which he had been born and brought up and in which he had served a score of years as a court officer. He continued to practice in Columbia until 1865, when he removed to Louisville and entered into a partnership with his elder brother, Colonel George Alfred Caldwell, and his younger brother, Isaac Caldwell, both of whom had gained a commanding position at the bar of this city. As a lawyer he was indefatigable in his study and researches, and never rested satisfied until he had exhausted every means of information in the preparation of his cases. He was one of the busiest lawyers at the bar, but his studious habits enabled him to indulge in a wide range of reading, and in this way he gained a broad general knowledge of literature and the sciences. He loved poetry, history and theological literature, and the Bible was his favorite study. Devout by nature, he united with the Baptist Church at Columbia in 1837, when he was seventeen years of age. When he removed to Louisville he became a member of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, and to the end of his life he was one of the faithful and zealous churchmen of that congregation. He was one of the deacons of the church for many years, a teacher in the Sunday School, and in every way used his means and influence to advance the cause of Christianity. He was always a Jeffersonian Democrat, but was too much absorbed in his professional labors to take an active interest in politics. He married Miss Henrietta Rochester—daughter of Charles H. and Mary Rochester, of Danville, Kentucky—in 1864, and is survived by his wife only, no children having been born of their union. He died in Louisville December 16, 1891.

WILLIAM RUMSEY KINNEY was born in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, on the 15th day of September, 1834. His father was John Kinney, son of Major John Kinney, of the Revolutionary Army, and one of the original founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Major Kinney is a hereditary member. His family on his father's side settled in this country at a very early day, one of his ancestors having founded the second oldest newspaper in the United States. It has descended from sire to son for generations, and is now owned by one of Major Kinney's second cousins. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Charles Rumsey, who became an exile because of his participation in the Battle of Culloden, and settled in Cecil County, in Maryland, he being the grandfather of Dr. Edward Rumsey, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. James Rumsey, who built, as it is claimed, the first steamboat in the United States, and ran it on the Potomac from Shepards-

town, in Virginia, was Major Kinney's great-uncle. Major Kinney was licensed to practice law on the 15th day of March, 1851, when sixteen years and six months old, by Judges Calhoon and Devereux, and from that time has been engaged in a large practice in the State of Kentucky, also being employed in cases in other States. In 1856 he was elector for the Second District on the Fillmore ticket. In 1860 he was assistant elector for the State at large on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was an ardent Union man during the war, enlisted in the army and was made major of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislature, and was made chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. While in the Legislature he introduced resolutions in favor of adopting the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and advocated them in a speech which attracted attention throughout the country, the speech being republished in many papers in the North and East. He has not been an office-seeker or office-holder, but when called to render any service to the State has always responded without hesitancy. In 1878, when Judge Burnett was killed by a mob in Breathitt County and the judge of the Circuit Court driven from the county, Governor McCreary requested him to go to Breathitt and conduct the prosecutions against the rioters. In response to that request he went to that county and remained there for about two months, indicting and prosecuting all who were connected or had to do with those riots. Subsequently he was requested by Governor Knott to go to Letcher County to conduct the prosecutions against the outlaws there. There had been no court held in that county for several years. He, with Judge William L. Jackson, Sr., went to Letcher County, without soldiers, conducted the court to a successful issue, trying every one whom they were commissioned to try, and convicted all except one. Upon his return home he was requested by Governor Knott to go to Rowan County, where similar troubles were existing, and did go, and performed the duties required of him to the satisfaction of Governor Knott. He has probably made more political speeches than almost any man now living while not an office-seeker himself, having taken part in every canvass in his own State since 1855; and in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Delaware, since the war, speaking frequently from two to three times a day, always to large audiences, and giving satisfaction to his party. He was elector for the State at large on the Cleveland ticket in 1892, and made chairman of the Electoral College of the State, being the oldest member and having received the largest vote of any member. He is still engaged in the practice of the law, being the senior member of the firm of Kinney, Gregory & Kinney in the city of Louisville.

He married Miss Fannie Allen, daughter of D. B. Allen, a leading merchant of Louisville, January 31, 1856. Six children were born of their union, five of whom are living. The children are Willis G., William A., Fannie and Mary Kinney and Mrs. Henry O. Gray. Mrs. Kinney died in 1890.

JAMES R. W. SMITH, a prominent attorney and acting judge of the Louisville City Court, was born in New Albany, Indiana, August 28, 1842. His father, Major Isaac P. Smith, was a native of Springfield, New Jersey, who removed to New Albany in 1835. He was an architect and builder, and was appointed architect and superintendent of construction of State Prison at Jeffersonville. He built the county jail and city hall in New Albany, and was architect and builder of many of the finest buildings of that city. During the Civil War he was quartermaster of the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment until the organization of the Seventeenth Army Corps, when he was detailed by General James B. McPherson as acting assistant quartermaster-general of transportation on General McPherson's staff, and served in that position until the death of General McPherson at Atlanta. After the war he held an important position in the quartermaster's department in Jeffersonville, until within a short time before his death, which occurred January 7, 1887, in the eightieth year of his age. Major Smith was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of New Albany for many years and a resident of the city for over fifty years. Abby H. (Campbell) Smith, mother of James R. W. Smith, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, and is now a resident of New Albany, greatly advanced in years; a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and a lady of education and refinement, beloved by a large circle of devoted friends, and noted for her deeds of charity.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in New Albany, attending the public schools and finishing his preparatory education in a celebrated academy of which Professor O. V. Tousley was principal. He then began the study of law in the office of Judge David W. LaFollette, and after reading with him for two years, went to the Cincinnati Law College and was graduated with the first honors of

his class, April 19, 1865. Since May 1st of the same year he has been a practitioner at the Louisville bar. He has represented the Eleventh Ward in the Louisville School Board a number of terms, beginning in 1876. In 1883 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years from the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising the Eighth and Twelfth wards inclusive. In this capacity Judge Smith distinguished himself as a man of ability and of the highest integrity, taking a very active part in all measures of importance, and not caring for a law committee, was made chairman of the Railroad Committee. He was State Senator during the memorable senatorial contest for a caucus nomination for United States Senator between Hon. John S. Williams and Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, and made a reputation as a man of firmness and individual opinion by refusing to change his vote from General Williams to Blackburn, though petitioned to do so by his constituents in an immense petition.

When the new city charter for Louisville was adopted providing that the judge of the Police Court should have a vacation during the months of July and August each year and authorizing the mayor to appoint a judge to preside during the absence of the judge of the court, Mayor Tyler appointed Judge Smith to this important position, which he filled with signal ability during the months of July and August, 1894 and 1895, and many times also in the absence of the regular judge. He demonstrated his fitness for the office by just and fearless rulings, and by an administration of the law without fear or favor for the protection of the people against crime, criminals and deeds of violence. The criminal was punished and crime suppressed, while justice was tempered with mercy to the youthful offenders or those guilty of a first offense or deserving mercy. The criminal and habitual law-breakers were very shy of the Police Court when Judge Smith was on the bench, and he made for himself a reputation as a criminal judge that is not confined to Louisville, but known and recognized throughout the country. The celebrated detective, William Pinkerton, when in Louisville, visited the Police Court and expressed the opinion that "Judge Smith was one of the best men for such a position he knew and that no thieves would come to the city with him on the bench."

He was married October 21st, 1869, to Anna E. Baldwin, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Smith is a graduate of Glendale Female College of Glendale, Ohio, and a lady of considerable literary ability. She is a member and president of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Covenant Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and member of the Ladies' Board of Managers of Presbyterian Orphan Asylum, and also corresponding secretary of the Synodical Missionary Society of Kentucky.

In politics Judge Smith is a Democrat, though of conservative tendencies, and has taken a prominent part in nearly every State and National contest since he came to Kentucky, his services being in demand in political campaigns. As a public speaker he has been a logician and argumentative speaker, or dealer in facts, instead of a rhetorician. He prefers the law to politics, and declined public positions in consular service or that would take him away from Louisville.

He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, both of his parents having been members of that faith for over fifty years. He is a member of no secret orders except the Louisville Lodge of Elks and Cherokee Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Louisville. He has always resided in one locality in the Eleventh Ward, in Louisville, and has been popular with the people, though fearless, outspoken and frank in his opinions.

WILLIAM P. D. BUSH, who has been a member of the Louisville bar since 1888 and a member of the Kentucky bar for a full half century and who has achieved distinction as a soldier and in public life as well as at the bar, was born March 14, 1823, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His father was Christopher Bush, a farmer of the highest respectability. The grandfather of W. P. D. Bush, who was also named Christopher, came from Holland and settled in Virginia about 1750. This immigrant ancestor served his adopted country as a soldier in the Revolutionary War and soon after the close of the Colonial struggle for independence came with Colonel John Hardin and other brave and adventurous spirits to Kentucky. He assisted in building a fort near Hardinsburg, and whilst living in that fort one of his eldest sons was killed by the Indians whilst he was out hunting for game. He afterwards removed to a fort near Elizabethtown, in Hardin County, and whilst living with his family in that fort Christopher Bush, the father of W. P. D. Bush, was born in 1790. Christopher Bush, Sr., raised a large family of children on his farm near Elizabethtown. One of his daughters, Sally Bush Johnson, became the second wife of

Thomas Lincoln, the father of President Abraham Lincoln, who was much indebted to her and affectionately devoted to her as his kind and affectionate step-mother. Christopher Bush, the father of W. P. D. Bush, also raised a large family of children. One of his daughters, Mary Ellen, became the wife and widow of the Hon. Martin H. Cofer, who, at the time of his death, was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

On a large farm owned by his father on Valley Creek, about four miles from Elizabethtown, W. P. D. Bush was born. His mother was Polly Goodin, a daughter of Isaac Goodin, a Revolutionary soldier —a farmer of high standing.

During his boyhood William P. D. Bush attended the country schools and his education was completed in the seminary of Elizabethtown under the preceptorship of Professor Robert Hewett, a justly-celebrated teacher and scholar. Soon after leaving the seminary he began teaching school and taught three terms in Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky. In 1845 he was appointed deputy clerk of the Hancock County and Circuit Courts and held that position nearly two years. During this time he completed the study of law, which he began while teaching school, and upon proper examination in the Circuit Court, was licensed to practice his profession in the courts of the Commonwealth in the year 1846. His professional career was interrupted at the outset by the declaration of war on the part of the United States Government against Mexico. He was one of a large number of young Kentuckians who promptly volunteered to take up arms in defense of the honor and dignity of our Government, and was mustered into the service as second lieutenant of the company, commanded by Captain Decius McCrcery, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John S. Williams, who still lives in the enjoymcnt of a green old age, and who has been known since the Mexican War as General "Cerro Gordo" Williams, on account of his conspicuous bravery at the battle of Cerro Gordo Heights. Judgc Bush remained in the service until the close of the Mexican War and then returned to Hancock County, Kentucky, where he again opened a law office. He soon acquired prominence at the bar and built up a large and lucrative practice. He servcd as county attorney of Hancock County for several years, and was also interested to a considerable extcnt in the purchase and sale of real estate and in the operation of coal mines. He lived on a farm containing more than eight hundred acres of land, which adjoined the town of Lewisport, from 1860 to 1867, and he is still the owner of three hundred acres of this land, including the old homestead. In 1853 he was elected representative in the Legislature from Hancock County as a Whig, and in 1861-1863 and 1865-1867 he represented the same county in the Legislature as a Democrat. He was serving in the Legislature in 1865 when the act repealing what was known as the "expatriation act" of 1861, was passed, and it is of interest to note in this connection that he was largely instrumental in placing the repealing act on thc statute books of Kentucky. Soon after the bill was passed and while it awaited the signature of Governor Bramlette, the Governor sent for Mr. Bush and informed him that he was inclined to veto this bill, and believed the Legislature should pass in its place a bill which would repeal the expatriation act as to all persons who had gone South, or into the Confederate Army, from Kentucky during the Civil War upon the condition that they should take an oath of allegiance to the general government and have such oath recorded in the clerk's office of the county in which they resided. To this Judge Bush replied that he had favored and voted for the repeal of the expatriation act, feeling that the war was over; that Kentuckians were and must remain upon terms of perfect equality as one people; that every resident of Kentucky, born anywhere in the United States, was legally a citizen of Kentucky, and that to require such as had espoused the cause of the South to take and have recorded an oath of allegiance would justly be construed as an attempt to humiliate them, and would perpetuate the animosities growing out of the war. Governor Bramlette listened attentively to his argument, admitted that he could not answer it, and on the day following approved the bill as it had been sent to him by the Lcgislature.

In 1868 Judge Bush was appointed reporter of decisions of the Kentucky Court of Appeals and held that office for twelve years thereafter. Fourteen volumes of the reports of the courts were compiled and published under his direction, and his work in this connection received the highest commendation of the bench and bar of the State. Removing with his family to Frankfort in 1868, he engaged in the practice of the law in the Capital City and remained there until 1888, and was retained in many important cases in the Court of Appeals. In the case of the Covington & Lexington Railroad Company vs. Bowler's heirs, involving the

title of the Covington & Lexington Railroad (reported in 9th Bush, 468), he was one of the counsel for appellant. In the celebrated case of Hardin County vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, decided by the Court of Appeals December 19, 1891, in which the county recovered about $275,000 in money and stock of the company, he was the chief counsel of the county for some years, and in each of the above-mentioned cases his fees amounted to over $30,000. Since his removal to Louisville he has continued in active practice in the courts of this city and the higher courts, although of late years his health has been impaired to some extent and he has been unable to devote as much time to professional work as formerly. At the present time he is devoting a large share of his attention to land and coal mining interests in different Kentucky counties.

An interesting experience, and one to which it is natural that he should recur with pride, was an interview which Judge Bush had with President Lincoln during the Civil War. Soon after the last draft of soldiers had been made in Kentucky, he went to Washington on his own account and as a private citizen and called the President's attention to the fact that while Kentucky had sent many men into the Union Army and many men into the Confederate Army, the names of all remained upon the military rolls, and the small number of men left at home was required to furnish the full quota of drafted men without making any allowance for these absentees. As a result, the draft bore heavily upon the few Kentuckians of military age who had remained at home, and was unjust to them and to the State of Kentucky. This presentation of facts appealed to the President to such an extent that he directed the discharge of all the men who had been drafted in Kentucky under the last call, placing the order in the hands of Judge Bush, by whom it was delivered in person to the commandant of the military department of Kentucky. This was an important service rendered to the State and to the large number of men who had been drafted into the military service at that time.

In addition to his prominence at the bar, Judge Bush has been well known throughout the State also as an editorial writer and newspaper publisher. For several years he was connected with the "Louisville Evening Ledger," as part owner of that paper, and for some time prior to 1876 he was sole owner of that ably edited and popular publication. He has been a stanch adherent to the Democratic faith since the dissolution of the old Whig party. At different times he has taken a prominent part in the conduct of State and national campaigns, and for several years was an active and influential member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

He married, in 1852, Miss Carrie V. Ghiselin, daughter of John D. Ghiselin, a prominent citizen of Norfolk, Virginia. Happily mated to a lady of congenial tastes, amiable disposition and superior intellectual attainments, his domestic life has been of an ideal character. He became a member of the Methodist Church South at Hawesville, Kentucky, in 1850, and has ever since been a worthy member of that church and in all respects an honest, upright, high-minded, Christian gentleman.

FONTAINE T. FOX, lawyer, was born June 10, 1836, in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, son of Fontaine T. and Eliza (Hunton) Fox. His father, who was prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, Commonwealth's Attorney and Circuit Judge, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1803, and died full of years and honors, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1887. His paternal grandparents, William and Sophia (Irvine) Fox, were both natives of Virginia, as were also his maternal grandparents, Thomas and Ann Hill (Bell) Hunton. His mother was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, in 1810, and is still living in Danville, Kentucky.

Fontaine T. Fox, of the Louisville bar, received his academic training at Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1855. For a time after leaving college he taught school in Boyle and Shelby counties, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar. During the Civil War he lived at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and in 1866 came to Louisville, where he has since been engaged in successful practice. During the years 1869-70 he served as a member of the Louisville Board of Aldermen. He was Assistant City Attorney in 1870-71-72, and Vice Chancellor of the Jefferson Circuit Court in 1878. Reared a Democrat, believing in a strict construction of the Constitution, and in sympathy with the Democratic party on National questions which have been at issue between the two great political parties of the country within the past twenty-five years, he has taken independent action on State and local issues in some instances, and has labored with especial zeal to bring about prohibition of the traffic

in intoxicating liquors. In 1885 he was the candidate of the Prohibition party for State Treasurer of Kentucky, receiving thirty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five votes for that office, that being the largest number of votes ever cast for a Prohibition candidate for any office in any State of the Union. In 1887 he was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky on the same ticket, and again received a vote which was flatteringly large compared with the votes cast for Prohibition candidates in other States.

Judge Fox is the author of a legal work entitled "The Law of Warranty in the Fire Insurance Contract," and of a literary work entitled "The Woman Suffrage Movement in the United States: A Study by a Lawyer." He is a member of Warren Memorial Church, and in his adherence to the Presbyterian faith has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, successive generations of which have been Presbyterians for more than two hundred years. His father was a lineal descendant of a Covenanter and a Huguenot, and his mother is a direct descendant of an English Non-conformist minister.

In 1882 Judge Fox married Miss Mary Barton, daughter of Professor S. B. Barton, of Louisville, Kentucky.

WILLIAM T. HAGGIN, lawyer, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, October 5, 1817, son of John and Mary (Respass) Haggin, and died in Louisville in 1862. His father was a prosperous farmer of central Kentucky, and a brother to James Haggin, of Frankfort, who was in his time one of the most noted lawyers in the State and also a prominent politician.

William T. Haggin came to Louisville in his youth and studied law in the office of Terah T. Haggin, another brother of his father and a lawyer of fine attainments. He was admitted to the bar when George N. Bibb was Chancellor and John J. Marshall Circuit Judge. Having thoroughly mastered all the legal points of his cause and thoroughly familiarized himself with the somewhat complex rules of the Chancery Court, his early appearance in the courts attracted to him the attention of older members of the bar and excited favorable comment. Young as he was in practice, he seemed to know exactly when and how to obtain what his client might be entitled to, and was never treated with the apparent rudeness sometimes characteristic of Chancellor Bibb's intercourse with older members of the bar. His success as a practitioner in the Chancery Court was especially marked, and before many years had elapsed he had built up a large general practice. At a later date he became the law partner of Alfred Harris, and in addition to a varied local practice this firm obtained a large collection business from Eastern merchants.

Mr. Haggin was not only a capable lawyer, but a man whose integrity of purpose and his fidelity to duty strongly attached to him those who had business or professional relations with him. Once his client, they continued to seek his services when occasion required, having in him that implicit confidence which is begotten by fair dealing and efficient professional services. In politics he was a Democrat when the Whig and Democratic parties were the two great parties of the country. At one time in his early life he was the candidate of his party for representative in the Legislature, but all Louisville was then intensely anti-Democratic and he was defeated. Afterward he became a member of the American party and was elected to the State Senate, but his taste for public life was soon satisfied. He married, in 1851, Susan Elizabeth Brent, of Paris, Kentucky. Mrs. Haggin was the daughter of Thomas J. Brent, prominent as a banker in Paris and one of the early settlers of Bourbon County. Of six children born to their union three are now living. Mary D. Haggin, who married Lucien B. Quigley, and Elizabeth A. Haggin, who married Louis Stewart, reside in Louisville. Susan Brent Haggin, who married Horace C. Prince, resides in Savannah, Georgia.

WILLIAM L. JACKSON, lawyer and jurist, was born at St. Mary's, Pleasant County, Virginia, August 12, 1854, and died in Louisville, December 29, 1895. He was the son of General William L. Jackson, who belonged to a distinguished Virginia family, served as Lieutenant-Governor of the Old Dominion, commanded a brigade in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, achieved distinction as a practicing lawyer and member of the judiciary, both in Virginia and Kentucky, and who was, at the time of his son's birth, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Virginia. At the beginning of the Civil War the family passed through the military lines and came to Louisville—where the husband and father joined them after the struggle ended—and the son, then but seven years of age, grew up in the city in which he was later to become so conspicuous as a citizen and public servant.

Wm. L. Jackson

His education was obtained in the public schools and completed at the Male High School, from which he graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1874. Immediately after his graduation from the High School he began the study of law under the preceptorship of his father, and at the same time attended the lecture courses of the law department of the University of Louisville, being graduated from the University in the class of 1876. After his graduation from the Law School he took a short special course at the University of Virginia, and then returned to Louisville, ready to begin active professional work as a lawyer. He had inherited from his father a love of the law and many of the distinctive traits of character which had made the elder Jackson a sound lawyer and an able jurist, and, having prepared himself thoroughly for professional work, began his career at the bar under favorable auspices. Becoming senior member of the firm of Jackson & Phelps, he soon established himself in successful practice, commanding the confidence of the public and enjoying a large share of personal popularity from the start. In 1881 he was elected to the Legislature, and at the close of his first term was twice re-elected, his majority in each election being emphatic testimonials of a popular appreciation of his ability and worth. While he was serving as a member of the Legislature, J. T. O'Neal became associated with him in practice, the style of the firm thus organized being changed to O'Neal, Jackson & Phelps.

His father—who was then serving as Judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County—died in 1890, and almost immediately thereafter the suggestion that the son should succeed to the honorable position thus left vacant came from many members of the bar. Hon. Asher G. Caruth, then a member of Congress, came from Washington to attend the funeral of Judge Jackson, Sr., and was one of the first to call attention to the son's fitness to wear the mantle of the father. There seemed to be a consonance of opinion among the members of the bar on this subject, and William L. Jackson, Jr., yielded to the solicitation of his friends and accepted the Judgeship. When the time came for an election, Judge Jackson was returned to the bench without opposition, so ably and impartially had he discharged his judicial duties in the interim. As a Criminal Court Judge, his duties were necessarily arduous and his ambition to serve the public faithfully and efficiently made Judge Jackson a hard worker.

He had a profound appreciation of the responsibilities which devolved upon him and labored conscientiously and assiduously to discharge every obligation to both litigants and lawyers. His health broke down under the strain of too constant application and, although he struggled heroically to regain it, the end came while he was still in the morning of life. His death robbed the bench of a just, pure-minded and able jurist, and the bar of Louisville of one who had done honor to his calling. In the resolutions formally adopted by the bar and spread upon the Court records, occurs this paragraph: "In his death, the City of Louisville and the State of Kentucky have lost a citizen and a judge, whose heart was filled to overflowing with an affectionate regard for his people and his State; and the poor and afflicted of the commonwealth have suffered the loss of a benefactor and friend, who has healed for them many a wound and who has made the path of many a burdened one easier to travel." This was the testimony of men who had been most intimately associated with him, who had taken note of him as he came and went among the people, and who had personal knowledge of his high character and noble manhood. Other tributes were paid, on the same occasion, to his modest demeanor, his usefulness, the purity of his public and private life, his innate love of right and justice, his just judgments, and his devotion to duty when borne down by the physical infirmities of his later life. Seldom, indeed, has the death of a member of the Louisville bar caused more profound sorrow among his associates, all of whom admired his talents and character, loved him as a man, and honor his memory.

Much might be added concerning the proceedings of the bar at this memorial meeting, but lack of space forbids the incorporation into an historic sketch of this character of extended eulogies. In a beautiful and touching tribute to his memory, uttered by one who had known him most intimately from boyhood up, we find, however, a summing up of his virtues and distinguishing characteristics which may fitly close this sketch. Said this speaker, a distinguished member of the bar:

"Believing in the omnipotence of the Ruler of the Universe, I am ready to confess that he may hereafter make for this world a better man, yet reverently and calmly I avow to you that as yet the Maker has ne'er made and placed amongst us a nobler, purer, better man than was William L. Jackson. As a boy, he was my neighbor, my playmate and

schoolmate, and whether in the schoolroom or on the playground he was the same kind, popular, generous being that you have known. In his studies and in his play he was distinctively a leader; a boy who seemed born to lead his associates; a boy who had about him a certain something which made others look up to him and made them admire and love him. As a citizen he so carried himself amongst his friends and associates and before the people generally that they learned to love him and to know him as a man who had naught but good in his nature and who would rather serve a troubled or afflicted neighbor, who would rather ease the pain of some troubled friend or supply the want of some needy acquaintance than to win a crown for himself. If we could but know the truth, there are in this community many, many homes wherein his name has been mentioned in prayer and has been blessed and is revered as the name of a friend of the friendless. He made no proclamation of his kindly deeds on the street corners, nor did the noisy trumpet of applause herald the fact when some wound had been healed or some needy one been relieved. His was a benevolence 'which droppeth like the gentle dew from Heaven in the stillness of the night when there is no eye to witness it save that of the All-Good Father, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift.' His practice of charity and his distribution of kindly deeds 'was less conspicuous even than the gentle shower which paints a rainbow of beauty as it falls.'

"It was my good fortune to be associated with him in the practice of our profession when we had just begun our career and to continue with him as his close friend and his partner and associate up to the time when he was honored by this people with a judgeship. I need not tell you, my brothers, of the good traits and the upright bearing of this man. You knew him well. Yet I have seen him and known him at times which would try a man's heart; I have seen him in hours of trouble, of affliction, of adversity and success, and I bear witness now that all the while he was the same courageous, kindly, upright gentleman that you knew. No client ever had a warmer or more interested advocate than he; no friend ever gave to him a confidence that was not well bestowed.

"I have seen and known him well in his home life. No woman was ever blessed with a more tender, more considerate or affectionate husband than was his wife. No father and mother e'er had a son so full of promise and hope or one who brought to their hearts more of real comfort and joy than did his parents. His devotion to his father and mother was beautiful to behold. The family tie to him meant much and he gave his love in abundance, and that, too, in a practical way, to all his family. He loved his home and found there a joy which sweetened his life and wiped away whatever of care and trouble he found in the outer world. In speaking of home, I once heard him refer in a tender way to that old legend which comes from somewhere in the faraway East which says, 'that when the end of the world had come and when the gates of Heaven were opened and the floods descended, when every creature was rushing hither and thither in the mad attempt to find refuge, that an angel from Heaven came to earth and plucked from Eden's choicest bower her choicest rose, and, pinning it to her bosom, bore it away to Heaven.' And the legend says 'that the fragrance of that rose has been kept through all ages, and that even yet it is given to man to at some time in his life inhale its sweetness.' He declared that he believed that the occasions when it was given to him to enjoy the fragrance of that angel rose were the hours which he spent in the sanctity of his home.

"No better citizen, no truer friend e'er lived amongst us than he. But, alas! he's gone, and we who loved him can but cast upon his bier a garland of tender remembrance. His faults we have written upon the sands; his virtues we shall inscribe upon the everlasting tablets of love and memory."

Brought up an Episcopalian, he lived and died a worthy churchman, his membership being in Calvary Church. He is survived by his wife—Miss Effie E. Brown, of New Orleans, Louisiana, before her marriage—and a daughter, Fannie M. Jackson.

HORATIO W. BRUCE, distinguished as a lawyer, jurist and public man, was born February 22, 1830, near Vanceburg, Lewis County, Kentucky, and belongs to the fourth generation in America of a family whose Scotch origin is apparent in the name. His great-grandfather was a Scotch merchant who settled in Virginia some time before the middle of the last century, and his grandfather, John Bruce, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1748. John Bruce, who married a daughter of Henry Clay, Jr., of Mecklenberg County, Virginia, and who was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, died in Garrard County in 1827, and his son, Alexander, the father of Judge Horatio W. Bruce, was born in that county in 1796. Alexander Bruce

married Amanda Bragg, also a native of Kentucky, who was of English extraction and Virginia parentage, and Judge Bruce was one of the children born of this union. The elder Bruce was a lawyer, farmer, merchant and mill owner, who represented Lewis County in the Kentucky Legislature at the session of 1825-26 as an "Old Court Man." Just thirty years later the son represented Fleming County in the same Legislature as a member of the American party.

Judge Bruce obtained his academic education in private and subscription schools of Lewis County, and Manchester, Ohio, and, although later in life he held a collegiate professorship for several years, he was never himself an attendant at a public school, college or university. His studies were not, however, confined to such as received his attention in the schools—which included the higher mathematics and Latin—but extended over a much broader field, in which he labored to a considerable extent without the aid of the "living teacher." When in his sixteenth year he became a salesman, book-keeper, etc., in a general store in Vanceburg, and was employed several years in that capacity. In 1849 and 1850 he also taught two terms of school—one in Vanceburg and the other at Quick's Run. He was studious by nature, and while employed in these capacities, he applied himself diligently to the acquisition of useful knowledge, his design being to fit himself for the profession in which he has since achieved signal distinction. He began reading law in Lewis County and completed his studies under the preceptorship of Hon. Leander M. Cox, of Flemingsburg, a very able lawyer and a man of varied and extensive erudition.

In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Fleming County. The same year he was appointed examiner for Fleming County—when the office was first created in the civil code of practice—that being the first office he had ever held. He was soon afterward elected a trustee of the common schools in the Flemingsburg district, and in 1855 was sent to the Legislature. In 1856 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mason, Lewis, Greenup, Rowan, Fleming and Nicholas. This office he held until early in 1859, when he resigned on account of his having removed to Louisville in December, 1858.

After his coming to this city he was associated with General Ben Hardin Helm in the practice of law until the beginning of the Civil War. The war terminated this association and severed, for a time, his connection with the Louisville bar. Born and brought up a Whig, politically, he became an active, working member of that party in his young manhood, and made his first political speeches in favor of Scott and Graham, the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President respectively, in 1852. When that party ceased to exist he became a member of the American party, and, as already stated, was sent to the Legislature by that party. In the presidential campaigning of 1860 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket, but after that allied himself with the State's Rights party, being its candidate for Congress in the Louisville district at the special election held in June, 1861.

When the Southern States determined to secede from the Union he found himself in full sympathy with the movement and was a member of the Southern Conference held at Russelville, Kentucky, from the 29th to the 31st of October, 1861, and of the Sovereignty Convention, which met at the same place on the 18th of the following November, pursuant to a call issued by the conference. That convention, it will be remembered, adopted—in connection with a preamble giving reasons therefor—the following ordinance: "Therefore, Be it Resolved, That we do hereby forever sever our connection with the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people, we do hereby declare Kentucky to be a free and independent State, clothed with all power to fix her own destiny and to secure her own rights and liberties." The convention also adopted a constitution and established a provisional government for the State, with which Judge Bruce was connected until 1862 as a member of the Legislative Council. In 1862, Kentucky having been admitted by the Confederate Congress as a member of the Confederacy and authorized to send twelve members to the Confederate House of Representatives, Judge Bruce was elected to and served in that body until it was dissolved by the fortunes of war.

At the close of the war he returned to Louisville and resumed the practice of law as head of the firm of Bruce & Russell. In 1868 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt, and in 1873 he became chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court by appointment. He was soon afterward elected to that office to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1874 was re-elected for a full term of six years. In March of 1880 he

resigned the chancellorship to return to the practice of his profession, accepting, at that time, the attorneyship of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which he has ever since retained, succeeding Judge Russell Houston as chief attorney of the company after the latter's death. For eight years he held a professorship in the law department of the University of Louisville and contributed his full share toward establishing its high reputation as a law school.

As general practitioner and jurist he enjoyed a high standing at the Louisville bar, and as legal counselor of the great corporation with which he has been so long connected, he stands equally high among Western and Southern corporation lawyers. His entire life has been devoted to his profession and to the public duties he has been called upon to perform, and having been a close student of the law—"a jealous mistress"—he has had little time to devote to public enterprises in any other than a professional capacity. He was married, in 1856, to Elizabeth Barbour Helm, who was a daughter of John L. Helm—of "Helm Place," Hardin County—and Lucinda Barbour Helm. Two sons and three daughters are the living children of Judge and Mrs. Bruce.

JAMES P. HELM, who has been a member of the Louisville bar since 1871, was born January 7, 1850, at "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, son of Hon. John L. and Lucinda Barbour (Hardin) Helm. Those familiar with the history of Kentucky know how conspicuous a part the Helm, Hardin, Barbour, Pope and LaRue families bore in laying the foundations of the commonwealth, and there is a commingling of all these strains of blood in the veins of the accomplished Louisville lawyer now rounding out a quarter of a century of continuous and successful professional labor.

His great-grandfather, Thomas Helm, immigrated to Kentucky from Prince William County, Virginia, in 1782, and first settled on the site of Louisville with William Pope and Henry Floyd, who accompanied him from Virginia. A year later he removed to what has since been known as "Helm Place," a mile and a quarter from Elizabethtown, and erected a fort there to protect himself against the Indians. He married Jenny Pope, who was a near relative of the Popes who had settled at Louisville, and one of their sons was George Helm, who, in 1801, married Rebecca LaRue, born in Frederick County, Virginia. Her parents also settled in Kentucky long before it became a State. John L. Helm was one of the sons born of this union, and through his marriage to Lucinda Barbour Hardin—a daughter of the great pioneer lawyer, Ben Hardin—the Barbour and Hardin strains of blood were handed down to his descendants. Ambrose Barbour, the grandfather of Mrs. Helm, who immigrated to Kentucky at an early date, was a son of James Barbour, one of the first vestrymen of St. Mark's Parish, in Culpeper County, Virginia, and the progenitor of a very distinguished Virginia family. The Hardins were seated originally in Virginia, and in the French and Indian wars and the campaigns against the Indians which followed, the name appears frequently in the military and other historical records. John Hardin recruited a company of sharpshooters and joined the Continental Army as a second lieutenant at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and being soon after promoted and assigned to the rifle corps of General Daniel Morgan, served with that command until 1779. He came to Kentucky first in 1780, and in 1786 removed his family hither. From that time until he met his death at the hands of the Indians, not far from Fort Defiance, in 1792, Colonel John Hardin was a leader among the gallant spirits who wrested a vast territory from the savages and opened the way for the westward march of American civilization. From the day that they first set foot on the soil of Kentucky, down to the present time, the members of this family have been noted for high courage and broad intellectuality, and descent from such ancestors can not be regarded otherwise than as a rich heritage.

John L. Helm, the father of James P. Helm, was one of the most prominent men of his generation, and "in practical usefulness in the development of the material resources of Kentucky," says Thomas M. Green, in his "Historic Families of Kentucky," "was surpassed by no other man." The same author says: "John L. Helm preferred to devote his attention to the material interests of the people and of the commonwealth, rather than to the discussion of National issues. Eleven times he was elected from Hardin County to the House of Representatives, his terms of service extending from 1826 to 1843, and five times was chosen speaker of that body. He was elected to the Senate in 1844-48. During the time he was in the Legislature the system of internal improvements was commenced and prosecuted; the turnpikes built, which preceded the railroads, and the slack-water navigation pushed

forward; the Louisville & Lexington Railroad constructed—all by the aid of the State. Of all these measures, which added greatly to the wealth of Kentucky, Mr. Helm was an earnest, an influential and sagacious advocate. His services to the State in shaping the laws and devising the means for meeting the large expenditures incurred, in creating the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and providing for the extinguishment of the large debt entailed by this wise policy, were highly important." In 1849 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with John J. Crittenden, and when Mr. Crittenden resigned to become attorney general in President Fillmore's cabinet, Mr. Helm filled out the unexpired term of the Governorship. For some years afterward he was president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and was one of the leading spirits, if not the master spirit, in carrying forward the construction of the line of railway which renders so much of the South tributary to Louisville. In 1865 he was again elected to the State Senate, and in 1867 was elected Governor of the commonwealth, but died five days after his inauguration.

James P. Helm was one of the younger sons of this remarkable man. After finishing his academic course of study he matriculated in the Law University of Louisville and was graduated from the Law School in the class of 1870. Immediately afterward he began the practice of law at Elizabethtown, his old home, but a year later he removed to Louisville and formed a partnership with Samuel Russell. This association and co-partnership continued until 1884, when it was dissolved by Mr. Russell's retirement from practice. Mr. Helm then associated with himself his nephew, Mr. Helm Bruce, son of Judge Horatio W. Bruce, and this association has continued up to the present time, the firm being recognized by the bar of Kentucky as one of the ablest law firms in the State.

Since he entered upon the practice of law he has devoted all his time and attention to his profession, and has been identified with a vast amount of important litigation. He has been one of the leading corporation lawyers of the city, in the larger sense, and has devoted himself assiduously and with great success to corporation and commercial law. While not what is called the corporation attorney of the L. & N. Railroad, he frequently appears in important cases for the road, both in the lower and Appellate courts. He is known for the careful preparation of his cases, being thorough in marshaling his evidence and exact in the statement of his case. To this he adds a pleasing address, a forcible delivery and a winning courtesy to both bench and bar. To both his associates and opponents in a case he is civility itself, and at the opening of a suit in court his bearing to the opposing counsel reminds one of the suavity and high-toned courtesy of a mailed knight, cordially saluting his antagonist, against whose breast his spear is soon to impinge in the clash of the tournament. When well into it he knows how to give as well as receive blows, and will face any peril for his client or the right. But such is his firm adherence to his cause and so little does his ardor partake of personality that his conflicts at the bar have no sting and make no estrangements. Public life has had for him no allurements, and his activity in politics has consisted mainly in the championship of Jeffersonian Democracy and the advocacy of free trade and a sound currency as cardinal principles of the Democratic faith.

He married, in 1874, Miss Pattie A. Kennedy, who was born and reared in Jefferson County, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

JAMES STOCKTON RAY, lawyer, was born near Edmunton, Kentucky, November 19, 1846, son of Presley S. and Brady (Stockton) Ray, his descent being from Maryland and Virginia ancestry. He was educated at Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in the class of 1867. Immediately after leaving college he studied law at Columbia, Kentucky, under the preceptorship of Judge James Garnett, and in 1870 was licensed to practice by Circuit Judges T. T. Alexander and Fontaine T. Fox. He began the practice of his profession at Springfield, Kentucky, and remained there until 1875, when he removed to Louisville. In 1874 he was appointed Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court for Washington County, and held that office until he removed to Louisville. He was in active and successful practice in this city from that time until 1888, at which time he abandoned the practice to give attention to private business interests. Becoming president of the Pine Mountain Coal & Iron Company, he continued at the head of that corporation until 1891, when the company sold its lands and mines to the Southern Land & Improvement Company, a Kentucky corporation, in which the largest shareholders were Minneapolis, Minnesota, capitalists.

When he retired from the management of the land and coal company he did not resume the prac-

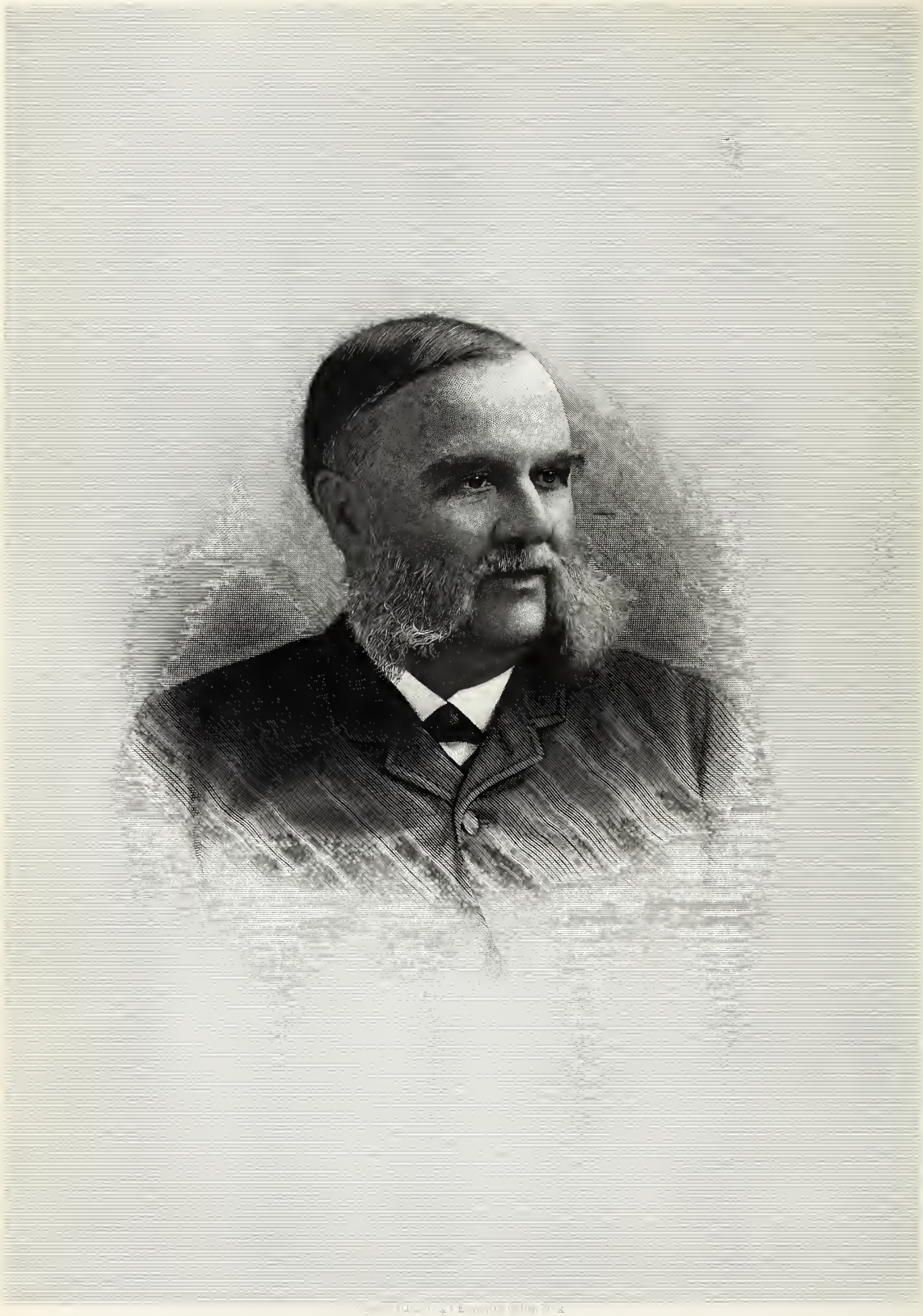
tice of law, but retired to a farm in Jefferson County, on which he has since continued to reside. His only active connection with city interests since that time has grown out of his appointment as receiver of the Columbian Fire Insurance Company of America, which failed in 1894. He was appointed receiver of this corporation by the Circuit Court of Jefferson County in July of 1895, and has since been engaged in winding up its affairs. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is a Presbyterian churchman, a member of Falls City Lodge No. 376 of Master Masons, and of DeMolay Commandery No. 12 of Knights Templar.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Susannah Starling Davidson, daughter of Edward L. and Cameron (Stites) Davidson, now of Louisville, but formerly of Springfield, Kentucky. His wife died in 1887, and of six children born to them three sons are now living.

EDMUND FRANCIS TRABUE, lawyer, son of Stephen Fitz James and Alice Elizabeth (Berry) Trabue, was born at "Weehawken," his father's residence in Franklin County, Kentucky, March 25, 1855. His father, who in his seventy-fifth year is still hale and vigorous, was the son of Chastine H. Trabue, descended from a Huguenot family which early settled in Virginia, whose father and all of the family able to bear arms were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and their descendants in the War of 1812. His grandmother, Elizabeth Trabue, was the daughter of James Trabue, commissary under George Rogers Clark in his Illinois campaign. The Trabue family came to Kentucky in 1783, some of them settling in Woodford County, from which branch the subject of this sketch is descended; others settling in Adair County, from which the late James Trabue, of Louisville, and Colonel Robert P. Trabue, of the Fourth Confederate Regiment, were descended. Stephen Fitz James Trabue was a graduate of law in Transylvania University and has long been prominent in central Kentucky as a lawyer and politician, having, in 1847, 1849 and 1872, run as an independent candidate for Congress, being defeated in 1849 by Charles S. Morehead, the Whig nominee, afterwards governor, by only sixty-seven votes. His wife, Alice Elizabeth Berry, was the daughter of Edmund T. and Sarah Frances Berry, a lady of every womanly virtue and strong, cultivated mind.

Edmund Francis Trabue received his early education in neighborhood schools and at the Kentucky High School, an incorporated college at Frankfort, Kentucky, of which E. M. Murch and J. W. Dodd were at different times principals. From this institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in June, 1874. He then entered the Law School of the University of Louisville, and received the degree of LL. B., in March, 1875. In the same year he was admitted to practice by the Court of Appeals, and in December of that year he moved to Louisville, where he has since followed his profession. After several years of practice he took the summer law course under Professor John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia. Mr. Trabue early attained a good position at the Louisville bar, and has devoted himself largely to the department of corporation law. This has led to his practice largely in the Federal Courts in this and other States. In the Supreme Court of the United States he was admitted to practice October 15, 1883. In 1881, when twenty-six years of age, he was engaged in the railroad express cases at Indianapolis before Judges Harlan and Gresham, associated with such veterans as Hendricks, of Indianapolis, and Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville. He has been counsel for many large corporations, such as the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company; the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company; the Illinois Central Railroad Company; the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and others. In 1890 he was counsel in the Louisville Bridge Company-Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Ohio & Mississippi litigation before Judge Gresham, at Indianapolis. These recitals indicate the bent of Mr. Trabue's well-trained legal mind. With more than twenty years' experience at the Louisville bar, he is regarded as one of the best-equipped attorneys in his special field of practice.

He is a member of the law firm of Pirtle & Trabue. In 1893, when Judge Howell S. Jackson of the judicial circuit embracing Kentucky was promoted to the Supreme bench, Mr. Trabue was strongly endorsed and recommended as his successor by the judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Court of Kentucky, by his preceptor, Hon. John B. Minor, of the University of Virginia, and by many prominent lawyers of Kentucky and other States, with whom he had been associated in important cases. Mr. Trabue is a liberal Democrat in his political association, but he has never been a candidate for elective office, nor has he ever been diverted from his profession by active participation in political affairs. He was reared in the Episcopal Church,



John C. Bullitt

having been baptized in Ascension Church, Frankfort, Kentucky, by Rev. John N. Norton. By marriage he is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

On the 1st of October, 1883, he was married to Miss Carrie Cochran, daughter of Gavin H. and Lucinda (Wilson) Cochran, of Louisville, and a woman of the very highest order of intellect and attainments. They have one child living, Lucinda Cochran Trabue.

JOHN C. BULLITT, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, distinguished as a jurist, statesman and man of practical business affairs, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 10, 1824. He comes of a stock sturdy in mental as well as physical strength. The paternal ancestor of the family in America was Benjamin Bullett, a French Huguenot, who, with others, fled from the historic Province of Languedoc, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to escape the persecutions that followed during the troublous days when France was the bloodiest ground in all Europe. His father was William C. Bullitt, and his mother Mildred Ann Fry, the daughter of Joshua Fry, who came to Kentucky in 1788, and was the grandson of Joshua Fry, who was, at the time of his death, in 1754, in command of the Colonial troops, and was succeeded by George Washington, then his lieutenant-colonel. His paternal grandfather, Alexander S. Bullitt, removed to Kentucky about 1783 and was president of the convention which framed the first constitution of the State; his father, William Christian Bullitt, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, which framed the third State constitution, while other members of the family were noted for their distinguished services to the State.

John C. Bullitt spent his boyhood days in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was educated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution at the age of eighteen, carrying off the honors of his class. A natural taste for the law led him to its study, and he took a three years' course at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky. Immediately upon attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Kentucky, and in September of that year removed to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he began the practice of the profession in which he has proven an ornament and an ennobling influence from that day to this.

In 1849, Mr. Bullitt, having determined to seek a broader field, removed to the city of Philadelphia, whose bar was then graced by famous lawyers whose names have passed into history as the giants of their profession. He was then twenty-five years of age, and his first important case was in taking charge of the assets of the Schuylkill Bank, an institution which had been decreed to the Bank of Kentucky to make good the losses of the latter by reason of the overissue of their stock by the cashier of the former bank. Virgil McKnight, the president of the Bank of Kentucky, had implicit confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. Bullitt, and felt sure that, while quite a young man to entrust with such a responsibility, his judgment was ripe beyond his years. And so it proved. The property consisted of bonds, stocks, real estate in Philadelphia, and coal lands in Schuylkill County. The young lawyer conducted the sale of these assets with rare skill. Everything was left to his judgment, and he proved his business ability and lawyer-like tact to his clients by securing or paying to them the sum of $900,000. This gave him a deserved reputation, and business men and bankers who had litigation to look after eagerly sought his services.

It was about this time that Mr. Bullitt began to take an active interest in politics. He was educated a Whig and was an ardent supporter of the doctrines of Henry Clay. In the political agitation which ensued in the year 1850, growing out of the admission of Texas and the organization of the Territories acquired from Mexico, he sustained Mr. Clay in his celebrated compromise resolutions and made his first appearance as a speaker before a monster mass-meeting held in Philadelphia by the friends of that statesman, in which he distinguished himself and made a permanent reputation as an orator. When the Whig party was dissolved, Mr. Bullitt became a Democrat and was as courageous in the maintenance of his views as he had previously been with every question with which he had had to deal. While he opposed secession, he opposed the extreme views taken by the Republican party, and held that the Civil War was precipitated more by the blind enthusiasm of contending factions than by any other cause. In an opinion given in 1862 on the "Habeas Corpus" controversy, he displayed especial argumentative powers in response to an argument by the late Horace Binney. This was entitled "A Review of Mr. Binney's Pamphlet on the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Under the Constitution," and was acknowledged by lawyers in general, and Mr. Binney in particular, as a masterpiece of controversial logic. His legal practice

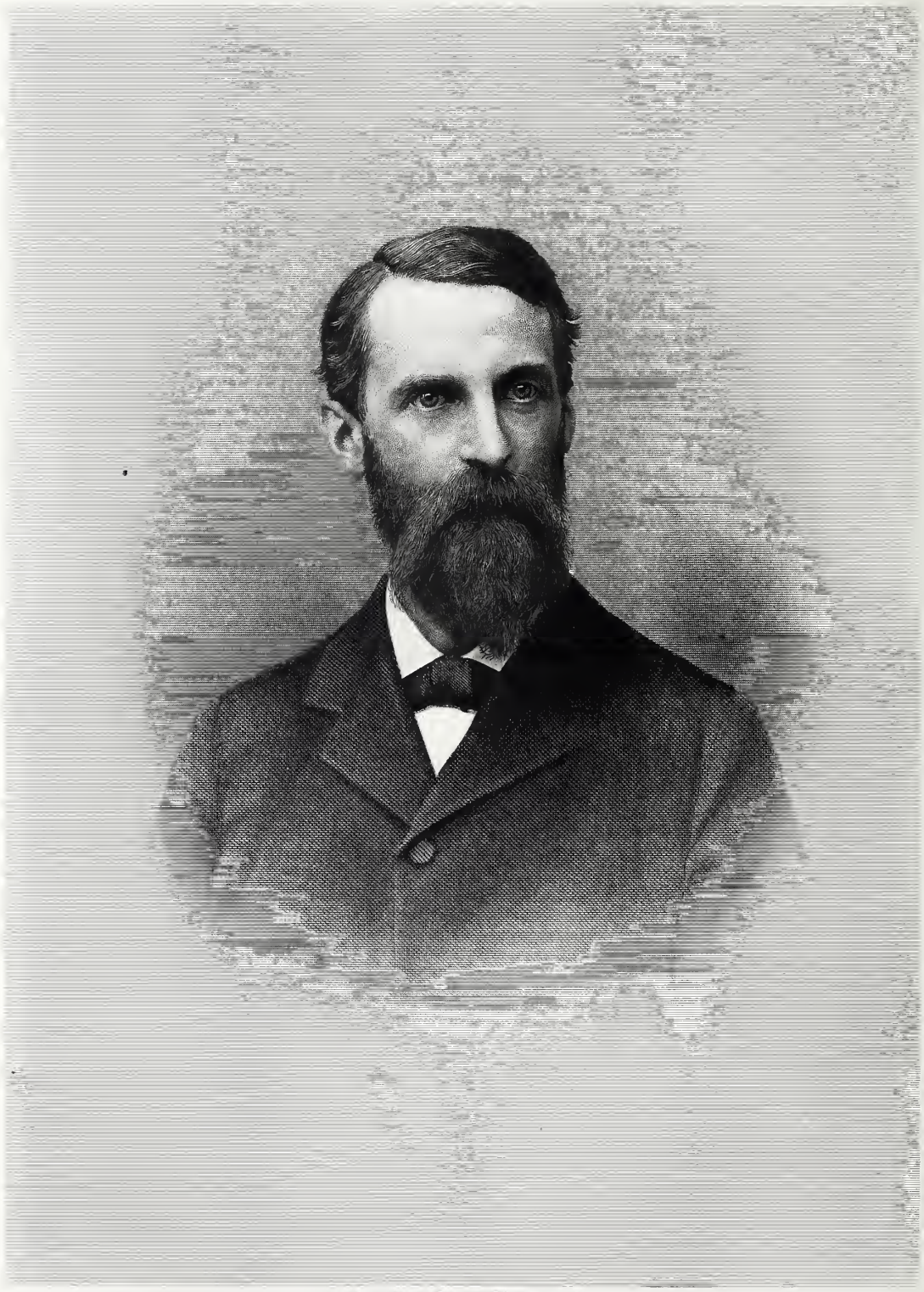
grew steadily, for, although he took part in all political movements of importance, he in nowise neglected the business of his clients. Especially has he been most successful in the conduct of cases of large magnitude growing out of the settlement of the business of railroad and other corporations, involving nice distinctions of law. In the complicated cases of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Northern Pacific he took a leading part, and was chiefly instrumental in their successful reorganization. In the celebrated Whitaker will case in which it was attempted to gain possession of property valued at a million dollars, by the forgery of a will, attended with circumstances which made it almost as famous as the Tichborne case in England, Mr. Bullitt succeeded in exposing and defeating the scheme and sending the conspirators to prison. Another notable case in which Mr. Bullitt's great energy, ability and skill were conspicuous was that of General Fitz John Porter, who had been aspersed and deprived of his rank by court martial upon a charge of unsoldierly conduct and cowardice on the battlefield of the second Bull Run, in 1862. For sixteen years he had vainly pleaded for justice and sought a reversal of the verdict which placed such a stigma upon him, by a restoration of his rank in the army. Mr. Bullitt, with many others, believed him the victim of partisan persecution and made a sacrifice to appease the popular wrath aroused by the incompetence of his superiors. When applied to by General Porter, he readily took charge of his case and labored with characteristic energy to relieve his friend from the charge under which he had so long rested. Finally he succeeded in having a Board of Inquiry appointed, which sat for eight months. After the most rigid investigation, Mr. Bullitt succeeded in proving that General Porter, instead of having been derelict in the performance of his duty, was deserving of the highest praise, and that the facts were totally at variance with the evidence given at the court martial. By the finding of the court, General Porter was fully vindicated, and by act of Congress in 1885-86 he was restored to his former rank.

In the municipal affairs of Philadelphia Mr. Bullitt has exerted a large influence for good, being prominent in matters of municipal reform and the author of the "Bullitt Bill," under which the city government was reformed and the methods of its administration made simpler and purer. He has ever declined office, preferring to pursue his practice without such diversions, and only mingling in public affairs for the public good. His large practice has not only made him a leading member of the Philadelphia bar in point of professional prominence, but has yielded him a handsome fortune. One of the finest buildings in the city, erected by him, is known as "Bullitt Building."

Mr. Bullitt married Miss Therese Langhorne, who died April 30, 1881. He has seven children living: Therese L., widow of Dr. Coles, of the United States Navy; William C., vice-president of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company; Logan McKnight, formerly vice-president of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, but now president of the Virginia Development Company; Julia; Helen, wife of Walter Rogers Furness, of Philadelphia; Rev. James F. Bullitt; and John C. Bullitt, Jr., studying medicine.

CHARLES S. GRUBBS, lawyer, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, April 11, 1848, son of Rev. William M. and Zerelda Grubbs. His father was a minister, who was for many years a member of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, later was transferred to the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and still later was a member of the Southeast Indiana Conference. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Stamper, a Methodist minister of great force and power, who was widely known throughout the State in the early history of Kentucky. For many years he preached in this State, and then removed to Illinois, where he died in 1864.

Mr. Grubbs comes of two very old Kentucky families, both his paternal and maternal grandfathers having settled early in what constitutes the present State. Both these ancestors came from Virginia and both were prominent as pioneers. His great-grandfather on the paternal side, Higgson Grubbs, settled in what later became Madison County, and was a member of the first Kentucky Constitutional Convention. He was active in public life, as was also his son, John Grubbs—grandfather of Charles S. Grubbs—who removed to Logan County when that county was first settled and was a prosperous farmer of high standing in the community in which he lived, once or twice representing his county in the Legislature. Mr. Grubbs' great-grandfather on his maternal side was one of the early settlers in what is now Madison County. Rev. William M. Grubbs was one of the able and popular members of the Methodist Church, who filled pulpits in some of the leading cities of the



W. A. Luddeth

three states in which he labored as pastor, among these cities being Louisville, Covington and Maysville, Kentucky, and Bloomington and Carlinville, Illinois. About 1860 he removed to Logan County, Kentucky, and for a time lived on a farm. The changes of location, made necessary under the itinerant system of the Methodist Church, interfered to some extent with the continuity of his son's educational training, and his early education was obtained in the schools of several cities. When fitted for college, he was sent to Bethel College, at Russellville, and there completed his academic course. Having selected the law as the profession he would follow, he then came to Louisville and was prepared for admission to the bar in the law department of the University of Louisville. After his admission to practice he went to Russellville, and about 1870 entered upon an active professional career, which has continued up to the present time. In 1874 he was elected presiding judge of the Logan County Court and at the end of his first term of four years was re-elected, serving in all eight years in that judicial capacity. He was also, for eight years, commissioner of the sinking fund of Logan County, several times a member of the town council, and held other local offices.

At the end of his second term on the bench he severed his connection with the Russellville bar to enter a broader field as a member of the Louisville bar. He came to this city in 1882, equipped for the best class of professional work by a dozen years of active practice and his judicial experience, and he at once took a prominent position among the lawyers of this city. Having little taste for the pyrotechnics of the profession, he addressed himself mainly to those branches of the law which deal with and affect the business interests of the country, a field of practice which, in this material age, furnishes abundant scope for the best legal talent and occupies the attention of the best legal minds. His knowledge of the law, his habits of research, and the judicial cast of his mind combined to make him an able counsellor, and his conscientious methods and fair treatment of clients have made him a popular and trusted counsellor. Trusts committed to his care, commercial and corporation business, have given him a large and valuable practice, and in every department of his profession he has shown himself the capable lawyer and honorable practitioner.

As a citizen he is no less highly esteemed by the general public than by his brethren of the legal profession. He has contributed his full share toward forwarding all movements for the moral betterment of the community, and for several years has been a vestryman of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. Since he cast his first vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, at Russellville, he has been a member of that party, although not an active partisan.

He was married in 1876 at Frankfort, Kentucky, to Miss Nannie Rodman, daughter of General John Rodman, at one time attorney-general of Kentucky. The only child born of this marriage is John Rodman Grubbs, now a student at the University of Virginia.

WATSON ANDREWS SUDDUTH, lawyer, was born near Sharpsburg, Bath County, Kentucky, March 3, 1855, the only son of William Lane and Juliet Dorsey Andrews Sudduth. His father was the fifth William Sudduth in direct descent, his middle name being taken from that of his mother, Lucy Lane, daughter of William Lane, who moved from Culpeper County, Virginia, in the early part of this century. The Sudduths and Lanes were both of English extraction.

William Sudduth, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Kentucky in 1783, landed at Limestone (now Maysville) from a canoe, and walked to Strode's Station, in what is now Clark County. After being in Kentucky several months he went back to Virginia, and in 1785 returned with his father and his father's family, settling at Hoods Station, Clark County, Kentucky.

Here were born to him eleven children, two daughters and nine sons, all of whom, except Benjamin, the youngest son, married and had large families; and yet, such has been the course of events that Watson Andrews Sudduth is the only one of the name (save his children) now living in Kentucky.

It is a singular coincidence that a few years ago, a connection of the family, who visited England in the vain search of a fortune, found the old burying ground where many of the Sudduths were buried, but there was no living person bearing the name in England. The elder William Sudduth, here mentioned, was a prominent man in his section of the country. He was an expert surveyor and surveyed a large part of Eastern Kentucky; many plats, surveys and entries made by him are now on file in the land office at Frankfort.

William M. Sudduth, his son, was a lawyer by profession, and was for a long time the clerk of the Bath County and Circuit courts, but early in life

moved to the farm near Sharpsburg, where he lived until his death, July 30, 1859. He was a cultivated gentleman, well educated for the times, and well-known throughout that part of the State. William Lane Sudduth, his only child, was educated by private tutors, and even at this day would be considered a highly educated man, having been well trained in the classics. He was in all respects an estimable citizen, and a gentleman greatly beloved for all the social graces and domestic virtues. All who knew him still speak of him as one of the most cultivated gentlemen they ever met. Coming into possession of a handsome estate, he was a prosperous farmer, with fine herds of the choicest cattle, and a man known even beyond the bounds of this State for his refined and liberal hospitality. In his wife, Juliet Dorsey Andrews (to whom he was married September 4, 1850) he found a congenial partner, noted equally for her skill as a housewife and for her intellectual endowments and culture. There were born to William Lane Sudduth and Juliet Dorsey Andrews, his wife, five children, Watson Andrews, the subject of this sketch; Lucy Lane, who is married to A. L. Botts, of Flemingsburg; Margaret Pickett, who is married to Harry Andrews, of Flemingsburg; and Emily Howard and Betsey Dorsey, who are unmarried, and reside with their brother. Mr. Sudduth's mother has the distinction that any mother might envy, of having herself educated all of her children. With the exception of a few months at school, the subject of this sketch received all of his instruction from his mother before he entered college. Her maternal grandmother, for whom she was named, was Juliet, the third daughter of Colonel James McDowell, son of Judge Samuel McDowell, president of eight of the ten conventions which preceded Kentucky's statehood, and brother of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Ephraim McDowell. She married Dr. Edward Dorsey, an early physician of great distinction, who lived in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, and they had two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, became the wife of Hon. Landaff Watson Andrews, and these were the father and mother of Mrs. William Lane Sudduth. Of her father, Landaff Watson Andrews, no words of praise can do justice to his noble character without semblance of flattery to those who did not know him. He was a son of Robert Andrews, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to Kentucky in 1792, and settled in Woodford County, Kentucky. He was a tanner by trade, and finding oak bark getting scarce in Woodford County, moved to Fleming County, settled within one mile of Flemingsburg, and built the old Andrews homestead, which is now more than a century old, where all of his children were born. Judge L. W. Andrews was one of the youngest children, being born February 3, 1803. He was educated at Transylvania University, spending eight years there in the preparatory school, in the college and in the law school. He graduated during the prosperous days of the university and under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Holly. He was admited to the bar in 1826, and began the practice of law in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, where he resided until his death, December 4, 1888. He served as county attorney at intervals from 1828 to 1833, was a member of the lower house (in which his father had served in 1800 and 1801) in 1834, 1838 and 1861-63; and was a member of the Senate from 1857 to 1861. In 1838 he was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected in 1840 in a district which was largely Democratic; his election being due to his superior qualities as a politician and his extraordinary, and almost unequalled power as a "stump speaker." He carried with him to Congress the reputation of an accomplished lawyer and a politician of note, and enjoyed the close friendship of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. In August, 1862, his wife died, and in the same month he resigned his seat in the Legislature to assume the duties of circuit judge of the (then) Tenth Judicial District, to which he was elected in August, 1862. In this capacity he served six years, enjoying the reputation of an able and upright judge. His term embraced a critical period of Kentucky's history, when too often military excess was in conflict with law, but while Judge Andrews was devoted to the Union cause, he "never forgot," in the language of the biographer, "that loyalty to the Federal and State Constitutions and laws must subordinate the capricious passions and impulses of the hour if victory should preserve anything of liberty." No man ever lived more in the esteem, the confidence and affections of the people of Kentucky than this venerable patriarch of the waning nineteenth century. Upon the expiration of his judicial term, he resumed the practice of the law with extraordinary success, conducting a large practice throughout the Fourteenth Judicial District until a short time before his death in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Watson Andrews Sudduth, after receiving his early education under the tutelage and direction of his mother and father, and after spending a few months in the schools of Flemingsburg, entered

Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1872, and was graduated second in his class June 18, 1874. During his college course he had read law diligently, and after graduating he pursued the study of the law with characteristic diligence under his grandfather with the intention of entering Harvard Law School. On the 8th of July, 1875, his father, whose fine estate had been swept away by unfortunate endorsements for his friends, died suddenly, and left his wife and four daughters dependent upon his only son for support. He therefore relinquished his purpose of going to Harvard and immediately entered upon the practice of law, establishing in a short time a very lucrative practice in the section of country where he lived, supporting his mother from that time until her death, June 13, 1895. He also had the gratification of caring for his sisters, two of whom in this interval had married. He continued the practice of law in Flemingsburg, in connection with his grandfather, until the time of the death of the latter near the close of 1888; and in August, 1889, he removed to Louisville. Here he formed a partnership with the Hon. H. L. Stone, under the firm name of Stone & Sudduth, which has continued since that time, the firm having a large practice in the State and Federal courts. Mr. Sudduth, while yet a young man, has had nearly twenty-one years of legal experience such as has fallen to the lot of few men of his age. Of a highly intellectual cast of mind, improved by broad reading outside of the line of his profession, he early mastered the intricacies of the law and took rank at once with the ablest and most experienced lawyers of his circuit, practicing in the Federal court at the age of twenty-five, and successfully conducting complicated cases involving large sums of money and intricate questions of law at an age when few young lawyers have drawn a brief. Encountering the gravest responsibilities, the manhood of his nature was early spurred to the fullest development, with the best results. With many of the best elements of his distinguished grandfather, tempered with the gentle attributes of a noble mother, he presents a personal character in keeping with the high position he enjoys as an able advocate and an upright lawyer. On the 17th day of December, 1879, he was happily married to Miss Mary McConnell, daughter of George W. V. McConnell, a prominent citizen of Woodford County, and a descendant of the pioneer family of that name, who were the first founders of Lexington and McConnell's Station, now in that city's limits. Their children are George McConnell Sudduth, now fifteen; William Lane Sudduth, thirteen; and James Sudduth, in his third year. The two first are named respectively for their maternal and paternal grandfathers, and the youngest for a granduncle of Mr. Sudduth, Major James Sudduth, who was a distinguished soldier both in the Mexican and the late Civil wars, and who fell in service as a distinguished colonel of a Federal regiment.

WILLIAM OTHO DODD, who was identified with the Louisville bar from 1869 to 1886, and achieved honorable distinction in his profession and as a citizen, was born in Kosciusko, Mississippi, December 25, 1843, and died in Louisville, December 13, 1886. He was the son of Allen and Charlotte (McKee) Dodd, and on the paternal side was descended from non-conformist English ancestors, who came to America more than two hundred years ago and settled in Virginia. His grandfather, George A. Dodd, came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1790. His father was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1808, removed to Mississippi in his young manhood and died there in 1890. His mother was also born in Kentucky—Garrard County being the place of her birth—and died in Mississippi in 1894. Her antecedents were Scotch-Irish, her grandfather having immigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Virginia in 1735, the family coming thence to Kentucky in 1796.

The father of William O. Dodd was a prosperous Mississippi planter prior to the Civil War, and the son was well trained and well educated, largely under the tutorage of his uncle, Rev. Dr. John L. McKee, of Columbia, Kentucky. He was preparing to enter upon a collegiate course when the war began, but like the great majority of the chivalrous young Southerners of that period, he put aside the business in hand and responded to the call to arms. Enlisting in the Confederate military service in 1861, he was mustered into the Fortieth Mississippi Infantry Regiment and soon became a participant in the stirring events of the war. In September of 1862, at the bloody battle of Iuka, Mississippi, he received a serious wound, which later led to his being transferred to another branch of the service. Rejoining his regiment before he had fully recovered from his wound, he was in Vicksburg during the siege and was, with the Confederate forces, surrendered to General Grant. After being held for a time as a prisoner of war, he was returned to the Confederate service through an exchange of prisoners, and then found himself suffering from his old

wound to such an extent that he sought and obtained a transfer to the cavalry service. Being assigned to the command of General N. B. Forrest, he served faithfully and bravely under the command of that brilliant and daring officer until the close of the war.

When he laid aside the uniform which he had worn while battling in defense of principles which he believed to be right, he did so with the feeling that the controversy which had been waged from the foundation of the government was finally and forever settled. He had believed in the right of secession, but wasted no time grieving over its failure to succeed. Becoming a liberal Democrat in politics, he occupied that position to the end of his life, interesting himself always in the success of his party, but never offering as a candidate for any office. To accept defeat philosophically and make the best of the situation was what seemed to him the wise course to pursue after the surrender at Appomattox, and this view governed his own action.

His father's fortune, which consisted largely of slave property, had been swept away, and when he returned to his home he found himself without the means to continue and complete his collegiate education, but adopting the motto, "Brains spurred by necessity make the man," he looked about for a way to accomplish what he desired. He had already a good education, which had been greatly broadened by his experience as a soldier, and he sought and obtained a position as tutor in a private family in Oxford, Mississippi. This enabled him to enter the University of Mississippi, and supporting himself by teaching, he completed his college course, being graduated in 1868 at the head of his class. At the college he was popular with both the faculty and students, and among his warmest friends was L. Q. C. Lamar, then professor of law at the university—later United States senator and supreme court justice. Lamar gave him great encouragement and assistance in completing his education, and under the preceptorship of that eminent jurist and statesman he was prepared for the bar.

The unfortunate condition of affairs in his native State during the reconstruction period led him to seek another field for professional labor after his admission to the bar, and in 1869 he located in Louisville, declining a flattering proposition to associate himself with Judge Lamar in the practice at Oxford. As a member of the Louisville bar he soon gained prominence and acquired a large and profitable practice. He gave special attention to commercial and corporation law, and became a distinguished practitioner in these departments of professional work, having appeared in some of the most notable civil cases which have been tried in the courts of Jefferson County. One of these cases, which was a cause celebre, was the suit brought by B. F. Avery & Sons against Thomas Meikle & Company to restrain the defendants from using certain trade marks and imitating goods manufactured by B. F. Avery & Sons to their detriment and loss. This litigation was long drawn out and most hotly contested, and as one of counsel for complainants he was associated with John Mason Brown and Judge P. B. Muir in carrying the case to the highest courts, where they gained a victory for their clients.

Successful at the bar, he accumulated a comfortable fortune, and was thus enabled to gratify naturally generous instincts by liberal contributions to commercial, educational and other enterprises tending to promote the welfare, material prosperity and moral betterment of his adopted city. For the welfare of the Confederate veterans of the war he was always deeply solicitous, and was instrumental in organizing the Confederate Association of Kentucky, of which he was the first president, a position which he still held at the time of his death. He was a Presbyterian churchman and always a firm adherent to that faith. His professional standing was high, and in all the relations of life he was a most estimable citizen. The purity of his private life, his domestic tastes and social graces were characteristics of the man, which endeared him to all those who were brought into intimate relationship with him and especially to his own family circle. He was devotedly attached to his family, and this tender sentiment was fully reciprocated by those who had lived in the genial atmosphere which always surrounded him.

Mr. Dodd was married in 1872 to Miss Lottie Lee Pearce, a daughter of Charles B. Pearce, of Maysville, Kentucky, and a great-granddaughter of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Dodd survives her husband, with one son, Charles Pearce Dodd, and two daughters, Marie Pearce and Lottie Lee Dodd.

ENOCH EDWIN McKAY, lawyer, was born in Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, April 7, 1835. Both his parents were natives of Nelson County, and his father—Enoch Hebb McKay—was a grandson of Richard McKay, who came with a colony from the eastern shore of Maryland to Ken-

tucky in 1796, settling in Nelson County, on Plumb Run, a tributary of Simpson Creek. His mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Anderson, was a daughter of Charity Elliott Anderson, who was the first person in Bloomfield, Kentucky, to fall a victim to the cholera scourge in the fearful epidemic of 1833. Mrs. Anderson's father was Captain George Elliott, who commanded the Virginia Navy in the Revolutionary War and was a participant in the siege of Yorktown and capture of Cornwallis.

Enoch E. McKay grew up and received his education in the town of Bloomfield, being fitted for college under the preceptorship of Samuel S. Fulton and Thomas Baird, two noted Kentucky educators. He was graduated from Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, in the class of 1857, and then studied law at Lexington under the preceptorship of the distinguished lawyer and jurist, George Robertson, at one time chief justice of Kentucky.

In 1860 he began the practice of law at Bardstown, Kentucky, and continued a successful professional career in that city—which has long been famous for the high character of its bar—until 1875. At that time he established an office in Louisville, and for twenty years past has been prominent as a member of the bar of this city, although he has continued to reside at his beautiful country home, known as "Lucknow," near Bardstown. His practice here has been large and lucrative, his standing as a lawyer high, and his relations to the profession and to the public testify to his ability and high character. From 1868 to 1874 inclusive he held the office of county attorney and commonwealth's attorney for Nelson County, but with this exception—and this was in the line of his profession—he has held no public offices, preferring to devote himself entirely to his chosen calling. While serving as county attorney he drafted a bill, which was enacted into a law by the Legislature, authorizing the building of turnpikes in Nelson County, and in compliance with the provisions of that law almost every public highway in the county has been made a turnpike.

From boyhood up to the present time he has been a Democrat of the strictest school, giving, without abatement, his hearty support to the measures and candidates of that party. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate army and joined the command of General John H. Morgan, then organizing at Camp Charity, near Bloomfield, Kentucky. Soon afterwards he was sent by General Morgan to Bardstown to ascertain and report the number of Federal soldiers at that place under the command of General M. D. Manson. The mission proved a hazardous one, and he was captured and held as a spy. He was later released on parole, and no subsequent action being taken by the military authorities in his case, he was debarred from again entering the Confederate service during the war.

Brought up a Presbyterian, he has always adhered to that religious faith. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1878, and has served as worshipful master of Duvall Lodge No. 6, of Bardstown, Kentucky. He married, in 1863, Miss Ophelia Wilson, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Tyler Wilson, Esq., of Bardstown, and a member of one of the old families of the commonwealth.

JOHN WATSON BARR, eminent as lawyer and jurist, was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, December 17, 1826, and belongs to that class of public men—no small number of whom have shed lustre on the history of Kentucky by their achievements—who have sprung from the plain people. So far as the writer is informed, none of his immediate ancestors were ever in public life or held any public station, but they were sturdy, honest, upright men, successful as men of affairs, and good citizens. He is descended from English and Scotch-Irish ancestors—the English predominating—who gravitated to Kentucky from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Barr, married Mary Barclay, in the city of Philadelphia, and from there they came to Kentucky in 1787, settling in Fayette County, where his father, William Barr, was born in 1796, and where they spent the remainder of their lives. His mother's family came to Kentucky from Virginia, but her father, Dr. John Watson, was a native of Maryland. Dr. Watson married Ann Howe, a daughter of Major Edward and Nancy (Lyne) Howe, of Virginia, and their daughter, Ann (Watson) Barr, was born in that State. Both the grandparents and the great-grandparents of Judge Barr on the maternal side came to Kentucky early in the history of the State, and all died in this State. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John Watson, was a well-known pioneer physician of Woodford County, and died there in 1821. Judge Barr's mother also died in Woodford County in 1829, when she was less than twenty-one years of age, and when the son was less than three years old. His father, who was a man of high character and sterling worth,

a prosperous merchant, and later a cotton planter, died in Mississippi in 1844.

Judge Barr was educated in the private schools of Woodford County, among his instructors being Rev. Lyman Seeley, a Baptist minister, who was somewhat noted in those days as an educator. It can hardly be said he was fond of study as a boy, but it may be said that his favorite studies, which were mathematics and moral philosophy, indicated the analytical bent of his mind and gave promise of the development of reasoning powers which have distinguished him at the bar and on the bench. He read law in the office of Aaron K. Woolley and George B. Kinkead, who were associated together in the practice at Lexington, Kentucky, and, after attending both the junior and senior courses of lectures at Transylvania, received the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution, graduating in the class of 1847. In the fall of the same year he opened a law office in his native town of Versailles, becoming, as he has sometimes naively observed in referring to the beginning of his professional life, "a candidate for the practice of law." While he succeeded fairly well in this field, he was not satisfied with the breadth and scope of his opportunities, and in 1854 removed to Louisville, where he formed a professional association and partnership with Joseph B. Kinkead. This partnership lasted ten years, and within that time Judge Barr had impressed his strong individuality upon the bar of the leading city of the State, and had become known to the public, as well as to his professional contemporaries, as a lawyer of fine attainments and high character.

In 1864 his old friend, John Kemp Goodloe, who had also begun the practice of his profession at Versailles, removed to Louisville, and they formed a copartnership which continued until Judge Barr abandoned the practice to enter upon the discharge of judicial duties. Judge Alexander P. Humphrey was also a member of the firm for some years prior to his appointment as judge of the chancery court, in 1880, and the firm of Barr, Goodloe & Humphrey was recognized throughout the State as one of the ablest law firms in the commonwealth. For twenty-six years Judge Barr was in active practice as a member of the Louisville bar, and in every department of his profession he acquitted himself ably and creditably under all circumstances. He was especially distinguished for his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his sound and logical reasoning, both in pleadings and arguments, his capacity for research and investigation, his accurate judgments and judicious counsels. He was an earnest, conscientious and dignified practitioner, as well as an able and successful lawyer, and when he was called to the exercise of high judicial functions, the selection was commended both by the bar and the general public.

Prior to 1880 he had devoted himself assiduously to professional work. Politics, which robs the bar of so many capable lawyers, had had for him no attractions, although he had always had well defined political opinions and had not hesitated to give forcible expression to his views when occasion required. He was reared under Whig influences and became a Whig voter when he attained his majority. When, however, the American party absorbed the Whig party, he became a Democrat and voted for Buchanan for President of the United States in 1856, and for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. But the institution of slavery had always been obnoxious to him, and as far back as 1849 he had voted for Thomas F. Marshall for member of the convention which framed the Constitution of that year, Marshall being the "open clause" candidate and favoring the gradual emancipation of slaves in Kentucky. When the controversy over the question of slavery led up to civil war, he became an unconditional Union man and co-operated with the loyal element that kept Kentucky from joining the other Southern States in the secession movement. He was active, at the beginning of the war, in organizing the Home Guards, and acted as adjutant-general of the brigade raised under and by authority of the city of Louisville, of which Hon. James Speed took command. He also mustered into the State service several regiments of troops raised under authority of the State Military Board. The war issues brought him into hearty sympathy with the Republican party, and when the war ended he continued to act with that party, believing in a protective tariff and sound money, as cardinal principles of his political faith. He never took an active part in party management or political campaigns, however, and never was a candidate before the people for high office. He was several times a member of the city council and was also president of the board of sinking fund commissioners of Louisville, and one of the men who organized that board. These official duties were such as did not divert his attention from his professional labors, and it was not until he was tendered the position of judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, that he abated his activity as a practitioner of law. He accepted this appoint-

St. John Boyle

John Boyle

ment, which came to him from President Hayes, in April of 1880, and since that time he has graced the bench as he had previously honored his profession as a practicing lawyer.

Judge Barr entered upon the discharge of his duties as a judge of the United States courts peculiarly well fitted to exercise the functions of that office. The purity of his private and professional life, the judicial quality of his mind, the knowledge of the law of which, as a practicing lawyer, he had shown himself to be possessed, his sense of fairness and even temper, all combined to give him the full confidence of the people and to make him an able, impartial and upright jurist. During his career on the bench he has heard and decided many noteworthy cases, many of his decisions illustrating, in a remarkable degree, his fearlessness and judicial firmness. Some of the matters with which he has had to deal have required large administrative, as well as legal ability to bring about their adjudication, and in disposing of these cases Judge Barr has never failed to prove himself master of the situation.

Mr. Walter Bagehot, in his Essay on Lord Brougham, divided jurists into judges for the lawyers, and judges for the parties. Adopting this classification, Judge Barr should be ranked among the "judges for the parties," because he has always been much more intent on doing exact justice between litigants than in delivering learned opinions. He never loses sight of the object of the law, which is to administer justice in the case at bar, and believes it to be the mission of the judge to overleap barriers which may thrust themselves in the way and reach the heart of the controversy. Direct and accurate in his perceptions, courteous in his treatment of members of the bar, whether young or old, fair in his rulings and just in his judgments, he has earned and occupies a high place among the jurists of the present day.

Judge Barr married Miss Susan P. Rogers, of Louisville, in 1859. She was the daughter of Colonel Jason and Josephine Preston Rogers, her maternal ancestors being of the noted Virginia family of Prestons. Her father was a graduate of West Point Military Academy and a gallant soldier, who participated in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Mrs. Barr died in 1871, and Judge Barr, five daughters and two sons are the surviving members of the family. Socially he has been no less highly esteemed than as a member of the bar, and his home has been the abiding place of a genial gentleman.

ST. JOHN BOYLE, lawyer, was born in Danville, Kentucky, September 6, 1847. His parents were Jeremiah Tilford and Elizabeth Owsley (Anderson) Boyle. His father, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in these volumes, was the son of Judge John Boyle, six years member of Congress, and sixteen years chief justice of Kentucky. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Simeon H. Anderson, of Garrard County, Kentucky, also a member of Congress, her mother being a daughter of Governor William Owsley.

The subject of this sketch, receiving his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, entered Centre College, at Danville, and was graduated therefrom in 1866. He then attended Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1868 in Louisville, where he has since continued. He early became associated with his father in the construction and management of street railways in Louisville, and in the building of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and has since, in connection with a large law business, been connected with the management of many leading railroad and other corporations, as director, receiver and counsel. With the City Street Railway System he has been closely associated, both before and since the consolidation of the two systems, and is now—as he has long been—general counsel for the Louisville Railway Company. From 1874 to 1879 he was receiver for the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and has, for two years, been receiver, in conjunction with General John Echols, of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad. When the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad was projected Mr. Boyle was one of the leading movers in the work, and it is largely owing to his exertions that the road was built, he being president of the corporation from 1879 to 1881. He has also been prominently identified with the construction and management of a number of street railways in other cities, and also with railroad enterprises within, as well as without, Kentucky. As a corporation attorney, in the highest sense, Mr. Boyle stands in the very front rank, combining with this distinction a rare capacity for railroad management in all its intricacies and details. Possessing legal acquirements of the highest order, supplemented with a mind of fine judicial caste, few lawyers of his age have had as extensive or as responsible engagements in this line. His recognized ability as a lawyer, his conservative judgment and practical knowledge in all matters relat-

ing to railroad and other corporations have, for a long time, made his counsel and co-operation sought in many of the largest enterprises that have been projected since he entered upon active life.

Of quiet and unostentatious mien and personally popular with all who know him, he is a most effective advocate in court by reason of his clearness of statement and the directness with which he applies the principles of law to the case at issue. With no strained effort at oratory, and dealing in no superfluity of diction or rhetoric, he wields an influence at the bar in keeping with that which he exerts over all who come in contact with him, either in business relations or in the social circle. The combination of strong mental force and aptitude for exerting it effectively in his profession and in the practical affairs of life, with that certain gentleness of personal demeanor which attaches friends to him, is as rare as it is significant of a genuine manhood. That such a man should be popular, even with the sharp antagonisms which arise in the life of every positive man of active engagements, follows as a natural conclusion; and had Mr. Boyle been as ambitious as he is capable, he might have aspired to very high honors. But, while always manifesting a proper interest in the success of his party—the Republican—he has confined himself to his profession and rarely had his name connected with a candidacy for public office. In 1890 he was complimented with the nomination of his party for Congress. In 1894, as an expression of a sense of his fitness for the position, he was nominated for appellate judge, and received a most flattering vote. The result was so close that it had to be decided by the State contesting board and he only failed of being accorded the seat by the casting vote, where every member of the board of five was of the opposite political party. During the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, Mr. Boyle received the caucus nomination of his party for United States senator, in a contest noted for its length and political excitement. The Democratic and Republican parties were a tie upon joint ballot, with two Populist voters holding the balance of power. Mr. Boyle received the united and enthusiastic support of his party, but the dead-lock, which had prevailed from the beginning, remained unbroken at the end of the session, and the General Assembly adjourned without an election. The strength developed by Mr. Boyle and the qualities of leadership displayed by him augur well for him in the field of politics should he aspire to further honors in the future.

On the 7th of April, 1874, Mr. Boyle married Miss Anna McKinley, daughter of Andrew McKinley, Esq., and granddaughter of Mr. Justice McKinley, of the United States Supreme Court; also granddaughter of Mrs. John J. Crittenden. They have five children.

HENRY LANE STONE, lawyer and soldier, who has occupied a place among the leading members of the Louisville bar since 1885, at which time he came to the metropolis of Kentucky, having previously achieved distinction in his profession at Owingsville and Mt. Sterling, where he had practiced successfully for nearly twenty years, was born in Bath County, near Sharpsburg, January 17, 1842, and both his paternal ancestors (Stone-French) and his maternal ancestors (Lane-Higgins) were among the pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky. On his father's side Mr. Stone is a descendant in the third generation from Josiah Stone, a native of England, who in the early part of the last century, came to America as a cabin boy. His only recollection of his family was of his mother, who came to the vessel and wept at his departure. On his arrival in Prince William County, Virginia, the captain of the ship left him until his return from another voyage, but his vessel was lost at sea with all on board. Josiah Stone was thus, when a mere lad, left alone in the world, and was apprenticed to Mrs. Philadelphia Magaw, a wealthy lady, who raised him to manhood, and at her death bequeathed to him a considerable estate. He married a Miss Coleman, who bore him three sons and four daughters. Some of these and their descendants remained in Virginia, while others emigrated to Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas, and some of whom have distinguished themselves in almost every avocation of life.

Valentine Stone, the third son of Josiah Stone, and grandfather of Mr. Stone, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He was married twice, and the father of five sons and five daughters. His second wife was the daughter of William French, of Virginia, the grandfather of Hon. Richard French, the distinguished judge and congressman of Kentucky. In 1790 Valentine Stone settled near Boonesboro, in Madison County, Kentucky. He subsequently acquired title to two thousand acres of land on Bald Eagle Creek, in what is now Bath County, which was then, and is now, perhaps, as rich a body of land as lies within the borders of Kentucky.

In 1799 Valentine Stone removed from Madison

Yours, &c.,

W. L. Stone

County to this tract of land in Bath County, when his son, Samuel Stone, was but two years of age.

General Samuel Stone, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born December 26, 1797, near Boonesboro, in Madison County, Ky. His education was the best afforded in his day. He entered political life at an early age, and became an active member of the party of Jefferson and Jackson. He was frequently elected to office, and served four terms in the Legislature from Bath County, his first election to that position occurring in 1824, when he was but twenty-seven years of age, and he was re-elected in 1827, 1833 and in 1836. From 1823 to 1841, a period of eighteen years, he was magistrate of Bath County, and in the latter year he became sheriff of that county. From 1816 to 1846, a period of thirty years, he was connected with the Kentucky State Militia, beginning as ensign and rising by promotion to the position of brigadier-general, which he held from 1836 to 1846, and at one time was in command of all the militia of Bath, Bourbon and Montgomery Counties. He possessed an attractive physique, and when in full dress uniform presented a fine appearance. His courteous and soldierly bearing commanded the respect of all his subordinate officers, and implicit obedience from his men. He was an able and popular politician, and his speeches were impressive and convincing. He was noted for his firmness, good judgment and discretion. He was very fond of anecdotes, and could tell one as well and as laughably as any man in Kentucky. In October, 1851, he removed with his family to Putnam County, Ind., where he carried on his farm, and lived a retired life up to the breaking out of the late Civil War. Many of his friends and relatives (among them his cousin, General John B. Hood, whose mother was a French) had enlisted in the cause of the South, and although at that period too advanced in years himself to take an active part in military affairs, yet being Southern born and raised, it was but natural that he should sympathize with the South in its struggle for independence.

Of his six sons, three entered the Union Army, one being the late Major Valentine H. Stone, of the Fifth United States Regular Artillery, who was twice promoted by the personal recommendation of General Grant, for gallant conduct on the field of battle, and whose battery was the first to enter Petersburg, Virginia, in April, 1865. Major Stone had immediate charge of President Jefferson Davis, in the latter part of his confinement as a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, whom he treated with much kindness and courteous consideration. He died at Key West, Florida, a victim of yellow fever, contracted during the epidemic of September, 1867, while in command of Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas.

Another son of General Stone, Dr. Richard French Stone, now a prominent physician and medical author of Indianapolis, Ind., was an assistant surgeon in the Federal Army.

General Stone died in his seventy-sixth year, near Bainbridge, Indiana, January 11, 1873, where he was buried with Masonic honors, having been a member of that order for over fifty years.

The mother of Mr. Stone, the subject of this sketch, Sally (Lane) Stone, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, March 15, 1816, and is yet living, her residence being with him, and although past eighty years of age, she retains her intellectual vigor, literary taste, and conversational powers to a remarkable degree. She was the youngest daughter of Colonel James Hardage Lane, who built the first house in Montgomery County, and is a sister of the late Hon. Henry S. Lane (the uncle for whom the subject of this sketch was named), the first Republican governor of Indiana, and subsequently United States senator from that State.

Henry Lane Stone attended the neighborhood schools before his removal with his father to Indiana, when he was nine years of age, and afterwards was taught the English branches in the common schools, and an academy at Bainbridge, Indiana. When seventeen years of age he ceased attending school and began teaching, and through a period of three years taught nineteen months at different places in the northern part of Putnam County, Indiana, his last session being in the winter of 1861-2 at Bainbridge. Until eighteen years of age he worked on his father's farm during the cropping season. In the winter of 1859-60 he attended the law school at Indianapolis, Indiana, taught by the late Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon and Hon. John Coburn. After reading law for two years, when not engaged in teaching, and a while in the office of Hon. D. R. Eckels, a distinguished judge and lawyer, at Greencastle, Indiana, he was admitted to the bar in that State in May, 1862, and took the oath as a practicing attorney-at-law in the Putnam Circuit Court, when he was but twenty years of age.

In the presidential campaign of 1860, at the age of eighteen, he canvassed Putnam County for Breckinridge and Lane, holding joint discussions with three young champions of the other presidential candi-

dates. He fully coincided with his father in his views of State rights, and after hostilities began he determined to embrace the first opportunity to go South and do battle for that cause, which, with all his ardent nature, he believed to be right. Two of his brothers had then gone into the Federal Army (a third going afterward), and on September 18, 1862, after the occupation of Kentucky by the forces under Generals Bragg, Smith and Marshall, he laid aside the study of law, bade farewell to father and mother, and left Indiana to join the Confederate Army. He went through Cincinnati while it was under martial law, passed the pickets above the city as a countryman in a market wagon, got in a boat at New Richmond, Ohio, and landed at Augusta, Kentucky, from which point he made his way afoot to Cynthiana, where Colonel Basil W. Duke's command was quartered. On October 7, 1862, he enlisted in Captain George Madison Coleman's company at Sharpsburg, in Bath County, composed chiefly of his boyhood schoolmates, and belonging to Major Robert G. Stoner's battalion, which subsequently was consolidated with the battalion of Major W. C. P. Breckinridge, thus forming the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment in General John H. Morgan's command, Captain Coleman's company being Company D in that regiment. He was made sergeant-major of Major Stoner's battalion, and after the consolidation mentioned, became ordnance sergeant of the regiment.

Sixty days after his enlistment, he was engaged in his first battle at Hartsville, Tennessee. He was with General Morgan on his celebrated raid during the Christmas holidays in December, 1862, into Kentucky, and participated in the capture on Muldraugh's Hill of an Indiana regiment, which had been recruited principally in Putnam County, many of its members being his old friends and acquaintances.

He was on General Morgan's famous Indiana and Ohio raid in July, 1863, and engaged in the several fights and skirmishes which occurred on the route from the crossing of the Cumberland River near Burkesville, Ky., to Buffington Island, Ohio, where he was captured. He was in the advance guard, commanded by Captain Thomas H. Hines, on that raid, and met with numerous attacks by the Home Guards after crossing the Ohio River at Brandenburg. He was first incarcerated in Camp Morton at Indianapolis for one month, and was then taken to Camp Douglas at Chicago, where he was confined for two months, when on the night of October 16, 1863, accompanied by one of his messmates, he made his escape by climbing over the twelve-foot prison fence between two guards.

His brother, Dr. Stone, was then attending Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and rendered him needed assistance in getting out of the city. He made his way back to Bath County, Kentucky, where in November, 1863, he was captured in the house in which he was born by a squad of home guards in charge of Dr. William S. Sharp, who was his father's family physician when he lived in Kentucky. He was taken to Mt. Sterling and there lodged in jail for two weeks, when he was started with other prisoners in charge of a lieutenant and thirty mounted guards to Lexington. On the road at night in Winchester, he again made his escape. Finding no safe opportunity to reach the South through the Federal lines in Eastern Kentucky, he, by the assistance of friends, went to Canada, where he remained four months, or until April, 1864. He then returned to Kentucky, and on General Morgan's last raid, joined a part of his command near Mt. Sterling, and reached Virginia in June, 1864. He attached himself temporarily to Captain James E. Cantrill's battalion, being a remnant of General Morgan's old command, with which he remained until the following October, when at the battle of Saltville, he got with his old regiment, then forming a part of General John S. Williams' brigade. He was at Greenville, Tennessee, when General Morgan was killed in September, 1864. Afterward he returned with his regiment to Georgia, where it became a part of the cavalry command of General Wheeler, which followed in the rear of General Sherman's army on its march from Atlanta to Savannah. After the surrender of his own brigade at Washington, Georgia, he rode to Augusta, Georgia, and there surrendered to the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, then occupying that city, and received his parole on May 9, 1865. He returned to Bath County, Kentucky, and from July to November, 1865, clerked in a dry goods store at Ragland's Mill on Licking River, occupying his spare time, when not engaged in the store, in reviewing his legal studies. After clerking a short while in a drug store at Owingsville, the county seat of Bath County, he began practicing law there on January 1, 1866.

At the August election, 1866, he was elected as a Democrat to the office of county attorney of Bath County, and served in that capacity for a term of four years. He formed a partnership, under the firm name of Reid & Stone, with Hon. Newton P. Reid,

formerly circuit judge of that district, in August, 1870. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1875. In 1872 he was selected as the Democratic elector for his congressional district, and made an active canvass, speaking in all except one of the fourteen counties composing the district, and in some of them more than once. His vote in the electoral college was cast for Thomas A. Hendricks for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, Horace Greeley having died after the November election and before the assembling of the electors.

In August, 1873, he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature from Bath and Menefee counties and served on several important committees in the session of 1873-4. In 1876 he was again chosen as the Democratic elector of his district, and made several speeches in behalf of Tilden and Hendricks.

After practicing law at Owingsville twelve years, in March, 1878, he formed a partnership, under the firm name of Reid & Stone, with Hon. Richard Reid, and removed to Mt. Sterling. This partnership continued until the election of Judge Reid to the superior court of Kentucky, in August, 1882. In April, 1885, he removed from Mt. Sterling, after practicing his profession there seven years, to Louisville, Kentucky.

In August, 1889, he formed a partnership, under the firm name of Stone & Sudduth, with Watson Andrews Sudduth, who removed from Flemingsburg to Louisville. This firm has continued ever since.

Mr. Stone married in Montgomery County, Kentucky, February 21, 1866, Pamela Lane Bourne, who is living. They have two children, Miss May and Junius Stone. Mrs. Stone's father Walker Bourne, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and an eminent teacher. Her paternal ancestors (Bourne-Gore) and maternal ancestors (Jameson-Smith) were from Virginia and settled in Kentucky at an early day. Her grandfather, James Bourne, was a soldier of the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Stone has always been a Democrat, but of late years has seldom taken an active part in political affairs. He has been a member of the First Christian Church for the last ten years. He is an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance and opposed to the liquor traffic in every form.

HELM BRUCE, one of the younger members of the Louisville bar, who has achieved professional distinction through something more than a dozen years of active practice, in the course of which he has appeared in some of the most important litigation occupying the attention of Kentucky courts, was born in Louisville, November 16, 1860, and may be said to have been bred, as well as trained, to the law. He is a son of Judge Horatio W. Bruce, the present distinguished chief attorney of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who served in his young manhood as a member of the Confederate Congress, returned to the practice of law at the close of the Civil War and was for many years a prominent member of the State judiciary. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Bruce, who represented Lewis County in the Kentucky Legislature, as an "old-court" man, in 1825-26, was a lawyer, and his maternal grandfather was Governor John L. Helm, who was both lawyer and statesman. One of his great-grandfathers on the maternal side was the illustrious Ben Hardin, who, as trial lawyer and advocate, has had few peers at the Kentucky bar.

Helm Bruce belongs to the fourth generation of the descendants of a Scotch merchant, who settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and his great-grandfather, John Bruce, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky. His mother, Elizabeth Barbour Bruce, bears the name of an ancestress—Elizabeth Barbour—who was a double first cousin of Governor James Barbour, of Virginia, and of Justice Phillip Barbour, of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Bruce, who is a daughter of Governor John L. Helm, was born at "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on the estate granted to her great-grandfather, Thomas Helm, by the State of Virginia, and which has ever since been a possession of his descendants, being now owned and occupied by John L. Helm, brother of Mrs. Bruce. Thomas Helm was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and was a brother of Captain Leonard Helm, who commanded a company in General George Rogers Clark's expedition into the Illinois country, which resulted in the "winning of the Northwest Territory."

After being fitted for college in the public schools of Louisville, Helm Bruce was sent to Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts. His inclination to the law as a profession was inherited, and he never thought of taking up any other calling. As soon as he completed his scholastic education, he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, and was

graduated therefrom with the degree of bachelor of laws. In the spring of 1882 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law, admirably equipped for it both as to natural qualification and educational attainments. Two years later, he formed a co-partnership with his uncle, James P. Helm, at that time well established in practice, and then, as since, standing high at the bar, and the association then formed has continued to the present time under the firm name of Helm & Bruce. Becoming at once an active practitioner and a participant in the conduct and management of cases which attracted general attention, he has since occupied a prominent position among the lawyers of the Louisville bar, acquitting himself ably in all departments of practice. The firm has frequently been called upon to represent the State of Kentucky in litigation to which the commonwealth was a party, one of the notable cases in which they appeared for the State being that brought against the Louisville Water Company, involving the constitutionality of an act exempting property from taxation. This case they won at the end of a contest which was carried to the United States Supreme Court. With Messrs. Humphrey & Davie, they represented Louisville banks in resisting municipal taxation contrary to what has been known as the "Hewitt Law," passed in 1886, which they claimed to be of the nature of a contract. In these suits they also won in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, where final judgment was rendered in their favor. For some years they have represented the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company in much of its important litigation. They represented this corporation in the suit brought by the commonwealth of Kentucky to enjoin it from purchasing the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, the contention of the State being that the Louisville & Nashville Company proposed to absorb a parallel and competing line. This case they lost, however, after having carried it through the courts of Kentucky to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Bruce's devotion to professional work has been steadfast and continuous since he began the practice of law, and he has therefore had little time to devote to politics, although he has interested himself, from time to time, in promoting the interests of the Democratic party, with which he has affiliated since he cast his first vote. In 1895 Washington & Lee University conferred upon him a distinguished honor by electing him a member of its board of trustees. He became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church (South) of Louisville during the pastorate of Rev. Stuart Robinson, and has ever since been a member of that church.

He was married, in 1886, to Miss Sallie White, daughter of Professor J. J. White, of the faculty of Washington & Lee University. Mrs. Bruce is a lineal descendant of Samuel McDowell, who presided over nine of the ten sovereignty conventions held by the pioneers of Kentucky in their struggle to separate from Virginia and enter the Union as an independent State, and who was president also of the convention which adopted the first Constitution of Kentucky, in 1792.

DAVID MURRAY RODMAN, lawyer, was born January 25, 1840, in Hodgenville, Kentucky, son of Dr. Jesse Head Rodman, and grandson of David Rodman, who came to Kentucky in 1777 and settled in Washington County. His mother was Catharine Jane Murray before her marriage, and the famous Jesse Head, the "fighting preacher," who married the parents of Abraham Lincoln, was the minister who solemnized the marriage of David Rodman and Elizabeth Head. Both the Rodmans and the Murrays came from the County Antrim, in Ireland, and settled among Penn's colonists in Pennsylvania, the Rodmans affiliating with the Quakers, while the Murrays adhered to the Presbyterian faith of their Scotch-Irish ancestors.

David M. Rodman was educated at Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in the class of 1861. He then read law and was admitted to the bar by Judge James Stuart and Judge Asher W. Graham in 1864. In 1865 he came to Louisville and has ever since been prominent as a member of the bar of this city. He has also been actively identified with various important corporate and other business enterprises, prominent among them being the Hodgenville & Elizabethtown Railroad, which was constructed in 1887, and the Crescent Hill Railway, built in 1883. He was one of the promoters of both these railways and was a director of the Crescent Hill Railway Company, which built and put into operation one of the principal suburban railway lines of Louisville.

Mr. Rodman has long been conspicuous among Southern members of the Masonic order, being a member of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky of Scottish Rite Masons, a member of Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of King Solomon Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, and of Abraham Lodge No. 8. He affiliates with the Demo-

cratic party politically and was brought up in the Presbyterian faith.

He married, in 1869, Sidney Anderson Kennedy, daughter of Thomas S. Kennedy, of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Their children are Kate Kennedy Rodman—now Mrs. William H. Field—Patty Anderson Rodman, Lee Rodman and Thomas Kennedy Rodman.

ERNEST MACPHERSON, who became a member of the Louisville bar in 1875 and has since held a prominent position among his contemporaries of the legal profession, was born in Lexington, Missouri, October 10, 1852, son of Rev. Cornelius Gregory Macpherson, D. D., a noted Presbyterian divine and educator, of whose life and services to the church extended mention will be found elsewhere in these volumes. His mother was Mariah E. Gorin before her marriage, remarkable as a young woman for her beauty and in every way a fit companion for her worthy husband. Both his parents are still living, and at ninety years of age his father is still mentally and physically vigorous, a splendid type of the old school gentleman. His name indicates his Scotch extraction and he has many of the distinguished characteristics of the sturdy people from whom he traces his descent.

Ernest Macpherson pursued his studies in early life under the tutorship of his father, and at fifteen years of age, entered that varied school of experience, the field of journalism. Becoming a reporter on a Memphis newspaper, in the telegraph and commercial department, he continued his journalistic work with flattering success until he was nineteen years of age, when he abandoned it to complete his scholastic education. He had long been desirous of taking a complete course, and his journalistic labors had supplied the means to this end. In 1871 he entered the West Tennessee College at Jackson, Tennessee, and applied himself to his studies with the zeal and ardor of a devotee. In college, he not only demonstrated that he had talents of a high order, but showed that remarkable capacity for hard work which somebody has characterized as the best type of genius. In one year he completed the studies prescribed for both the junior and senior years in the college curriculum and was graduated in the class of 1872, taking the degree of master of arts. He then entered the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution, famous throughout the United States for the many distinguished members of the bar who have been numbered among its alumni. As a student he not only stood high in his classes, but was considered the best debater in the college, and in many ways evinced a peculiar fitness for the calling to which he had determined to devote himself.

Coming to Louisville in 1875 he established himself in the practice of law, George Gary, charged with murder, being one of his first clients. In this case he evinced marked ability for so young a practitioner, and in his first appearance at the Louisville bar gained a legal victory, securing the acquittal of his client. He next defended Henry Jost in a celebrated murder trial and again secured a verdict of acquittal. These cases established his reputation as a trial lawyer and advocate of superior ability, and the years that have elapsed since that time have brought to him greatly increased prestige and a constantly widening circle of clients. While he has been retained in noted criminal cases, he has attained greatest prominence as a practitioner in civil law. Studious by nature, he is painstaking in his researches, fertile in resources, careful in the preparation of cases and able in their presentation both to courts and juries, and in all respects a lawyer whose methods of practice, as well as his success, commands for him respect and admiration.

A man of varied accomplishments, he has always had a special fondness for music, and although his compositions have never been given to the public, he has from time to time delighted his musical friends with finished productions, notable for their artistic excellence. In fraternal circles he has been prominent as a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and having been for three years master of Mt. Moriah Blue Lodge. While he has affiliated with the Democratic party since he became a voter, he has not taken a specially active part in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies on his profession and finding the diversion, which some men find in public life, in an exceedingly active connection with military affairs.

As a boy he was full of the martial spirit, but gave up the idea of becoming a soldier and took to the law at the earnest solicitation of his father. His childish inclination toward a military career was evinced at nine years of age, when he was captain of a juvenile military company in Memphis, known as the "Gay Cadets." Although the struggle to obtain an education and fit himself for the active duties of life occupied his mind and his time during his young manhood, he did not lose his interest in military af-

fairs. When the Louisville Legion was organized in 1878, he became one of the most active members of a company which had on its roster forty lawyers. He was unanimously elected second lieutenant of this company, and within a few months thereafter was chosen with the same unanimity captain of Company D. He resigned his captain's commission after a time to give attention to other affairs, and for several years was not active in military matters. In 1885, however, he again entered the legion as first lieutenant of Company A, and in June of that year was promoted to captain of the same company. With this company he participated in the prize drill at Philadelphia the following July, and carried away from there the American flag given as a prize to "the best all-around company" participating in the contest. His connection with the Louisville Legion and Kentucky State Guard has been continuous and it is not too much to say that no other man in the State has rendered services of equal value to the military organizations of Kentucky. He has participated in all the notable demonstrations of the Louisville Legion, and has seen active and hazardous service as an officer of the State Guard. He was placed in command of the troops called out by Governor Buckner in 1887 to quell the bloody Tolliver-Craig feud in Rowan County, and the same year was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and appointed judge advocate-general of the Kentucky State Guard. He was reappointed judge advocate-general in 1888, with the rank of colonel, and again reappointed by Governor Brown in 1891. Governor Brown also appointed him a commissioner to revise and codify the military laws of Kentucky, and acting in that capacity, he drafted the chapter of military laws now in effect. When the late Constitutional Convention was in session he went before the committee on military affairs and submitted for adoption a chapter of provisions relating to the militia of the State. These provisions were adopted by the committee without change, with the exception of two sections, and one of the rejected sections was reincorporated in the Constitution by the convention when action was taken on the committee's report. Colonel Macpherson was therefore the author of that portion of the organic law of the State pertaining to the militia, and it stands as drawn by him originally, with the exception of one section. His aim and purpose have been to give to the commonwealth a thoroughly organized and efficient force of citizen soldiery, and his effort has contributed largely to that result. He has also co-operated with the officers of the National Guard throughout the United States to inaugurate improvements of the militia system, to perfect the discipline and equipment of State troops, and to make the National Militia what it is designed to be, a safeguard for the public, always ready to aid in the enforcement of the law or to protect the rights and liberties of the people. His public services in this connection have won for him warm commendation of his fellow-citizens and added naturally to the prestige which he has gained as a member of the bar. In addition to his other services in behalf of the military arm of the service Col. Macpherson is the author of the history of the Louisville Legion in these volumes.

ZACH PHELPS, lawyer and member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, son of James Shipp Phelps, who came to Louisville about the time the Civil War began, and has ever since been known as a leading tobacco warehouseman of this city. His mother was Mary J. Glass before her marriage, daughter of Zachariah Glass, of Hopkinsville. His grandfather, whose ancestry was English, came early to Kentucky from Virginia, and both his father and mother were natives of this State, born in Christian County.

His father removed from Hopkinsville to Louisville in 1861, and the son entered the schools of this city, completing his education in the high school—which then had a college course—from which he was graduated in 1877. After his graduation, he continued his studies for a year under a private teacher, and was then compelled to seek a change of climate on account of impaired health. Going to Salt Lake City, Utah, he located there temporarily, and while there read law in the office of Judge J. C. Hemingray. After passing an examination, conducted by Justice Shaefer, of the United States courts, he was licensed to practice, and, returning to Louisville, entered the law office of Judge W. L. Jackson, Sr., in 1879. He was married in 1881, and on the day of his marriage formed a law partnership with Judge Jackson's son, W. L. Jackson, Jr., under the firm name of Jackson & Phelps. As thus constituted the firm soon became prominent among the law firms of the city, and a rapidly growing practice caused the two partners to associate with them J. T. O'Neal. This partnership continued until the death of Judge Jackson. Almost immediately after this distinguished jurist passed away, his son was chosen his successor on the circuit bench, and since

then Mr. Phelps has associated with himself W. W. Thum in the firm of which he is senior member.

Engaged in general practice since he became a member of the Louisville bar, fourteen years ago, he has held himself in readiness to respond to all demands made upon him by his clients, and has not sought to make a specialty of any branch of the law. As counsellor and trial lawyer, as adviser and advocate, in competition with the leading lawyers of the Kentucky bar, he has ably represented the interests of his clients in a wide and varied field of professional labor. As an examiner of witnesses, he has acquired special distinction, and if he has shown a preference for any branch of the practice it has been shown for that part of a lawyer's work which requires the greatest skill, tact and resourcefulness.

He has been prominent in numerous political campaigns as a public speaker and party manager, championing with zeal and ability the cause of Democracy. He has served frequently as a member of Democratic campaign committees, and has been chairman of the city executive committee.

In 1890 he was chosen to represent the First District of Louisville in the Constitutional Convention charged with the responsibility of revising the organic law of the State and framing a new instrument better adapted to changed conditions and the present stage of development. Chafing under the restrictive provisions of the Constitution of 1850, the most progressive element of the population of Kentucky had demanded the submission of a new Constitution, and when the convention met in Frankfort, on the 8th of September, 1890, there was much work to be done, and it was work which would be far-reaching in its effects. In the debates of the convention Mr. Phelps took a prominent part, and as a member of leading committees he had a large share in framing the Constitution, which was submitted to and ratified by the people of the State. As one of the representatives from the metropolis of Kentucky, he watched with especial care measures affecting the commercial, manufacturing and other interests of Louisville, and although many conflicting interests had to be harmonized, and conflicting theories of taxation and government reconciled, he succeeded by dint of earnest effort in incorporating into the Constitution various provisions which have been of material benefit to the city and to the State at large.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Phelps is known as a past exalted ruler of the Louisville Lodge of Elks, having had paid to him the very unusual compliment of being chosen ruler, from the floor, without going through the minor offices. It is said that this is a distinction never conferred upon any other member of the order. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and has been an officer of Compass Lodge of Louisville. His marriage, as already stated, occurred on the same day that he formed his law partnership with the late Judge Jackson, January 1, 1881. Mrs. Phelps was Miss Amy Kaye before her marriage, and she is a daughter of John and Amanda Kaye, of Louisville. They have four children.

SHACKELFORD MILLER, lawyer, was born in Green County, near Springfield, Missouri, February 28, 1856. His father was John A. Miller, who was born at Lower Ponds—now called Valley Station—Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1824, and grew to manhood in that county. His mother was Barbara Anne Nevill before her marriage, and was a daughter of Colonel Solomon C. Nevill, of Montgomery County, Tennessee. His parents were married in Hickman County, Kentucky, and in 1858 removed to Missouri, where the son was born three years later, being the second of six children now living. His paternal grandfather, Robert Miller, was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1774, and he and his twin brother, Buckner Miller, walked from that county to Kentucky in 1796, coming through Cumberland Gap. Robert settled at Lower Ponds, Jefferson County, and died there in 1863, at the age of eighty-nine years. Solomon Corbin Nevill, the maternal grandfather of Shackelford Miller, was born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1808, came to Montgomery County, Tennessee, as a child, grew up there and married Frances Slaughter Ball Long, of Logan County, Kentucky.

Shackelford Miller spent the early years of his life in Missouri and attended country schools until 1873, when he came to Louisville to live with his grandfather Nevill. Here he entered the sophomore class of the Male High School—the university of the public schools—and, at the end of his first scholastic year, distinguished himself by winning the "Alumni Prize" for the highest average standing in his class. He was graduated from the High School—then presided over by the noted educator, Jason W. Chenault—in the class of 1877, and, soon afterward, entered the Law Department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1879. At the end of his first year in the Law School he had entered the law office of Hon. Isaac Cald-

well, at that time the leader of the Kentucky bar, and, under the preceptorship of that renowned lawyer, received a share of his training for the practice of law. Soon after his graduation from the Law School he became associated with Judge James S. Pirtle, and thus began the active practice of his profession. This association was continued until 1887, when Mr. Miller formed a co-partnership with Byron Bacon, Esq., which was in existence until September 1, 1888. At that time he became a member of the law firm of Barnett, Miller & Barnett, of which Judge Andrew Barnett was senior member, the junior member of the firm being his son, Tyler Barnett, who had been Mr. Miller's classmate both in the High School and Law School. The firm thus constituted is still in existence, holding high rank among Southern law firms and having a large practice, principally in the Equity, Common Law, and Federal Courts of Louisville, and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

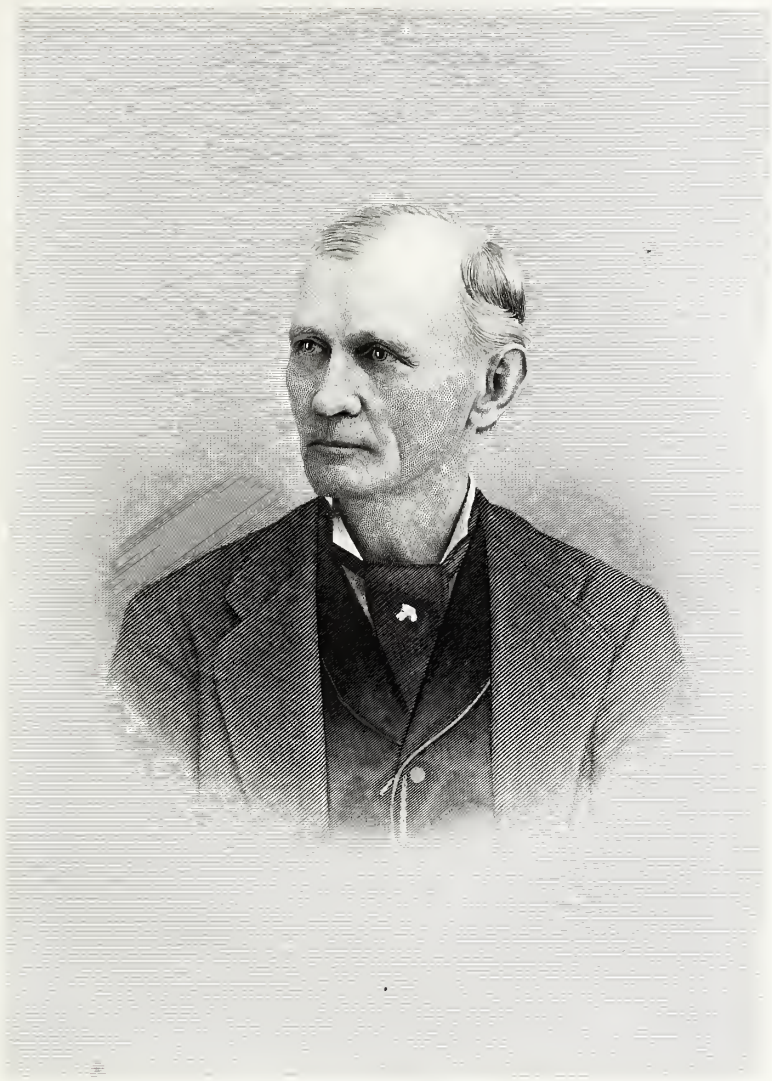
Called upon frequently to act as special judge in the Louisville Courts, Judge Miller has demonstrated, on the bench, as well as at the bar, that he has a comprehensive knowledge of the law and its underlying principles, a well-trained mind and sound judgment. Successful as a practitioner, he has been a close student of the science of law as a whole, as well as of the law applicable to cases with which he has been identified as counsel. He has been a thorough student also of English and American constitutional history, and has devoted much time to the study of the early history of Kentucky. His reading has been largely along these lines, and his library contains nearly all the standard historical works, which admirably supplement a large and well-selected law library.

Ever since he attained his majority, Judge Miller has been active in politics as a member of the Democratic party. The tariff became a prominent political issue about the time his interest in politics began, and he became greatly interested in the study of this important economic problem. The result of his studies was a conviction that a tariff for revenue only is right in principle and the only tariff which Congress can constitutionally levy, and he has been an able champion of this doctrine. He took an active part in the campaign of 1876 as an advocate of Mr. Tilden's election to the Presidency, although he was not then a voter. In 1884 he was assistant Democratic elector for the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, and, in 1888, was chosen one of the electors from Kentucky on the Democratic ticket and cast the vote of his district for Cleveland and Thurman. In both these National campaigns, he entered actively into the discussion of the issues presented to the people and was popular and effective as a campaign speaker. He has been, since 1891, a director of the Polytechnic Society, and has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of local public enterprises, although too much absorbed in professional pursuits to become officially connected with corporate or social organizations. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and a director of the Presbyterian Orphanage, located at Anchorage. He is also a member of the Filson Club, and vice-president of the Watterson Club. From 1878 to 1881 he was a member of Company "C," of the Kentucky State Guard, serving under Captain John H. Leathers.

He was married, in 1888, to Mary Floyd Welman —youngest child of Floyd C. Welman, formerly marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court—who, for seven years prior to her marriage, had been a teacher of Latin and mathematics in Hampton College, of this city. Their children are Welman Miller, Shackelford Miller, Jr., and Nevill Miller, Jr.

ROBERT JACKSON ELLIOTT was born in Louisville, March 2, 1824, son of William and Eliza (Fowke) Elliott, both of whom came from Loudoun County, Virginia. His parents were married in Louisville in 1815 and resided here to the end of their lives.

Robert J. Elliott was educated chiefly in Louisville, attending different private schools, St. John's Classical Academy, and what was known many years ago as Louisville College, located at the southwest corner of Eighth and Grayson streets. In these schools and under the preceptorship of private tutors, he received a finished education, including a knowledge of the higher mathematics and of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages. After quitting school he studied law in the office of Hon. William J. Graves and General William Preston, who were then associated together in practice. Later he attended the regular courses of lectures in the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the class of 1846, with James B. Beck and Theo. L. Burnett. He was licensed to practice by Judge Daniel Breck and Judge Thomas A. Marshall, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and was regularly admitted to the bar in Louisville in the spring of 1847. He began the



Robt. J. Elliott.

practice of his profession at that time and has ever since been a member of the Louisville bar, being now one of the oldest active practitioners in the city. In 1855 he was elected City Prosecuting Attorney of Louisville, and, by subsequent re-election, held that office for six years. In 1863 he was elected to the City Council from what was then the Third Ward, but resigned after a time, and was at once elected City Attorney of Louisville. The latter office he held in all a little over four years, serving from March 24, 1864, to April 16, 1868. As head of the city law department he discharged his duties faithfully and diligently, and was a most capable and efficient officer. He was also a successful general practitioner and, from the time he began his career as a lawyer in this city up to the present, has commanded the respect and esteem of his contemporaries at the bar. As a citizen he has been identified with many important public institutions, and has rendered to the public valuable services in many capacities. He was elected, by the General Council of Louisville, a trustee of the University of Louisville, in 1866, and has ever since been a member of that board. In the old days when Louisville was protected against the fire fiend by the volunteeer fire companies, Mr. Elliott was for several years a member of Mechanic Fire Company No. 1, and for three years was an assistant pipe director when Colonel A. Y. Johnson, afterward Chief of the Fire Department of Louisville, was chief pipe director. He was made a member of Chosen Friends Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Louisville, in 1846, and, in 1848, was one of the founders of Fonda Lodge No. 48, later merged into Home Lodge, of which he has since been a member. He was made a Master Mason in Clarke Lodge No. 51, of this city, in 1853, and continued to be a member of that lodge until 1886, when it was consolidated with Abraham Lodge, with which he has since been affiliated. In his boyhood and young manhood he was identified with two military companies, first with the organization of college youths known as the "Kosciusko Cadets," and later with the "Washington Blues," one of the companies of the old Louisville Legion.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Elliott has been a member of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church South, and since 1871 he has been a trustee of that church. His political affiliations have been steadfastly with the Democratic party. He married, in 1847, Miss Nancy O'Neal, who was born in 1828, and died in 1851. The children born of this marriage were John William Elliott, who died in 1857; Eliza Fowke Elliott, who died in 1850; and Nancy Eliza Elliott, who died in 1853. In 1855 Mr. Elliott married Miss Annie E. Van Osten, who survives, the companion of her husband in his old age. The children of this marriage have been Edwin J. Elliott, Robert J. Elliott, Jr., Nellie Elliott, Katie Elliott, Hattie Elliott—now the wife of Charles H. Shackelton; Annie L. Elliott, Lila Elliott and Emma Elliott, all of whom now reside in this city. Margaret and Mary Elliott died in infancy.

LYTTLETON COOKE, District Attorney of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the State of Kentucky, was born at the home of his father, now known as Buena Vista, in King and Queen County, Virginia, October 28, 1831. His father, Henry Cooke, was born in the same county about the year 1801 or 1802. He had no profession but was fairly well educated, and was a merchant in said county until after his marriage to Louisa Johnston, of Gloucester County, which took place some time during the year 1830. After his marriage, he and his wife having inherited quite a large number of negro slaves, he purchased a farm or plantation, and led the quiet life of a country gentleman until his death.

Louisa Johnston was the only child of her parents who survived infancy. She was born in Gloucester or Matthews County, Virginia, (the latter county having been formerly a part of Gloucester County), in 1811, and died in 1858. Her father was Mr. Thomas Johnston, and her mother was a Miss Kemp. They owned an estate on the Piankatank River, where they both died, the mother when their daughter, Louisa, was less than two, and the father when she was about five years old. The Johnstons were of Scotch descent.

Henry Cooke was a son of Capt. Dawson Cooke, who was an officer in the Virginia or Continental Navy during the Revolutionary War, having served as such first on the brig Liberty, and afterward on the ship Gloucester; and he was present at Yorktown at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was undoubtedly of English stock, but was doubtless born in the colony of Virginia, as the Cooke family —a large and influential one—appears from the public records to have been settled in and scattered over Tidewater, Virginia, early in the 17th century, and to have intermarried with many of the oldest and best families in that section of the country. Among the names borne by the Cookes as Christian names are the surnames of Giles, Buckner, Warner, Armis-

tead, Dawson, and Lyttleton, and which are supposed to have been derived from intermarriages with, or descent from families of those names, but the most common and popular names with the tribe seem to have been Mordecai, and Giles Buckner, the latter having been the name of Henry Cooke's younger brother.

Henry Cooke having died when quite a young man, and his widow having married again, his only son, Lyttleton Cooke, was sent from home to attend school, and passed the greater portion of his youth in boarding schools and academies until he commenced the study of law, which he did at the early age of seventeen, being determined to leave Virginia and seek a home in the West so soon as he could possibly do so. He was thus separated to a great extent from his relations and family connections, and has had but little communication with them since; and having no special disposition or ambition for the investigation of genealogy, has not taken the time or labor necessary to fully inform himself in respect to his ancestors. At the age of eighteen he entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, but did not graduate therefrom, having a few days before the examinations commenced consented to act as the second of a friend who had been challenged by another student to fight a duel; and in consequence thereof the parties involved in the affair were quietly informed not to present themselves for examination in any of their classes.

After leaving the University of Virginia, Mr. Cooke—although not having attained his majority—in the early part of the year 1851, went to St. Louis, Missouri, having been previously examined and declared competent to be admitted to the bar by Judge John B. Clopton, of the Williamsburg, Virginia, Circuit Court, and Judges Cabell and Brooke, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. After familiarizing himself with the code of practice and statute law of Missouri, he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, without being required to stand any further examination.

At this time the contest between the Benton and the anti-Benton wings of the Democratic party in Missouri was at its height. Mr. Cooke, who was born a Democrat, warmly espoused the cause of the anti-Benton wing of the party in that contest, and in 1854, although not eligible because of his youth, he was nominated as one of the anti-Benton Democratic candidates to represent the city and county of St. Louis in the Legislature of Missouri. But the anti-Benton wing being in a hopeless minority in that city and county, he was defeated with the other candidates of his party. However, in 1856, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Missouri as a candidate for Presidential Elector, and was elected, and cast his vote in the electoral college for James Buchanan for President and for John C. Breckenridge for Vice-president. Eleven years later, in 1867, having in the meantime married and settled in Louisville, he was nominated and elected as a Democrat to the Kentucky Senate from the Thirty-seventh District, composed of the central wards of the City of Louisville, and served in that body for four years, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee, chairman of the Committees on Railroads, and on Banks and Insurance. This would have terminated his public service, but in 1874, his friends and neighbors deeming his presence at Frankfort as a member of the Legislature of importance to the interests of Louisville, while he was absent from the State on professional business, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and served one term. This interfered to such an extent with his practice as a lawyer that he declined further public office. His services in the Senate comprised the sessions of the General Assembly while John W. Stevenson was Governor, and which sessions were noted for the number of able and distinguished men who were members of that body, among whom may be mentioned ex-U. S. Senator Jesse D. Bright, Gen. Wm. Preston, John G. Carlisle, Gov. Preston H. Leslie, John B. Clark, William Lindsay, William Johnson, Oscar Turner, William A. Dudley, E. C. Phister, James A. McKenzie, James B. McCreary, and Norvin Green, all then or since distinguished in the State and country at large. He was intimately associated with these gentlemen and enjoyed the respect and esteem of them all, was a close personal friend of Governor Stevenson, and one of his most trusted friends and advisers in respect to public matters. Mr. Cooke's services as a Senator commencing soon after the close of the war between the States, covered a period of unusual excitement in state politics, and many matters of great interest and importance came before the Legislature during that time, in all of which he took a prominent and active part; and among which may be mentioned the change in the laws in respect to evidence in the courts of Kentucky, and that authorizing the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, to construct a railroad through the State of Kentucky. Notwithstanding the people were at this time being greatly worried and harassed by criminal prosecu-

tions and civil actions in the Federal Courts, growing out of contests of one sort or another with negroes, there was still a wide-spread and deep-rooted prejudice and opposition throughout the State, against this race being allowed to testify in the State courts. There was also much opposition to parties being permitted to testify in causes in which they might be interested, and these questions came prominently before the Senate in 1871. Mr. Cooke took an active and leading part in their discussion as a champion for the widest latitude in the admission of evidence, and on March 10, 1871, (See Senate Journal 1871, page 530), moved as a substitute for a bill, which was then pending and under discussion for the giving of negroes and mulattoes a qualified right to testify in certain cases and on certain conditions, a bill which became a law on the 30th day of January, 1872, and which is still the law in respect to those questions in Kentucky, the seventh section of said bill being as follows:

"No one shall be incompetent as a witness because of his or her race or color."

And this was the first law which authorized negroes to testify on an equality with white people in the courts of Kentucky, and is still a part of the statute law of that State. The bill to authorize the City of Cincinnati to construct a railroad through the State of Kentucky stirred the people of the State from center to circumference. The cities of Covington and Newport, and the counties through and adjacent to those in which it was proposed to construct said railroad, became the ardent advocates of the bill, and were backed by all the political, social, and money power which the City of Cincinnati could command or bring to bear. On the other hand, the City of Louisville, and those sections of the State in sympathy with it, opposed the bill with all the power and resources at their command. Among the able, powerful and influential men who were enlisted to advocate the passage of this bill before the joint committee of the General Assembly, and who were not members of that body were Gen. John C. Breckenridge, and Mr. Madison C. Johnson, of Lexington, while the City of Louisville was represented by its own distinguished citizen, Hon. Isaac Caldwell. The debate upon this bill between Messrs. Breckenridge and Caldwell was one of the most noted which ever took place in respect to a public measure in this State. Mr. Cooke, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, presided over these discussions, which took place before immense audiences of the leading people of the State, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and received the thanks of both sides for the fairness and impartiality with which he presided over these discussions. But when the bill, after having been passed by the House of Representatives, came up before the Senate, he cast aside the impartiality of the presiding officer and became the warm and earnest champion of his constituents, all of whom were opposed to the passage of the bill; and on the floor of the Senate, he and Hon. John G. Carlisle became the respective leaders of the opposing forces, Mr. Carlisle advocating, and Mr. Cooke opposing, and the proposed bill was defeated for that session. However, the effort for its passage was renewed at the next session of the General Assembly, of which Mr. Cooke was not a member, and its passage secured. In 1868, pending his service in the State Senate, he was chosen a delegate from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention in New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair for President and Vice-president of the United States. At that convention he was the friend of Hon. George H. Pendleton (who was at that time a prominent candidate for the nomination for President), and with Governor John W. Stevenson and Hon. R. H. Stanton, of this State, was among Mr. Pendleton's most trusted friends and advisers, and was uncompromising in his opposition to the nomination of Salmon P. Chase, or any other Republican as the Democratic candidate, as was proposed and advocated by many members of the convention. He has since shown much interest in Democratic success, but has taken no steps in the direction of his own political advancement. He became absorbed in the performance of his professional work, and in 1873, was employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as its District Attorney for Kentucky, a position which he has held continuously since, and which engrosses nearly all his time.

Both as a legislator and lawyer, Mr. Cooke has shown great earnestness and force. As a speaker, his words are direct, his points clearly made, and his purpose openly declared. He is a fair and manly debater, and has a convincing power of expression that gives him character and influence. His law cases are prepared with great care and integrity, and his success has been largely due to untiring exertion in the interests of his clients. He is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar of Kentucky.

On June 12, 1860, he was married at Lousville to Miss Alice Wilson, third daughter of Dr. Thomas E. and Caroline (Bullitt) Wilson—the ancestors of whom were among the earliest settlers and founders

of the City of Louisville, and whose characters and high social position form a notable part of its history. Mrs. Cooke died in 1890, leaving two daughters, Alice and Caroline Wilson. Alice married Mr. David A. Keller in 1883.

The identity of Lyttleton Cooke with the interests of the City of Louisville has been shown in numberless public and private acts. Though born in the Mother State, the greater part of his life has been passed here, and he is socially, morally and politically, a part of Louisville.

JOHN CREPPS WICKLIFFE, lawyer and soldier, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, on the 11th day of July, 1830. His father, Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, was member of the Legislature of 1812, '13, '20, '33, '34, '35, and speaker 1834; member of Congress from 1823 to 1833 and 1861-63; lieutenant-governor in 1836 and succeeded to the office of governor in 1838 upon the death of Governor James Clark, serving until 1840; postmaster-general from 1841 to 1845 and member of the Border States' Peace Commission in 1861. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Christian Crepps, an early pioneer and Indian fighter of Bullitt County, who fell at the hands of the savages in a desperate fight on Salt River in 1778.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the schools of Bardstown, Frankfort and Washington City, and his collegiate education at Centre College, Danville. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature from Nelson County and in 1859 was secretary of the Senate. Pending the breaking out of the war he took an active part as a member of the State's Rights party, and in September, 1861, went South as the captain of a company of infantry. At Bowling Green his command became Company B of the Ninth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. He was afterward promoted to lieutenant-colonel and served with distinction during the war to the close. He resided in Florida from 1865 to 1869, in which latter year he returned to Bardstown and resumed the practice of law, and in 1870 was elected judge of the Nelson Circuit Court to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected for a full term, his service on the bench being until 1880. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States district attorney for the District of Kentucky and served four years. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Louisville, but retaining his residence in Bardstown. In 1894 he served for a short time as adjutant-general of Kentucky under appointment of Governor Brown.

Descended from a family conspicuous for its intellectual force and handsome physique, Judge Wickliffe has inherited both. Tall in stature and of classic features, he is a striking figure in any assemblage, and in mental qualities and force of character, he worthily maintains the prestige of his family. He is a brother of the late ex-Governor Robert C. Wickliffe, of Louisiana. Colonel Wickliffe is a Knight Templar and a member of DeMolay Commandery, Louisville.

He married, November 2, 1853, Eleanor Hunt Curd, daughter of Richard A. and Eleanor (Hunt) Curd, of Lexington, Kentucky.

THOMAS WALKER BULLITT, who for many years has been a prominent member of the Louisville bar, and equally prominent in his connection with various important business enterprises, was born May 17, 1838, at "Oxmoor," his father's beautiful country home in Jefferson County. He belongs to one of the historic families of Kentucky, and inasmuch as "the family is the unit of the state and the foundation upon which rests the whole superstructure of society," a brief outline of the family history is appropriate in this work, which is designed to be a presentment of the living and the dead who have made their impress upon the history of Louisville, as well as a record of events.

Of French origin, the family was seated in Maryland in 1685, when the Huguenot, Benjamin Bullett purchased lands near Port Tobacco, in St. Charles County. This immigrant ancestor died there in 1702, and his only son, Benjamin Bullitt—the spelling of the name appears to have been slightly changed by the first Benjamin—purchased land in Fauquier County, and established his family in Virginia. One of his sons was Colonel Thomas Bullitt, the distinguished soldier, explorer and friend of George Washington, who made the first surveys of the falls of the Ohio in 1773. Another son was Cuthbert Bullitt, who married Helen Scott—a daughter of Rev. James Scott, an Episcopalian minister—of Prince William County, Virginia, and removed to that county, in which he became distinguished as a lawyer and jurist. One of his sons was Alexander Scott Bullitt, who occupies a distinguished place in the history of Kentucky pioneers. He settled on the "Oxmoor" farm near Louisville in 1784, and lived there until his death in 1816. He was a mem-

ber of the convention which formed the first constitution of Kentucky, president of the constitutional convention of 1799, first lieutenant-governor of the State, and a pioneer legislator of great prominence and influence. His wife was Priscilla Christian, a daughter of Colonel William Christian, who settled in Kentucky in 1785 and was killed in an engagement with Indians in 1786. Her mother was a sister of Patrick Henry.

William Christian Bullitt—one of the two sons of Alexander S. and Priscilla Bullitt—inherited the "Oxmoor" estate and was the father of Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt. His wife was born Mildred Ann Fry, a daughter of Joshua and Peachy (Walker) Fry, and a descendant of Joshua Fry, an English gentleman, who after his graduation from Oxford went to Virginia and became a professor of mathematics in the College of William and Mary. The elder Joshua Fry was colonel of the regiment of Virginians which was sent on the first expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1754, and George Washington—lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment—succeeded to the colonelcy after Colonel Fry's death. His grandson, Joshua Fry, a noted pioneer educator, was the first of the family to settle in Kentucky, the family seat being in Mercer County. Mrs. Bullitt was also a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, commissary-general of Braddock's army, and one of the first six white men to penetrate the wilds of Kentucky, his first exploration of this region having been made in 1750. Colonel Thomas Walker Bullitt was named after this distinguished ancestor, the first of Kentucky pioneers. The father of Colonel Bullitt was a member of the old bar of Louisville as well as a man of fortune, but retired from active practice in early life and lived thereafter at the country home, which in his time as well as in that of the first owner of "Oxmoor," was famous for its generous hospitality. He was a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1849 and a scholarly and accomplished gentleman of the old school. After completing his course of study at Centre College of Danville, Kentucky, Colonel Bullitt fitted himself for the bar in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He graduated from the law school in 1861 at the end of a two years' course of study, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia with his brother, John C. Bullitt. Their association continued until 1862, when he returned to Kentucky and enlisted in the Confederate army, joining General John H. Morgan's command at Knoxville, Tennessee, in June of that year. He entered the army as a private soldier in Company C of Colonel Basil W. Duke's regiment, but a few months later was promoted to first lieutenant of his company. During the winter of 1862-63 he was on detached duty, serving as regimental commissary, but in the spring of 1863, he returned to the line and was wounded and captured in the memorable raid into Ohio. In company with General Morgan and about seventy-five Confederate army officers captured on that raid, he was confined first in the prison at Columbus, Ohio, but was later removed to Fort Delaware, where he was held as a prisoner until March of 1865. With other sick and disabled Confederate soldiers he was then sent through the lines for exchange, but as the war was drawing to a close, the exchange never took place and he was on parole until the cessation of hostilities.

With the return of peace he resumed the practice of his profession, becoming a member of the Louisville bar in the fall of 1865. Since that time, and during a period of more than thirty years, he has been identified with a large share of the most important litigation which has occupied the attention of the courts of Jefferson County, and in the higher State and Federal Courts of Kentucky. While giving careful attention to a large law practice he has been active also in the field of business enterprise, and associated with other gentlemen, he has built up institutions of vast benefit to the city. He was the originator of the idea of establishing the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, and was one of the organizers of that corporation, of which he has ever since been a director. He suggested and assisted in the organization of the Kentucky Title Company, and has served continuously since its organization in its directory. He was also one of the promoters of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge project and served as a director of the company, and has been officially connected with the Louisville Southern Railroad Company and the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville Railroad Company as a director. These enterprises have been among the most important undertakings in Louisville since the war and have conferred great benefits upon the city.

Politically Colonel Bullitt has affiliated with the Democratic party since he cast his first vote for John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency in 1860, but has never offered for a political office, having no taste for public life, and being, moreover, engrossed in professional work. Born and brought up a Presby-

terian, he has adhered to that faith in his church connections.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Annie Priscilla Logan, daughter of Hon. Caleb Logan and Agatha (Marshall) Logan, of Louisville. Mrs. Bullitt's mother was a daughter of Dr. Louis Marshall, who was a brother to Chief Justice John Marshall.

GEORGE DU RELLE, lawyer and jurist, was born in the town of York, Livingston County, New York, October 18, 1852, son of Dr. George O. J. and Frances M. (Peirce) Du Relle. His paternal ancestors, who were probably of French Huguenot extraction, were among the early colonists of New England and his great-grandfather, Nicholas Du Relle, was one of the first selectmen of the town of Lee, New Hampshire. His maternal ancestors were also New England people, and many of them achieved marked distinction during the Colonial era, and others were prominent in public life at a later date. One of his ancestors in the maternal line was Capt. John Whiting, who held a commission in the Revolutionary Army. John Haynes, the first governor of Connecticut, was another of these ancestors. Still another was William Pitkin, founder of the American family of that name, who was appointed by the British crown attorney-general for the Colony of Connecticut. One of the sons of this William Pitkin was Chief Justice Pitkin of Connecticut, who was for twenty-six years consecutively a member of the colonial council. The elder William Pitkin was for fifteen years a representative in the Colonial Assembly, was treasurer of the colony in 1676, and the same year was one of the commissioners who negotiated a peace with the Narragansett Indians. In 1693 he was appointed one of the commissioners to run the division line between the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies, and from 1690 until his death was a member of the Colonial Council. His sister was Martha Pitkin, who married into the Wolcott family and became one of the progenitors of the illustrious representatives of that family. Colonel Joseph Pitkin, who belonged to the third generation of the Pitkin family in America, was musterer of the Crown Point expedition and a distinguished soldier. Other illustrious members of this family were Captain Richard Pitkin, a Revolutionary soldier, Governor William Pitkin, who served as lieutenant-governor, governor and chief justice of Connecticut, and Eleazur Pitkin, who was high sheriff of Hartford County, Conn., toward the close of the last century.

Judge George Du Relle came to Louisville in 1859, when he was seven years of age. His father died when the son was in his infancy and his mother afterward married Prof. S. B. Barton, of Centre College, Kentucky. Professor Barton removed to Louisville with his family as above stated in 1859 and became principal of the Presbyterian Female School in this city. In this school Judge Du Relle received his earliest instruction and later studied under the preceptorship of his stepfather at the Walnut Hill school, near Lexington. At a later date he attended school in Elizabeth, N. J., and in 1868 was graduated from the Hopkins grammar school of New Haven, Conn., and entered the class of 1872 at Yale College. Leaving college at the end of his sophomore year he came to Louisville, and after some employment in a clerical capacity, engaged in school teaching in the Sixth Ward school. While teaching school he read law, and after attending the full course of lectures in the law department of the University of Louisville, he was graduated from that institution in 1874. He was admitted to the bar immediately afterward, and at once began the practice of his profession in the office of Colonel R. W. Woolley. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. H. C. Brannin, and practiced successfully in the courts of this city, impressing himself upon the bar as a lawyer of fine attainments and admirable adaptability to his profession. In 1882 he was appointed assistant United States District attorney for Kentucky and continued to serve in that capacity until June 8, 1886, when he resigned. In 1889 he was reappointed to the same position under the administration of President Harrison and served until 1891, when he again resigned to give attention to his private practice. His practice in the Federal courts evidenced his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions, and he was frequently designated to act as special master commissioner in the hearing of important railroad and other cases of corporate litigation. In the important contested election case of Boyle vs. Toney for the judgeship of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, growing out of the election of 1894, he appeared as counsel for Colonel St. John Boyle, and distinguished himself by his able conduct of that case. In 1895 he was nominated as the Republican candidate to succeed Judge George B. Eastin of the Court of Appeals. Judge Eastin was the regular Democratic nominee for that office and Judge John G. Simrall ran as an independent candidate for the same position. At the election of 1895 Judge Du Relle was chosen by a majority of 1,300 votes over

both his competitors and received a plurality of 2,575 votes over Judge Eastin. At the beginning of the year 1896 he entered upon his term of service as the judge of the Court of Last Resort in Kentucky, and as a member of that court has shown himself to be the peer of the eminent jurists with whom he is associated.

A firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, Judge Du Relle has acted with that organization since he became a voter, and prior to his assumption of the judicial office took a somewhat active interest in politics and political campaigns. Since then he has refrained from participation in political movements, as becomes the jurist who keeps his mind free from partisan bias. Reared a Presbyterian, he has adhered to that faith and is an attendant of Warren Memorial Church. He is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic and Ancient Essenic Orders, and is also a member of the Filson Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Judge Du Relle was married in 1886 to Miss Louise Leib, daughter of Frederick Leib, for many years a prominent citizen and business man of Louisville. Mrs. Du Relle, an accomplished lady, who was greatly beloved in the social circles of Louisville, died November 23, 1895. Their children are Frederick L. and Louise Marie Du Relle.

RANDOLPH HARRISON BLAIN, lawyer, was born August 16, 1842, at Glentiwar, near Greenwood, Albemarle County, Virginia, son of Rev. S. W. and Susan Isham Blain. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Daniel Blain, who was of mixed Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot descent and a native of Abbeville, South Carolina, was a prominent minister and educator, and, at the time of his death, was professor of languages at Washington College —now Washington and Lee University, of Virginia. His father was born in Lexington, Virginia, was graduated from Washington College, practiced law for a time at Lewisburg, Virginia, and afterward entered the Presbyterian ministry. After graduating from Union Theological Seminary, he was for many years a pastor in Virginia and, from 1869 to 1876, pastor of a church at Carrollton, Kentucky. In the year last named he removed with his family to Louisville and lived with his son, R. H. Blain, until his death, which occurred in 1891. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their son in 1887. His wife was Susan Isham Harrison, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Clifton, Cumberland County, Virginia, who married his cousin, Mary Randolph. Randolph Harrison and his wife were both first cousins of President Thomas Jefferson, and first cousins also of Governor James Pleasants, of Virginia, and General William Henry Harrison. He was a descendant of Benjamin Harrison and of Robin (King) Carter, of Virginia. Two of his brothers, Robert and Peyton Harrison, settled early in Kentucky, the former near Lexington, and the latter at Russellville. Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, and General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, were descendants of Robert Harrison. Peyton Harrison has many descendants in Kentucky at the present time, prominent among them being the late Randolph and John Caldwell, of Russellville. Other children of Randolph Harrison besides Mrs. Blain were Rev. Peyton Harrison, Mrs. John S. McKim, of Baltimore, Mrs. William Randolph, of Clark County, Virginia, Mrs. W. B. Harrison, of Brandon, Virginia, and others.

Randolph H. Blain was reared in Virginia and had just completed his collegiate course and received his bachelor's degree from Washington College when the Civil War began and carried him into the military service for the next four years. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Third Richmond Howitzers, then at Yorktown, and was engaged with that battery in the seven days' fight around Richmond. In 1862 he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Confederate service by the governor of Virginia, and the same year was elected senior first lieutenant of Jackson's battery of horse artillery. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Strasburg, Gordonsville, and other engagements in which the Army of Northern Virginia took part, and received six wounds from fragments of a mortar shell in the battle at Totopotamie Creek, near Richmond. During the winter of 1864-65, he commanded a battalion of artillery, which he disbanded at Lynchburg, Virginia, the day after the surrender at Appomattox. He saw four years' service with the Army of Northern Virginia, and no better or braver soldier fought under the gallant commanders of that army of brave men.

In 1865 he returned to his Virginia home with ten dollars—which had been presented to him—in his pocket, and his army horse, which he had been permitted to retain in accordance with the terms of surrender, as his only possessions. Taking charge of his father's farm near Williamsburg, he undertook to reclaim it from the desolation of war. There were many pathetic incidents connected with this

home coming and the effort to restore the homestead. Some of the old slaves of the family, hearing that the son had returned, came to him, a few of them walking as much as sixty miles to reach their former home. Although made aware of the fact that they were free, they insisted on casting their lot with the young master of former days, without promise of reward other than that of again finding a home. With borrowed capital a good start was made, and his father's family was soon re-established on the farm, but the first season's crop was a partial failure and left nothing to apply on the indebtedness which had been incurred. Fearing other failures might follow and believing that he might find elsewhere remunerative employment which would enable him to pay this debt, he left home in 1868 and went to Baltimore, Maryland. There he went to work at the first employment he could find, and for a week shoveled lime on the wharf. Then his employer got him a position with the Messrs. Camden & Thompson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, oil refiners, and for some time he was foreman in their warehouse, and now and then took charge of and ran the refineries during the "night watch." In the autumn of 1868, he was given a position with the firm of Carley & Wells, and came with that firm to Louisville. After remaining here a year he removed to Delaware, Kentucky, where he built and operated a large hardwood sawmill for the firm of Hall, Moore & Burkhard.

Thus, by hard work, he succeeded in accumulating the means necessary to enable him to fit himself for a profession, and in 1871 he returned to Louisville and began the study of law, completing his course at the University of Louisville, and graduating from the Law Department with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1873. Immediately after completing his course at the Law School, he began practicing in this city, and twenty years of earnest and successful effort have given him a prominent place among the members of the Louisville bar. In 1882 he rendered an important service to the city by compiling and publishing an edition of the school laws of the city and State. In 1879 he was elected a member of the City School Board and, in 1881, was made attorney for the board, a position which he has continued to fill ever since, and in which he has rendered services of great value to the cause of popular education. While he has adhered steadfastly to the political faith of his father, and has always been known as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he has never been an active politician, preferring to devote so much of his time as can be spared from professional labor to humanitarian and kindred work in connection with which he has been a conspicuous figure. Since 1884 he has been president of the Louisville Charity Organizations, and in this capacity has been the leading spirit in making provision for the systematic relief of the city poor. He is an active member of the Filson Club and the Confederate Association, and a Past Master of Falls City Lodge of Free Masons. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and has been a ruling elder in that church since 1890.

Mr. Blain has never married, but made a home for his parents in Louisville in 1876. Since the death of his father and mother, his sisters, Miss Mary Randolph and Miss Lucia Cary H. Blain, have made up the family circle, of which he has been the head for a score of years.

MARMADUKE BECKWITH BOWDEN, lawyer, was born July 7, 1866, in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, son of Judge James H. and Nannie (Morton) Bowden. His father was the son of John Bowden, of English nativity, whose wife was Mary Fauquier, a native of North Carolina, and of French extraction. Left a half orphan at an early age by the death of his father, James H. Bowden came to Louisville, where he was first a carrier and later a compositor on "The Courier" newspaper, then owned by W. N. Haldeman. While working to maintain himself and helping to support his mother, he educated himself, later taught school, and still later studied law. He began practicing law at Tompkinsville, Kentucky—where he was a partner of Governor P. H. Leslie—and later removed to Russellville, where he has long been a prominent practitioner. He represented Logan County in the Kentucky Legislature from 1875 to 1877, and in 1882 was elected one of the first three judges of the Superior Court of Kentucky and became first presiding judge of the court. He served eight years on the Superior Court bench and declined a re-election at the end of that time. The maternal ancestors of M. B. Bowden were among the earliest settlers of Logan County, and his grandfather, Marmaduke B. Morton, was cashier of the Southern Bank of Kentucky during the entire period of its existence, and, for many years afterward, cashier of the bank of N. Long & Company, which succeeded the Southern Bank of Kentucky. He came to Kentucky from Louisa County, Virginia, and lived to be ninety years of age.

M. B. Bowden obtained his academic education at Bethel College, giving special attention to the study of geology and kindred sciences, and receiving a certificate of graduation in Latin, Greek, English, and the special studies above referred to. In his early boyhood, during a school vacation, he had worked on "The Russellville Enterprise" as "printer's devil" and compositor, and when between sixteen and seventeen years of age he had a brief experience as local reporter on the same paper. In 1889, in company with W. F. Browder and others, he became part owner of "The Russellville Ledger," and, for a time, was the nominal editor of that paper, although not engaged regularly in editorial work. During the open months of 1883 and 1884, he was connected with the Kentucky Geological Survey, engaged in field work, spending a portion of the time collecting specimens of Kentucky building stones, and a portion in making topographical maps of Warren and Butler Counties. Quitting the Geological Survey in the fall of 1884, he completed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the Logan County Circuit Court in July, 1885, on his nineteenth birthday. Some time later he spent several months at Frankfort, Kentucky, where he assisted E. W. Hines, official reporter, to prepare abstracts of Appellate and Superior Court decisions for the Kentucky Reports and Kentucky Reporter. Becoming a member of the bar of Russellville, he practiced there until 1889, when he removed to Louisville, and has since been in active practice at the bar of this city. Reared a Democrat, he took a warm interest in politics from early boyhood. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Town Council of Russellville, but resigned in the spring of 1889 and was elected mayor of the village. This office he resigned the following autumn, on account of his removal to Louisville. Since he became a resident of this city he has given less attention to politics, and, while still acting with the Democratic party in all campaigns in which national issues are involved, has not hesitated to endorse non-partisan action to secure good municipal government. Since his coming to Louisville he has held no public office of a political character, but has been prominently before the public as president of the Commercial Club, to which office he was elected in 1893 and again in 1895. He has also been conspicuous as an officer of the Order of Knights of Pythias, of which he became a member in 1888, while still residing in Russellville. He became a member of Andrews' Division of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, at Russellville, in 1889, and transferred his membership to Alpha Lodge and Alpha Division, of Louisville, in 1891. He was elected first captain of Alpha Division and, in December of 1895, was made colonel of the First Kentucky Regiment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He was elected to the position last named for a term of four years as successor to Colonel Archie Johnson, who died in the spring of 1895. The First Regiment is one of five which constitute the Kentucky Brigade, and is composed of six divisions, two of which are in Louisville, and the others at Cloverport, Somerset, Lancaster and Versailles respectively. As an officer of this semi-military organization, he has achieved merited distinction, his experience during a three years' term of service in the Third Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard having been advantageous to him in this connection. He has been, in all respects, a thoroughly progressive and public spirited man and, in all movements like that which brought to Louisville the Grand Army Encampment of 1895, and the "Bicycle Meet" of 1896, he has been a leading spirit. He was one of the promoters of the Louisville Newsboys' Home and is now a director of that institution.

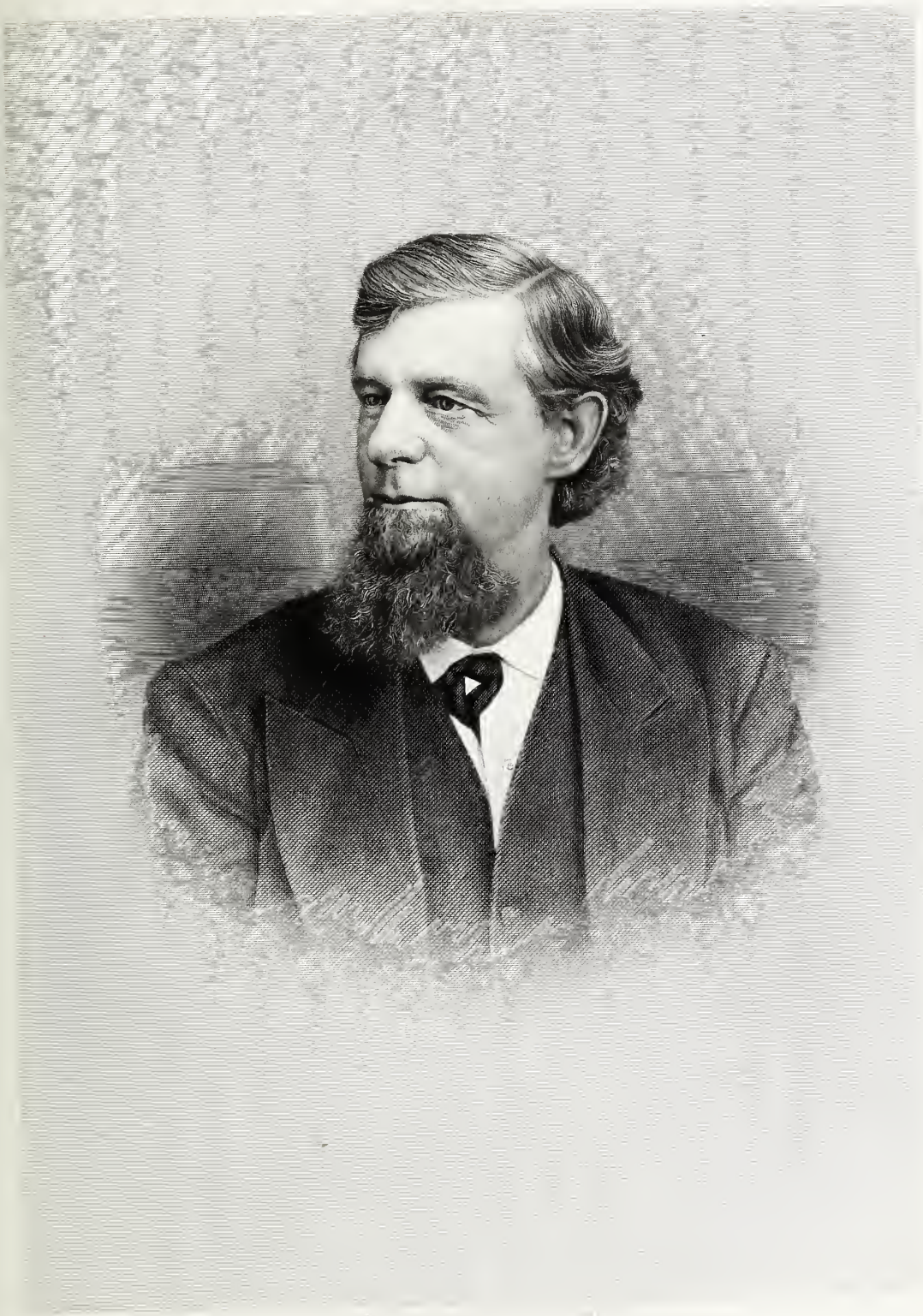
Mr. Bowden was married, in 1888, at Logan Female College, at Russellville, to Emma Lee Sandifer, daughter of Judge Nicholas and Mary Green Sandifer. Mrs. Bowden was born at Lancaster, Kentucky, and her father was for twelve years judge of the Garrard County Court.

JAMES SPEED PIRTLE, lawyer, son of Judge Henry Pirtle and Jane Ann (Rogers) Pirtle, was born in Louisville, November 8, 1840. His father, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume, was a native of Washington County, Kentucky, whose parents were of early pioneer stock from Virginia. For more than fifty years he was a leading lawyer and jurist of Louisville, having served on the bench for twenty years with great distinction. His mother was the sister of Dr. Lewis Rogers, long at the head of the medical profession in Louisville, whose father, Dr. Coleman Rogers, was also eminent in the calling. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Louisville and the first graduate, in 1859, of the Louisville High School, the collegiate department of the University of Louisville, in which so many of her younger professional and business men have received their educational training. Having finished his academical education, he entered the Law School of the University and in 1861 was graduated thence, receiv-

ing the degree of LL. B. He then entered upon the practice of his profession and has resided in Louisville continuously since. In 1881, he served for four months as special judge of the Law and Equity Court and, from 1873 to 1881, was professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Commercial Law in the University of Louisville, was president of the Louisville City National Bank from 1882 to 1895, and president of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind from 1888 to 1896. All of these positions of the highest trust indicate the estimate in which Judge Pirtle is held in the community and speak more forcibly than any mere words of commendation from his biographer. As a lawyer he is recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in its highest sense. His mind is of a decidedly judicial cast and resembles strongly that of his father, fitting him for practice in those higher branches of the law which have of late become so important to the commercial world and are as distinctly specialties as are certain sub-divisions in the medical profession. The criminal law, which furnished such a field for the older lawyers who attained eminence through its practice in the display of high sounding oratory before the jury, in the discrimination required for the selection of a jury and in the cross-questioning of witnesses, has become a secondary department in the profession, as the popular orator has lost consequence in the wider circulation of the press, whereby the public receives instruction upon political matters rather through the eye and mind by reading than by oral instructions. Commercial law, and the law of corporations, whereby large interests are adjudicated before the Chancellor and the Appellate Courts, where corporations require safe counsel for immediate action, where heavy sums are at stake and the business of many investors may be made or marred—according to the good or bad legal advice given—these are the specialties which call for the highest legal talent and most accurate legal information, and it is in these lines that Judge Pirtle's services are in the greatest request. His thorough knowledge of the principles of the law, his strong and well balanced, analytical mind enables him to grasp the subject at issue with great readiness and to discover the remedy with the skill of a medical specialist who knows what medicine to prescribe after a correct diagnosis. He is not what is called a case lawyer, for although familiar with the decisions of the courts and knowing how to apply them, he is never at sea when a point is raised upon which there has been no adjudication, his knowledge of the principles of the law enabling him to apply them to the new issue and to point out the grounds for new precedents in judicial decisions. As counsel at the bar he is noted for the thorough preparation of his cases when they come up for argument, whether in the primary courts, the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court of the United States. As a speaker, he is clear and concise, dealing in no flights of oratory, but logically marshaling his points and arguing them in that most effective style, which is but a degree removed from the constitutional, and which is most effective with the bench as the grade of the court becomes highest. He is stated counsel for many large and important corporations which rely with implicit confidence upon his advice, and, in the conduct of such business, he has had conspicuous success. Limiting himself to a strict attention to the affairs of his clients, he has always declined to be diverted from his practice by collateral undertakings or political ventures. A Democrat in politics he has never sought or held an office by popular election, although fitted for such service in the highest sphere. He is an attendant upon the Episcopal Church at Christ Church Cathedral, a Past Master of Falls City Lodge of Masons and a member of the Salmagundi and Filson Clubs. On May 22, 1878, Judge Pirtle married Emily M. Bartley.

CHARLES M. THRUSTON, son of Charles Mynn and Eliza Sydnor (Cosby) Thruston, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 24, 1832. His father, for whom he was named, was one of the leading lawyers of Louisville, and his mother the daughter of Hon. Fortunatus Cosby, for some time judge of the Circuit Court.

His early education was received in the best schools of the city, and at sixteen years of age he became a deputy in the office of the Jefferson County Court clerk, then filled by his cousin, Colonel Curran Pope. He remained in this position until 1854, when he was elected clerk of the court. He was re-elected for the two succeeding terms, filling the place until 1862, when he removed to New York City. Here he resided but two years, when he resumed his citizenship in Louisville, and in 1870 was again elected to his old office and was re-elected in 1874, serving the full term until 1878, making his occupancy of the clerkship sixteen years. In this race he received the largest majority ever given for a candidate in the city. Worden Pope having held the position forty years, and his son, Curran, six-



W. M. Thurston

teen years, it had thus been in the family seventy-two years, with an intermission of only eight years. At the close of his last term he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and his health having been impaired by his close application to business, he devoted himself to travel in Europe and to the more quiet pursuits of domestic life.

In politics he was a Democrat and was one of the most active and useful men of his party, both in local and State politics. A man of sound business judgment, of attractive personal appearance, and great amiability of character, he stood high as a successful, energetic and honorable citizen, and drew to himself the most cordial attachment of a large circle of friends.

His qualities of mind and personal character were such as to fit him for success in the higher walks of political life, but he was as modest as he was meritorious and preferred rather to promote the aspirations of his friends than to seek his own advancement.

The following tribute from one who knew him long and well portrays his character in fitting words. It is from the pen of Hon. Boyd Winchester, who, while Minister to Switzerland, receiving intelligence of his death, thus expressed his estimate of his friend's worth, which found an echo in the hearts of all who knew him: "Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, stainless in reputation—a kindly soul and the dignity of a man, what a delicacy and refinement he possessed! The one was constitutional—the other, if a grace, was so harmonious with his nature that it seemed a part of it; not a garment upon his character, but inherent in it. His love of friends was remarkable for its strength and disinterestedness. He clung to them with increasing devotion as the years went by. His generosity toward them was constant and his fidelity in hours of trial and sorrow was romantic in its chivalry. Many hearts outside of his family circle bleed with bitter grief at the death of so upright, tender and manly a man—one so helpful to all good causes, so true to family, country and friends. It is not all of such a man to die; the example and influence he leaves behind make his life one of the permanent and precious forces of humanity. But it was in the beauty and simplicity of his private life that he could be properly understood and appreciated, in that which Wordsworth calls

"'The best portion of a good man's life,
His little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.'"

After travelling several years in Europe, indulging a refined taste in the contemplation and study of the art and literature of its capitals, and seeking to restore the vitality which had, in his better days, made his life a charm, he returned to his native city and resumed with renewed devotion the society of his old friends. But to them, it was only too evident that his search of a restored health had been in vain. There was no apparent malady, but suddenly his great heart, which had pulsed so warmly and strongly for others, failed in its functions, and he dropped into eternal sleep April 22, 1888.

On the 5th of April, 1862, Mr. Thruston was married to Miss Leonora Keller, an accomplished lady—daughter of Jacob Keller, of this city—who survives him without children. When he was last in Rome he connected himself with the Catholic Church, of which his wife is a member, and was ever a prominent attendant upon its services.

ANTHONY J. CARROLL, lawyer and legislator, was born September 2, 1864, in the town of Buckners, Oldham County, Kentucky, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Carroll. His father was a native of Ireland who immigrated to this country in early life and came to Kentucky where he became a prosperous farmer and large land owner. His mother was Elizabeth Collins before her marriage and she also was a native of Ireland, the town of Ennis and County Clare being her birthplace.

A. J. Carroll obtained his early education in the public schools of Oldham County and was graduated from Funk Seminary, of La Grange, Kentucky, in 1881. Soon after completing his scholastic education, he came to Louisville and became a reporter on the Louisville Courier-Journal, with which he continued to be connected until 1888. In that year he accepted the position of city editor of the Louisville Times, which he held until 1891, becoming recognized as a journalist of fine attainments. In the meantime he had taken an active interest in politics and had become a leader of the younger element of the Democratic party in Louisville. In 1891 he was put forward as a candidate for member of the State House of Representatives in the district composed of the Sixth and Seventh wards. He was elected and served with credit during the ensuing session of the Legislature and in 1893 was re-elected from the same district without opposition. Upon the organization of the House of Representatives he was made the Democratic caucus nominee for speaker by acclamation and filled that position by

election of the House during the session of 1894. He made a most admirable presiding officer, showing himself a skillful parliamentarian and winning general commendation for his fairness and courtesy, no appeal ever being taken from his decisions during the session. Having read law during his journalistic career and while serving as a member of the Legislature, he was admitted to the bar in 1894 and is now engaged in the practice of his profession as senior member of the firm of Carroll & Hagan. The same brilliancy which he evinced as a journalist and legislator has given him prominence at the bar and he has entered upon a promising career as a lawyer. In 1895 he was a third time elected to the Legislature, again without opposition, but refused to accept the certificate of election on account of the clandestine withdrawal of his Republican opponent from the contest. A special election was ordered as a result of this declination and he again became the candidate of his party in a contest which was of great importance inasmuch as the election of a United States senator depended on the result. At the election held on December 7th he was again returned to the House of Representatives, receiving a large majority over a popular Republican candidate. He was made the caucus nominee of the Democratic representatives for speaker of the House, but inasmuch as his party was in the minority, the nomination was only complimentary. At the ensuing session, which was one of the most notable in the history of Kentucky, he was conspicuous for his fidelity to principle, his earnest advocacy of the election of a sound money Democrat to the United States Senate and his uncompromising opposition to the election of a candidate whom he did not consider a good representative of the cardinal principles of Democracy.

He was married in 1894 to Miss Sarah F. Holt, of Frankfort, Kentucky, daughter of Judge W. H. Holt, ex-chief justice of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE HANCOCK ALEXANDER, lawyer, was born in Louisville, November 15, 1857, son of Colonel Thomas Ludwell Alexander, of the United States Army, and Sallie (Rudd) Alexander, daughter of one of the distinguished pioneers of Jefferson County. After obtaining his early education in the schools of Louisville, he completed his studies at Georgetown College, of Washington, D. C., and at the University of Virginia. Quitting college with a finished classical education, he read law and entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville, and has since been a member of the bar of this city. His professional labors have, however, been to some extent interfered with by his public services and by the necessity which existed for him to devote a large share of his time to the care and management of his father's estate. In his early manhood, he became actively interested in politics and has long been one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in Louisville. In 1891 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, and served one term in that body, being recognized as one of the ablest members of the upper branch of the Legislature. He was the warm personal, as well as political, friend of the governor, and one of the most active champions of all administrative measures. In 1894 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum for a term of six years, and in 1895 became the candidate of his party for state railroad commissioner to represent the Second District, which includes Louisville and is the most important in the State. In the exciting contest which followed and which culminated for the first time in the history of the State in a Republican victory, Mr. Alexander conducted a vigorous campaign and ran ahead of his ticket in his district, being defeated by a small majority at a time when his party was overwhelmed by a tidal wave of combined opposition in the State. Since then he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, giving special attention to corporate interests. As a public man he has taken a warm interest in the eleemosynary institutions of the State and has rendered valuable services to the public in the way of ameliorating and bettering the condition of the wards of the Commonwealth. For some years he was closely identified with State military matters and, from 1879 to 1881, was a second lieutenant in one of the Louisville companies of State Guards. Socially and politically, he is exceedingly popular, has a wide acquaintance throughout the State, is an attractive conversationalist and a pleasing public speaker.

THADDEUS W. SPINDLE, lawyer, was born in Metcalfe County, Kentucky, March 4, 1856, son of William Edward Spindle, who was born in Prince William County, Virginia, and who came to Louisville as a young man and engaged in merchandizing. Afterward he removed to Metcalfe County, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1863. He was of German descent, his grandfather having been among the Ger-

man immigrants who settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Eliza Duff before her marriage. She was also a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish extraction. She died in Metcalfe County the same year that her husband passed away.

Coming to Louisville when he was nine years of age Thaddeus W. Spindle entered the public schools and obtained his education in "the people's college." He began his business career as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and, in 1872, obtained a position with Captain Stephen E. Jones, who was then an assignee in bankruptcy. In 1875 he accepted a better position with the firm of Gardner & Irwin—composed of the late Willis Gardner and Captain H. S. Irwin, present railroad commissioner from this district—who were also assignees in bankruptcy. In 1877 this firm was succeeded by the firm of Gardner, Stucky & Spindle, Mr. Spindle being the junior member. When the bankruptcy law was repealed, in 1879, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Spindle then began the study of law in the office of Bijur & Davie. He was a student in this office two years and, after being admitted to the bar, began the practice of law in 1882. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Arthur Cary, which lasted until 1889, when Mr. Spindle retired from the practice of law to take charge of the business of the Germania Safety Vault & Trust Company, organized in that year. Being made a member of the directorate of this corporation he was elected vice-president and general manager, and served in that capacity until 1892, when he was elected president of the company. He continued to be the official, as well as the executive, head of this successful and well managed corporation until 1894, when he resigned the position to return to the active practice of the law, as a member of the firm of Kohn, Baird & Spindle.

In addition to his connection with the Germania Safety Vault & Trust Company, he has been prominently identified in a business way with the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company and the Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Company, two enterprises of large magnitude and great importance to the city. When the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company was reorganized in 1888, he was made a director and shortly thereafter a member of the executive committee of the company's directorate. His connection with the active management of this corporation continued until 1891, when he resigned his directorship to accept a like office in the East End Improvement Company. This step was made necessary by his representation of large interests held by the Masonic Savings Bank and Jacob Krieger, Sr., in the East End Improvement Company and the Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Company. He continued to act as a director of the East End Improvement Company until after the contract made by that company with the Big Four Railroad Company had been so far carried into effect as to insure the success of the enterprise, and is entitled to a share of the credit for bringing it to a successful issue. He has never been a politician, but has voted with the Republican party on national issues. His church membership is in the College Street Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1878, to Miss May Long—only daughter of John M. Long, a prominent merchant of Charleston, Indiana—and has two children, Alma and Olive Spindle.

WILLIAM WAGNER WATTS, lawyer, was born at Galesburg, Illinois, March 20, 1860, son of William Owen and Mary Rebecca (Wagner) Watts. His father was a native Kentuckian, born at New Castle, Henry County, and soon after the birth of his son he returned to this State, establishing his home first near Bardstown, and later in Louisville. Soon after his return to his native State, the elder Watts enlisted in the Union army and remained in the military service until the close of the Civil War. When the war ended, he removed his family to Louisville and was engaged in the practice of law in this city until his death, which occurred in 1881. He was the inventor and patentee of the "Watts Acoustic Telephone," which he sold to a Boston firm.

William W. Watts was educated in the public schools of Louisville, and, after his father's death, attended the Louisville Law School for a time, but did not graduate from that institution for the reason that circumstances made it necessary for him to engage in some regular and remunerative employment. Entering the law office of Rodman & Brown, he continued his law studies under their preceptorship while serving them in a clerical capacity, and in due course of time passed his examination, and was admitted to the bar. After that, he remained another year with Rodman & Brown, and then opened an office and began the practice of law on his own account. Almost immediately he came into a practice which insured his success as a lawyer, his first year of professional labor bringing him a

net income of eighteen hundred dollars. Since that time, close application and conscientious devotion to his profession have been rewarded by a steadily increasing business and a prestige and prominence at the bar of which a much older practitioner might well be proud. Among the younger members of the bar of Louisville he is a recognized leader, and older members have great respect for his talents, his capacity for research and investigation, and his chivalrous championship of every cause with which he becomes identified.

Co-equal with his reputation as a lawyer and a business man is the fame of Mr. Watts with the organized wheelmen, not only of Louisville and Kentucky, but of the whole United States. It is probable that no name or face is more familiar to the fifty thousand members of the League of American Wheelmen than that of W. W. Watts. This is due to his ability as an organizer, as a fighter for what he believes to be for the general welfare, his attractiveness as a raconteur, and his good fellowship. His active connection with the League of American Wheelmen began some seven years ago, when he took the management of a heated campaign in Kentucky division for the chief consulship. He won the fight for the friend for whom he worked, and the following year was elevated to the chief consulship himself. He was a delegate to the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, held at Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1892, and at once made a strong impression upon the brainy men composing that law-making body. He has been a delegate or attendant at every national assembly since, going to Philadelphia in 1893, Louisville 1894, New York 1895, and Baltimore 1896. It was at Philadelphia that he began the fight for the drawing of the color line in the league, which fight made him famous. By a close vote, the amendment was defeated at that time, but the next year, at Louisville, he was successful, the white amendment to the constitution going through. At New York, the succeeding year, an attempt was made to undo this work, but through Mr. Watts' efforts it was frustrated. The wisdom of his action was demonstrated by a large increase of league membership, not only throughout the South, but the country generally.

Mr. Watts is not only a talking wheelman, but he is an active and enthusiastic rider as well. He was probably the first lawyer of Louisville to use a bicycle in going to and from his office, and was ridiculed at the time therefor, his brother barristers considering this undignified and unbecoming to a lawyer. Opinion has changed, however, and to-day there are many lawyers in Louisville who wheel for business and recreation. Mr. Watts is deservedly popular with wheelmen, and he is probably the best informed lawyer on bicycle jurisprudence in the United States, having made this an especial study. He is president of the Fountain Ferry Cycle and Athletic Association, which owns the Fountain Ferry bicycle track, the fastest in the world, on which all old records have been broken and new ones made, and which has a world-wide renown among wheelmen. He was president also of the Louisville "'96 Meet Club," which was successful in bringing to this city the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen for 1896.

He is a Republican in his political affiliations, a Methodist churchman, and a member of Doric Lodge of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married, in 1887, to Miss Ida May Steinberg, daughter of Joseph Steinberg, long a prominent and successful wholesale tobacco merchant of Louisville.

JOHN C. STROTHER, lawyer, was born in Trimble County, Kentucky, February 25, 1846. His father, Rev. French Strother, who was born in Trimble County in 1811 and died there in 1870, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a man of eminent piety and usefulness in the church. His grandfather, Rev. George Strother, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1776, and married there, in 1796, Mary Duncan, removing immediately afterward to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until 1802, when he removed to Trimble County, in which county he lived until his death in 1864. Through Rev. French Strother and Rev. George Strother the subject of this sketch is descended from Francis and Susannah (Dabney) Strother, who came from England and were among the early colonists of Virginia. Their descendants have been conspicuous in the annals of the "Old Dominion," and have been connected by blood and marriage with such illustrious families as the Pendleton, Gaines and Gabriel Jones families, of Virginia, and the Taylor, Bruce, Gray, Pryor and other noted families of Kentucky. The mother of John C. Strother was Lucinda Owsley Maddox, who was born in Trimble County, Kentucky, in 1823, and died there in 1883.

After being educated in the public schools of Trimble County, Mr. Strother studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. W. S. Pryor, chief justice

of Kentucky, and Hon. Joseph Barbour, late of the Superior Court of Kentucky, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville in the class of 1869. In May of that year he began the practice at Owenton, Kentucky, and the same year was elected school commissioner of Owen County to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. H. Dorman, who had been elected to the Kentucky Senate. He held the office of school commissioner seven years, being elected three times to that position. In 1873 he became a candidate for commonwealth's attorney in his district, having for his competitors Hon. Ira Julian, of Franklin County; Hon. Newton Hogan, of Grant County; Hon. John J. Orr, of Owen County; and Hon. Warren Montfort, of Henry County. The campaign which followed was a memorable one and resulted in the nomination of Hon. Warren Montfort, at the celebrated Sparta convention of 1874, but Mr. Strother was only a few votes behind the successful candidate, having defeated all his other competitors. He had taken a prominent position at the Owenton bar early in his career as a lawyer and practiced successfully in Owen and adjoining counties until 1885. In that year he was appointed chief deputy in the office of Hon. Attilla Cox, collector of internal revenue, at Louisville, and removed to this city. During Mr. Cox's administration as collector, Mr. Strother was charged with the performance of various important duties, and he discharged these duties with such ability as to gain him high business, as well as legal, standing.

At the close of his term of office, in 1889, he opened a law office in this city, and at once took a prominent place at the Louisville bar. His talents and ability have commanded a liberal patronage, and in a comparatively short time he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He formed a partnership with Judge Thomas R. Gordon, formerly of Owen County, under the firm name of Strother & Gordon, and this association is still in existence.

Politically, he has been a staunch Democrat and has contributed actively to the success of his party wherever occasion offered. Following in the footsteps of his father, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since early boyhood, and in fraternal circles he is known as a leading Odd Fellow, having held all the official positions in the subordinate lodge and encampment—including noble grand and chief patriarch—and having frequently been a representative in the Grand Lodge. He is an influential member of the Watterson Club and a member of the Filson Club. As a business man, the most important enterprise with which he has been connected is the Louisville Savings, Loan & Building Company, the largest and most successful of its kind in Kentucky. In company with Mr. Charles R. Long, he organized this corporation, which is the pioneer savings, loan and building company in the State.

He was married, in 1871, in Covington, Kentucky, to Mary Frances Greenwood, who is nearly related to the Pryors of Trimble and Henry counties, and the Youngs of Trimble and Bath counties, Kentucky. Their children are Shelby F., Kate P., Eugene T., and Ralph G. Strother.

GEORGE WEISSINGER SMITH, son of Thomas Floyd and Blanche (Weissinger) Smith, was born in Louisville, October 10, 1864. His father was appointed lieutenant in the United States Army, through the influence of Hon. Jefferson Davis, at whose wedding his grandfather—of the same name—was an attendant. His mother was the daughter of George Weissinger, Esq., partner of George D. Prentice, of "The Journal." At the beginning of the late war, his father resigned his commission in the army for the purpose of raising a company in Missouri for the Confederate Army, but was prevented by military interference. He died in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 10, 1890, preceded by his wife three years.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in various private schools, and graduated at the Louisville high school in 1883. In the autumn of that year he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained three years, studying ancient and modern languages and the sciences the first two years, and law the third. He then returned to Louisville, and, attending the law school of the university, took the degree of bachelor of laws in the spring of 1887. He at once entered upon the practice of law, in which he has since continued, and is recognized as one of the rising young lawyers of Louisville. In political association, Mr. Smith is a Jeffersonian Democrat, who has never sought nor held office, save that of trustee, for two terms, of the town of Pewee Valley. He is a member of Azur Lodge, I. O. O. F., and, from 1881 to 1884, was a private in Company F of the Louisville Legion. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1890 he married Ellen Carpenter Hunt, only daughter of George Robertson Hunt, of Louisville,

whose maternal great-grandfather was Thomas Prather, one of Louisville's earliest and most prominent merchants, and also a lineal descendant of a sister of George Rogers Clark. They have three children, Blanche Weissinger, Hunt Choteau, and Karl Yungbluth.

CHARLES G. RICHIE, lawyer, was born in Louisville, January 18, 1868, son of Henry Clay Richie and Sophia (Spurrier) Richie, the former a native of New Albany, Indiana, and the latter of Sumner County, Tennessee. He was brought up in Louisville and educated in the city schools, after which he began the study of law and completed his preparation for the bar in the law department of the University of Louisville. In 1889 he began the practice of his profession as an associate of Hon. Walter Evans, making a favorable impression upon the bar and the public at the beginning of his career. In 1892 he became a member of the firm of Speckert & Richie—which took a prominent place among the younger law firms of the city—and this association continued until he was called to the exercise of judicial functions. Having proven himself a lawyer of character and ability, and having also attracted to himself a large circle of friends, both in his profession and out of it, he was made the candidate of the Republican party for county judge, in the fall of 1894. Although he had never taken an especially prominent part in politics, he proved himself an active and vigorous campaigner, and was elected over an able and popular competitor who had held the office for many years.

Entering upon the discharge of his judicial duties soon after his election, Judge Richie has more than filled the expectations of his warmest personal and political friends, and has commended himself to those who opposed his election by his fairness, his business-like methods, and his administrative ability. The county court is, in the broadest sense of the term, the people's court, and Judge Richie has demonstrated that he has both the ability and the disposition to conduct its affairs in such a manner as to subserve the best interests of the people.

He was married, in 1895, to Miss Margaret R. Pierce, of Sumner County, Tennessee.

DAVID W. BAIRD, lawyer, was born January 1, 1864, in Delaware County, Iowa, son of David and Sarah (Ewart) Baird. His father, who has been for many years one of the leading wholesale merchants of Louisville, and of whom extended mention will be found elsewhere in this History, became a resident of Louisville when the son was four years of age, and the latter was brought up and educated in this city. After completing his studies at the high school he engaged in newspaper work as a member of the reportorial staff of "The Louisville Commercial." At the end of several months' service on "The Commercial," he became a member of "The Evening Post" corps of reporters, and was connected with that paper nearly five years. During this time he established a reputation as a bright and versatile newspaper man and clever writer, and, had he chosen to continue his labors in the field of journalism, he would unquestionably have achieved distinction in that profession. He preferred, however, to devote himself to the law, and after attending full courses of lectures in the law department of the University of Louisville, was graduated from that institution.

Immediately after his admission to the bar, he began the practice of law, and has since devoted himself assiduously to that calling. That he was well adapted to the legal profession has been demonstrated by the success which has attended his efforts and which has given him a prominent place among the younger members of the bar of Louisville. He is now a member of the law firm of Kohn, Baird & Spindle, at the head of which is one of the leading lawyers of the State, and which has a large and constantly increasing business in all departments of the practice. As a member of a law firm charged with many responsibilities, he has come prominently before the public in connection with the preparation and trial of numerous important cases, and has acquitted himself creditably under all circumstances.

BENJAMIN F. GARDNER, lawyer, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, January 4, 1863, son of Jacob K. and Elizabeth (Fullenlove) Gardner. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Kentucky, the Gardners having been early settlers of Hardin County, and the Fullenloves—the name was formerly spelled Fullilove—of Fayette County. One of his paternal ancestors was John Gardner, an educated Irishman who taught school in Hardin County—in which he established his home soon after coming to America—where he married a Miss Hendricks, a distant relative of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Among his ancestors on the maternal side were the Gwinns and Vaughns, of Virginia, and his great-grandmother was a first cousin of Thomas Jefferson.

He came with his parents to Jefferson County, Kentucky, when he was three years of age, and grew up in the country, receiving his early education in the common schools and completing his academic studies in East Cedar Hill Institute, at Fisherville. He then began reading law under the preceptorship of Judge Andrew Barnett, and, after attending the full course of lectures at the Louisville Law School, was graduated from that institution in the class of 1884. Soon after his graduation, he passed a civil service examination and was appointed to a clerkship in the War Department at Washington, entering upon his work in this connection in November of 1884. At the expiration of a probationary term of six months, he was transferred to the general land office and appointed one of the law clerks to investigate and report upon contested land cases. At the end of four years in the Government service, in the course of which he gained knowledge and experience which have since been of much value to him in his profession, he resigned his clerkship and returned to Louisville to begin the practice of law. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives and served as a member of that body during the session at which the statutory laws of the State were adjusted to the requirements of the present constitution of the commonwealth. He was chairman of the House Committee on Circuit Courts, and in that and other capacities rendered valuable services to the State. He declined a renomination. He was elected as a Democrat, and has been, from early youth, a believer in the doctrines of that party, earnest and consistent in his championship of State's rights, a low tariff and a sound currency. He is now head of the law firm of Gardner & Moxley, which has built up a good practice and achieved special distinction for the zeal and ability shown in defending the wife-murderer, Dennis McCarty, in a case which attracted much attention by reason of the new points interposed in a vain endeavor to save the murderer's life.

Mr. Gardner is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Cadmus Club, a young people's literary association. He has been interested to some extent in business enterprises, and is one of the projectors of the movement to build an electric railway from Louisville to Fairfield, Kentucky.

He was married, in 1884, to Miss Stella E. Hall, of Bullitt County, Kentucky, who died in 1889, leaving three children born of this union. He was again married, February 15, 1896, to Miss Mary Scott Snead, of Louisville.

JOHN P. FULTS, JR., was born in the city of Louisville December 30, 1870, the son of John Page and Florence Viola (Parker) Fults. His father, a Knight Templar and member of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, but was discharged for physical disability. From 1864 to 1872 he was chief clerk and general freight agent of the J. M. & I. Railroad, and later cashier of the Fifth Internal Revenue District, inspector of customs under J. P. Luse, surveyor of customs, and for some seven years bookkeeper in the First National Bank. His mother, Florence Viola Parker, was a native of Jeffersonville, Indiana. His first American paternal ancestor was one of three brothers who came over during the early settlement of Plymouth. Another was a celebrated animal painter, and one still more remote was a Protestant reformer at the time of Martin Luther. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, in Winfield Scott's regiment. He spelt his name Foltz, but changed it to the present style of spelling it, Fults; his father having been an American soldier in the Revolution.

Young Fults received his education in the graded schools of Louisville and at the high school, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Lexington—by appointment from Jefferson County—and at the law school, at Louisville. As a further means of enlarging his practical sphere of knowledge, he learned the trade of cabinetmaker. During a short residence in Mexico he also acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. He then became a newspaper correspondent and reporter and department editor, and later a promoter of various enterprises, and still later a commercial traveler in different lines, visiting the principal cities of the United States and Mexico. He then settled down to the practice of law, his firm being that of Fults & Woods. He was thus engaged when, in November, 1894, he was elected county attorney of Jefferson County, Kentucky, which office he now holds. In politics he is a Republican, a member of the Ancient Essenic Order, a Mason, a member of the Commercial Club, and a member of the Junior Order American Mechanics. In 1886 he enlisted in the First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, Louisville Legion, and in 1891 was commissioned second lieutenant, Company C. In March, 1894, he was made first lieutenant, Company E, which position he now holds. He served in two active campaigns with this company in the mountains of Kentucky, and has attended all

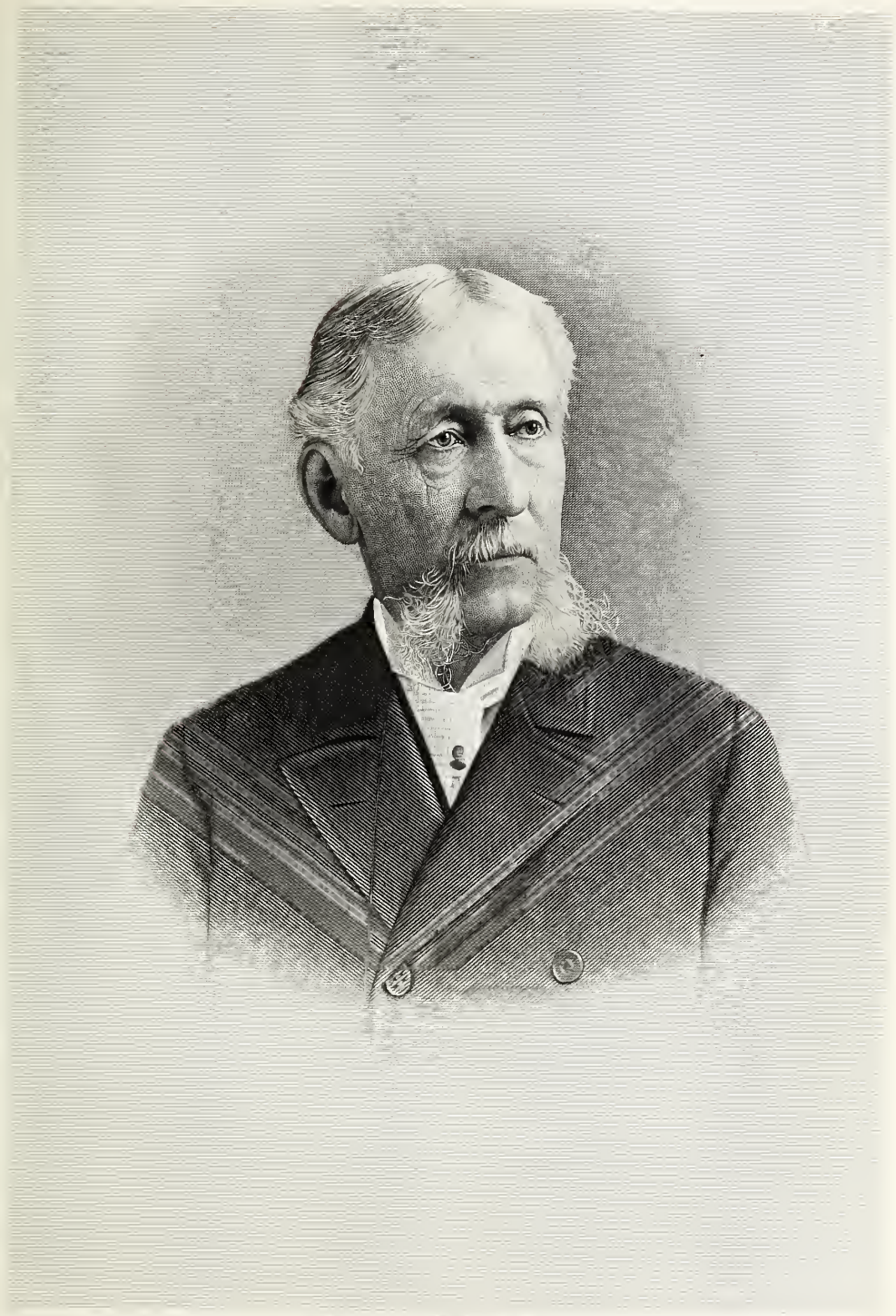
the encampments of the Legion since his enlistment. Few young men of his age have led as active and diversified a life. In religious association he is a Protestant, though connected with no church, and is unmarried.

BENJAMIN RUSH PALMER, physician, and for many years a leading member of the profession in Louisville, was born in Clarendon, Vermont, in 1813, and was trained from boyhood up to the profession in which he achieved such signal distinction. After being graduated from Dartmouth College he read medicine under the preceptorship of his father, a noted New England physician, and took his doctor's degree from Woodstock Medical College in 1834. Some time afterward he established himself in the practice of his profession in Massachusetts, and within a few years thereafter became prominently identified with medical educational work in New England. He delivered his first course of lectures at Woodstock Medical College in 1841 and soon after was appointed to the chair of anatomy and physiology in that institution. He was later a professor also in Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in Buffalo Medical College. In 1852 he was called to Louisville to deliver a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and this led to his removal to this city in 1853. Here he at once took high rank both as physician and educator, and his connection with the University of Louisville continued to the end of his life. During the last four years of his life he occupied the chair of surgery in that institution. He died July 4, 1865. His wife was Miss Araminta Graves before her marriage, and she was the daughter of Rev. Increase Graves, a prominent Congregational minister of Brandon, Vermont.

HARRY STUCKY, who was conspicuously identified with the city government of Louisville for a long term of years, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, September 27, 1827, son of Frederick and Louisa Hite (Meyers) Stucky. He was educated under the tutorship of Bishop W. T. Leacock —whose reputation as a great teacher still survives him—and in 1846 became a deputy clerk of the Jefferson County Court. He served in that capacity eight years and then acted as deputy clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court three years. In 1861 he was elected auditor of Louisville for a term of two years, but resigned that office in 1862, becoming a candidate for the office of clerk of the Chancery Court. At the ensuing election he was chosen to the clerkship for a term of six years, and immediately after his retirement from that office was elected secretary and treasurer of the Louisville Sinking Fund Commission for a term of two years. He was re-elected to that office for four consecutive terms, and thus was identified in a most important capacity with the financial affairs of the city. In December of 1876 he was elected alderman from the Sixth Ward, and, by subsequent re-elections, held that position eight consecutive terms of two years each, declining a ninth election. He was president of the board of aldermen four years, and was one of the most capable and useful members of that body. Always a Democrat, he has taken an active interest in politics and has been prominent in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Broadway Christian Church and a member of the Masonic Order and the Order of Odd Fellows. As a public official, a man and a citizen, he has met the full measure of his obligations and enjoys the high esteem of his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

He was married, in 1856, to Miss Sallie Kemp Sweeny, daughter of Joseph A. Sweeny, well known throughout Jefferson County as a farmer and minister of the Christian Church. The children born of their marriage are two sons, Dr. Joseph Addison Stucky, of Lexington, and Dr. Thomas Hunt Stucky, of Louisville, and an only daughter, Virginia Stucky.

DAVID WENDEL YANDELL, physician, son of Dr. Lunsford Pitts and Susan Juliet (Wendel) Yandell, was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, September 4, 1826. He came of a family of physicians, being the third in the direct paternal line whose name became prominent in the profession. His father for more than half a century was conspicuous in the practice in Tennessee, and as a medical professor in Transylvania University, in Louisville, and in Memphis; a scientist whose investigation and publications in geology gave him a cosmopolitan reputation; a bibliographist whose writings covered the whole field of medical history, science and biography; and withal a man of the highest social and religious caste, who, at one time, relinquished his professional calling to preach the Word of God. In the whole catalogue of distinguished names which adorn the profession in Louisville, none stands higher in the virtues and merits which make men loved and honored. The paternal



W. W. Vandell

grandfather of the subject of this sketch was also a physician of eminence in Tennessee, practicing in several counties and honored by all for his faithful and upright character. His maternal grandfather Wendel, whose name in part he bears, was a merchant of Murfreesboro, of high standing and great probity.

Sprung from such immediate ancestry, it was natural that David Yandell should be inclined to follow in their honorable footsteps and that he should possess the mental and moral qualities to fit him for success in the same calling. His father having become established in Louisville as professor of chemistry in the Medical Institute, the early education of David was obtained under that noted teacher, Noble Butler, who knew well how to develop the latent mental capacity of his pupils. Having been prepared under his careful tutorage, he matriculated at Centre College, Danville, and for some time prosecuted his studies there. But he had already chosen medicine for his profession, and leaving Danville before he was graduated, became a student in the college of which his father was professor, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville—to which its name was changed—in 1846. Shortly afterward he went to Europe and studied medicine in Paris for nearly two and a half years. Returning to Louisville, he began the practice of his profession, and from the start took a position which well foreshadowed his future prominence. Young, thoroughly equipped for service, and with the most engaging address and a thorough devotion to his profession, he early won his way to the confidence alike of the community and the notable medical men in the colleges and in the practice. He was soon appointed demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater and early made his mark in the line of surgical knowledge and skill, which in time placed him at the very head of that specialty.

He was thus engaged in the full flush of successful practice and teaching, when, in the winter of 1851, his health failed and he deemed a change necessary. He accordingly purchased a farm near Nashville, Tennessee, and followed the pursuit of agriculture for two years, when he returned to Louisville and resumed his practice. He remained actively engaged in his profession until the outbreak of the war, when he left Kentucky to serve in the Confederate Army.

For a time he was associated with the Orphan Brigade of Kentucky Infantry, but when General Albert Sidney Johnston advanced to Bowling Green, he was made medical director of his army and became closely allied to him as one of his most confidential and trusted staff officers. In fact, from the very nature of the duties of a medical director charged with the preservation of the health of his command and the establishment of hospitals in advance or retreat, the relations must of necessity be close between the general and the head of his medical staff. This was demonstrated upon the retreat from Bowling Green, when on the march which none knew whither it tended, Dr. Yandell asked General Johnston where he would next establish his hospitals. "At Corinth, Mississippi," was the ready reply, showing that his chief had already studied out the problem and fixed in his mind the point at which he would halt and assume the offensive. At the battle of Shiloh, shortly before the fatal shaft struck down his friend, Dr. Yandell was riding by his side in anxious solicitude while the battle raged about them and when nearly all of the staff but he were off on duty, the commander saw a wounded Federal soldier lying near, and turning to Yandell, told him to get down and see if he could do anything for the relief of the poor fellow. He passed on to the front while the doctor obeyed, and in a few moments his femoral artery was severed by a minie-ball and he died before those around him were aware that he was wounded, the victim of his own humanity; since, if his surgeon had been with him, his life could easily have been saved. Upon General Johnston's death, Dr. Yandell served for a time on the staff of his successor, General Beauregard, but subsequently became medical director of the staff of General Hardee and remained with that distinguished division and corps commander until the last year of the war, serving with him on General Bragg's Kentucky campaign and at the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. When General Joseph E. Johnston assumed command of the Army of Tennessee he became his chief medical director until the latter part of the war, when he was transferred to the west side of the Mississippi and became chief medical officer to General E. Kirby Smith. He was thus engaged when the surrender took place, having served four years continuously in the field, with a fidelity and efficiency rarely equaled.

Upon his return to Louisville in 1865, he resumed his practice, welcomed home by everyone, and enjoying, as did his comrades, an era of good feeling which was as grateful as it was unexpected. In 1867 he was elected to the chair of "The Science and Practice of Medicine" in the University of Lou-

isville, and in 1869 he was made professor of clinical surgery, which he has held continuously since. In addition to the eminence that he has attained as a professor and practitioner, Dr. Yandell has achieved distinction in medical journalism and medical biography. Few writers are more able in either department, his productions being marked by a breadth of philosophical learning and a graceful style which make them valuable contributions to literature. The profession, both in this country and in Europe, has recognized his great services in these fields, and he has been honored with many marks of distinction. He was the first president of the Louisville Surgical Society, and has been president of the State Medical Society; in 1871, was elected president of the American Medical Association, which met in San Francisco, and was elected president of the American Surgical Association at its meeting in Washington in 1890. In 1895, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Louisville.

Before the war, Dr. Yandell always voted with the Whigs; since then, with the Democrats. He has never taken an active part in politics, devoting himself exclusively to his profession, and never held any public office, except to serve for a limited period as a member of the school board, in response to a popular demand. While never having joined any church, his training was in the Presbyterian faith, and he has always given liberally of his means both to the church and to many charitable institutions. He has ever entertained great respect for the ministry of Christ and given his services to such freely and cheerfully.

Leading a life of great professional activity, Dr. Yandell has yet always been noted for his fine social qualities. His acquaintance has covered a wide field, embracing in his intimate friendship the most conspicuous men of all callings during nearly half a century. As a companion, his society has always been most enjoyable. An enthusiastic lover of field sports and a fine shot, his cabinet shows trophies of his skill, from every section of the country from the Ohio to the Rocky Mountains, to which latter region it was long his custom to take annual hunts. A lover of the drama, he has for many years maintained among his friends the leading members of the profession, his relations with Joe Jefferson being especially intimate. As a conversationalist, he has had few equals, with an interesting repertoire of anecdote and war reminiscence. Several years ago he suffered a severe attack of the grippe, from the effects of which he has never recovered, rendering him a valetudinarian and limiting him latterly to the society of his immediate family.

He was married, in Nashville, Tennessee, April 10, 1851, to Frances Jane, daughter of Foster Gray and Maria (Cage) Crutcher. Their surviving children are: Maria, wife of Dr. W. O. Roberts; and Susan Juliet, wife of James F. Buckner, Esq., of this city.

ROBERT O'BRIEN DURRETT, of Newstead, Jefferson County, son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett, was born near New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky, December 30, 1827. His father was of French descent, the name being originally spelled Duret, and his lineage can be traced in direct line to the early part of the sixteenth century. A number of his ancestors were scholars and authors, who have left historical and professional works, which are in the possession of the family. The exact date at which the American ancestor immigrated to this country is not fixed, but enough is known to place it at a period anterior to the middle of the last century.

William Durrett was a native of Virginia, as was his wife, Elizabeth Rawlings. The former was born April 14, 1776, and the latter November 13, 1789. On the 20th of January, 1811, they were married, and came immediately to Kentucky, making the journey of six hundred miles on horseback—a bridal trip which then required a month, but which can now be made in twenty-four hours. Coming by way of Cumberland Gap, they settled in Henry County, near New Castle, and lived there until their death. William Durrett, shortly after his arrival, built there the first brick house in the county, and it still stands in a good state of preservation. Ten children were the issue of this marriage, three daughters and seven sons, the subject of this sketch being the seventh son. The three survivors of this large family are: Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, of Henry County, now eighty-four years old; Reuben Thomas Durrett, the historian, of Louisville; and Robert, who was born after the death of his father.

After receiving his primary education at the seminary in New Castle—which was early an educational centre—in 1845, Robert entered the junior class in Hanover College, Indiana, where he remained until the second term of the senior year, when his health became impaired and he was compelled to relinquish his studies. In the fall of 1847, in order to recuperate his strength, he went to the far West, where,

in hunting and fishing, he succeeded in re-establishing his health. In the fall of 1849, having determined to pursue the medical profession, he came to this city and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was graduated from that institution in 1851. Shortly after receiving his diploma he was elected resident physician of the city hospital and remained in this position eighteen months. He then entered into private practice, his knowledge of German giving him many advantages in his profession. The writer recalls him vividly at this period of his life, when, with a strikingly handsome person, a cordial and attractive address, and an enthusiastic love of his calling, he was one of a group of young medical men notable for their brilliancy and success in after life, among whom David W. Yandell and Robert J. Breckinridge were the most conspicuous. The older medical men who have given to Louisville such prominence in the profession were still in their prime. The two Rogers, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the elder Yandell, Dr. J. B. Flint, Dr. Henry Miller, the elder Palmer, Dr. Llewellyn Powell, and other learned professors, were in the zenith of their usefulness. It was under such instructors and in such association that Dr. Durrett was educated and trained in his profession. Especially was he near to Gross as a friend and preceptor, and under whom, as assistant for several years in the treatment of surgical cases, he acquired great skill in that branch of the profession, which had not then become, as now, so much of a specialty. From the evidence thus given of his capacity, it cannot be doubted that if he had devoted himself exclusively to surgery, he would have made himself the worthy successor of his great preceptor. But he followed general practice, and, marrying, became a farmer, and surrendered the field to younger and more aspiring members of the profession. During his active medical life he was one of the original members of the State Medical Society and an active member of the Jefferson County Medical Society; and, although devoting himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, he has continued to be the medical advisor of his neighbors, and has kept up his interest in all matters pertaining to the profession. Of later years, he has contributed both to the medical and secular journals interesting sketches of his cotemporaries, full of reminiscence and pleasing anecdote.

In politics, he is a Democrat of the old school, and in religious affiliation he and his family are of the Roman Catholic Church.

On the 2d of December, 1859, he married Sallie, daughter of Samuel and Joana (Clark) Phillips, of a family long settled in Jefferson County. At the time of his death, her father was the largest land and slave owner in the county. Thomas Phillips, his father, married Sallie Botts, of Loudoun County, Virginia, and his father, Jenkins Phillips, married Hannah Butcher. They were all well connected and left to their children large landed and money estates. Dr. and Mrs. Durrett have six living children: Robin, Llewellyn Powell, Charles Eustace, Reuben Thomas, Lydian Phillips, and Sallie I., all of whom reside with their parents at Newstead, their residence in Jefferson County.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., physician and surgeon, son of Dr. Coleman and Jane (Farrar) Rogers, was born at Bryant's Station, Fayette County, Kentucky, October 22, 1812. His father, Dr. Coleman Rogers, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, where he was born March 6, 1781, and was brought to Fayette County, Kentucky, when he was six years old. He was the seventh son of twelve children, eleven of whom were boys, and, although over six feet tall and weighing two hundred pounds, he was the smallest of his father's family. A graduate of Transylvania University, he was the pupil in medicine of Dr. Samuel Brown and Dr. Charles Caldwell. He completed his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania and entered into partnership at Danville with Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the father of ovariotomy. After some years practice and another course of lectures in Philadelphia, upon the organization of the medical department of Transylvania, he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy. Thence he moved to Cincinnati and became a partner of Dr. Daniel Drake, and professor in the Ohio Medical College, but, the connection not being congenial, he removed in 1823 to Louisville, and soon established a large practice. In 1833 he took part in the organization of the Louisville Medical Institute and became professor of anatomy. A skillful surgeon and successful teacher, he was one of the most noted physicians of his day in Kentucky and was respected by all for his great personal worth. He died in Louisville, February 16, 1855, leaving one son and five daughters.

Dr. Lewis Rogers, the subject of this sketch, followed directly in the footsteps of his father in his educational and professional career. In 1831 he graduated in the academical department of the Transylvania University, delivering the salutatory address in Latin, and entered upon the study of medi-

cine with his father. In the fall of 1833 he entered the medical department of the university, and on his return to Louisville in the following year was appointed resident physician to the city workhouse and poorhouse. After four years study with his father and some of the best Kentucky medical teachers he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1835 and graduated there the following year. In 1836 he was appointed clinical assistant to Dr. Charles Caldwell in the Louisville Medical Institute —which afterward became the medical department of the University of Louisville—and devoted himself to the advancement of that school until compelled by his health to give up all unnecessary labor. In 1849, his reputation having become established and his position recognized as at the head of his profession, he was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in that school as successor of Dr. Charles W. Short, deceased. This position he filled with characteristic ability and some years after he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine to succeed Professor Austin Flint, but in 1867 was restored to his former chair. After this he served through but one term, delivering a course of lectures during the winter of 1867, at the end of which he resigned. His arduous labors as physician and professor had overtaxed a physique never robust. His health had failed him and he was compelled to have the operation of iriodectomy performed by Dr. Agnew, of New York. After this he devoted himself exclusively to his private practice—which was the largest of any physician in the city—until March 13, 1875, when he paid his last professional visit, and died at his home in Louisville, June 13, 1875. One of his biographers has succinctly summarized the characteristics of Dr. Rogers as follows: "He had an uncommon memory, never carrying any helps to that faculty; was never known to forget or fail to keep an appointment, notwithstanding he commanded, for more than forty years, the largest general practice done by any one man in the city of Louisville; was endowed with remarkable powers of observation; had full reasoning faculties; was painstaking, thorough and patient; had great courage under trying circumstances; inspired his patients with unbounded confidence toward himself; his whole mind was engaged in his calling; was eminently a man of peace and kept out of the way of medical gossip and scandal; never allowed his personal feelings to enter into his business; had little time for authorship, being wholly engaged in his laborious practice. His religious belief was brief and expressed in these words: 'Fear God and do your duty to the sick.'"

Dr. Rogers was married January 29, 1839, to Mary E. Thruston, daughter of the distinguished lawyer, Charles M. Thruston, of Louisville. They had ten children, of whom six survive him, one son and five daughters.

JOHN THRUSTON, physician, second son of Charles Mynn Thruston and Eliza Sydnor Cosby, was born in this city, January 28, 1826. Early evincing an inclination for the sea, when sixteen years of age, during the administration of President Tyler, he was fortunate in obtaining a commission as midshipman in the navy. Happening soon after the death of his mother, his father being in ill health and very despondent, at his urgent solicitation he was prevailed upon to resign the appointment—an offering at the shrine of filial duty.

Having quit school and not wishing to resume his studies, he entered the mercantile house of John N. Johnson & Company (its principal having been at one time associated with George D. Prentiss in the conduct of the old Louisville Journal), with whom he remained a year. Displaying some aptitude for business, at the invitation of Mr. Johnson, he accompanied that gentleman to New Orleans to fill a position in the newly-established commission house of Fellowes, Johnson & Company, and was placed in charge of the produce department of the house, a positin he filled for five years.

Returning to Louisville, he shortly after assumed charge of the books of the auction house of Thomas Anderson & Company. After several years spent with them, and a year in a similar capacity with Armstrong & Allen (who then declined business), he was induced by his brother-in-law, Dr. Lewis Rogers, to undertake the study of medicine. After his graduation, he was associated with his preceptor for a period of ten or eleven years. The Civil War having commenced, inclination and consistency demanded (he having been an outspoken Union Democrat) that he should endeavor to render the cause more demonstrative service. Accordingly, when General Robert Anderson came to Kentucky, he made application for the position of surgeon to the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment Infantry, then being raised by his cousin, the late Colonel Curran Pope. Unfortunately, his desire for government service was again thwarted; the health of his associate being so seriously threatened as to necessitate his going abroad, the probable jeopardy of an extensive

business and the inevitable loss of a large moneyed interest induced him, out of a sense of obligation to his partner, together with the argument that he could render as good service at home as in the field, to withdraw the application. Immediately afterward, in association with the late Dr. J. B. Flint, he was appointed to the charge of Military Hospital No. 2, at the corner of Eighth and Green streets, in which he rendered faithful and most laborious service for nine months, until the establishment was closed.

Soon after this, upon the reorganization of the medical department of the University of Louisville, he was offered the chair of physiology, but declined the honor, preferring to devote his entire time to his practice. For many years he has prosecuted his profession alone, resorting to no extraneous methods, doing the business that came to him—never going after it. In this spirit, he has preserved the even tenor of his way, content to possess the fullest confidence of his patrons, who rarely leave him or desire other counsel—numbering among his friends several families of which he has had charge for four generations.

Dr. Thruston married Ellen Pope, daughter of his cousin, the late Patrick H. Pope, and has two children, Mrs. W. A. Hughes, of Louisville, and Dr. Charles Mynn Thruston, practicing his profession in Texas.

LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., long a leading physician and medical professor in Louisville, was a native of Alexandria, Virginia, where he was born in 1802, the eldest son of Cuthbert and Catharine (Sims) Powell. The genealogical record of the family dates back to the tenth century to a Welsh prince who was slain in a battle with the Normans. The first appearance of the name of Powell in Virginia is found in Smith's "History of Virginia." From this and other colonial history we learn that Captain Willam Powell sailed with John Smith from Blackwell, December 19, 1606, and entered Chesapeake Bay April 20, 1607. He is always spoken of as "a man of character and worth, a gentleman of great name and fortune," and as "one of Smith's trusted friends." He was one of the largest planters in the colony and represented James City in the first House of Burgesses which assembled in Jamestown on the 30th of July, 1619. Levin Powell, the grandfather of Llewellyn Powell, was a personal friend of Washington and active in the Revolution, first in command of "minute-men" and in 1777 as lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment Virginia Continentals. In 1788 he was a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, and was elected to Congress in 1798. Cuthbert Powell, of Llangollan, his son and the father of the subject of this sketch, represented the Loudoun district of Virginia in the Federal Congress in 1842 as a Whig. Of him Chief Justice Marshall said: "He is the most talented man of that talented family." He died in 1849, leaving a large family. His brother, Rear Admiral Levin Myne Powell, died in Washington in 1885, aged eighty-five years.

Llewellyn Powell was educated mainly under private tutors until old enough to go to Yale, where he completed his education in 1821, and thence went to Philadelphia to study medicine at Jefferson College. Upon graduating there with honor, he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, which place he filled for two years. From Philadelphia he moved to Florence, Alabama, and after two years spent there, in which he had already begun to attain eminence, he moved to Louisville, which he regarded as a good place for a physician, as from the scourges of malarial fever before it was well drained it was called "the graveyard of the West." Here he soon established himself in his profession, and from that time until his death he was one of the leading physicians of the city. His private practice was large and embraced the most prominent families of the city. He was a strikingly handsome man, scrupulously neat in his toilet, with an eye of peculiar brightness and with remarkably fine conversational powers. His first public position was as physician of the United States Marine Hospital, from 1848 to 1853, and he was elected first professor of obstetrics in the Kentucky School of Medicine. This position he filled until 1858, when he was elected to the same chair in the medical department of the Louisville University, filling it ably for ten years, until 1868, when he resigned on account of ill health. When the Louisville Medical College was inaugurated he was tendered a chair, but his health would not admit of his acceptance. He was twice president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and declined election a third time to give way, as he said, to others.

In politics, he was "an old line Whig," adhering always to the fortunes of Henry Clay with inflexible devotion. He was a staunch Unionist until Virginia seceded and President Lincoln called out troops, when, sympathizing with his mother State, he be-

came a strong Southern man and gave three sons to the Confederate Army. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and lived and died in firm faith in the Christian religion.

In 1827, immediately after leaving Philadelphia, he married Elizabeth Harrison, of Virginia, and their bridal trip was made to their new home in Florence, Alabama, requiring many days of stage coach travel to make the journey. The young wife was a beautiful woman of sterling strength of character, who survived her husband a number of years, tenderly beloved by her family and cherished in memory by many friends for her amiability and her Christian worth. By blood and marriage, he was related to many of the most prominent families in Virginia. Captain Thomas Harrison, her brother, had been breveted on the field for distinguished bravery. Colonel Bushrod Washington, a grand-nephew of President Washington, was a brother-in-law, while both she and her husband—who were remote cousins—were related by marriage to General Robert E. Lee. Of three sons in the war, one of them, Cuthbert, was captured and died from the effects of his imprisonment. Catharine Powell, their eldest daughter, was for seventeen years a teacher in the Louisville Female High School in the branches of English literature and rhetoric, and died in 1894. She was the first lady member of the Filson Club and "a daughter of the Revolution."

DR. WILLIAM B. CALDWELL, for twenty-five years one of the leading members of the medical profession in Louisville, and a man of large wealth, who had many important connections with business enterprises and public institutions, and left the strong impress of his individuality upon the history of the city, was born in the town of Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, April 3, 1818, and died in Louisville May 19, 1892. His parents were William and Anna (Trabue) Caldwell, both natives of Virginia, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of French Huguenot extraction. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and both the Caldwell and Trabue families were represented among the noted pioneers of Kentucky. William Caldwell was a resident of that portion of Kentucky which became Adair County, before the county was organized, and when the county was created, in 1801, he became clerk of the Circuit and County Courts and held the office continuously for forty years thereafter. He resigned the clerkship of the Circuit Court in 1841, but continued to act as clerk of the County Court until 1850. He was a court official of the old regime under which clerks of the courts held their offices for life or during good behavior, and was one of the few men holding such positions who favored the adoption of the Constitution of 1850, under which the office of clerk of the courts became an elective office. He held the office, in all, an even half century, and besides being prominent as a public official, was, in other respects, a most interesting and worthy pioneer. He was brought up in Kentucky—his early home being about five miles from Danville—and was mainly self-educated. He had a great fondness for books, and gleaned from his small but well selected library a vast fund of general and historical information. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, and few of the public men of Kentucky were more familiar than was he with the writings and teachings of the great American statesman who founded the Democratic party.

The Scotch-Irish pioneers of Kentucky were a vigorous people, physically and intellectually, and they transmitted to their descendants qualities which have made them leaders in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth. Four of the sons of William Caldwell became identified with the history of Louisville, and all were men of great ability, who achieved unusual distinction in professional life. Of George Alfred, Isaac and Junius Caldwell, famous as members of the bar, appropriate mention will be found elsewhere in this volume.

His father being a man of comfortable fortune, William B. Caldwell had, as a boy, the best educational advantages afforded by the Kentucky schools of that period, and after completing his academic course of study, read medicine in Columbia. He then entered the medical department of Transylvania University, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1841. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of medicine at Columbia, but during the early years of his professional life devoted a considerable portion of his time to broadening his knowledge of medicine by courses of study in the medical colleges and hospitals of Louisville and Philadelphia. He first took a post-graduate course in the University of Philadelphia and later in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and having thus fitted himself to take a position among the leaders of his profession, he removed to this city in 1846. He was something less than thirty years of age and in the prime of a vigorous young manhood when he began his professional labors in

Louisville, and for twenty-four years thereafter he allowed nothing to divert his attention from the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon him as a physician. He was a devotee to his calling, thoroughly appreciative of the obligations incident thereto, high-minded and conscientious, and admirably equipped in every way to win and retain the confidence of patrons and the general public. He was always a student, not only of the science of medicine, but of other sciences cognate to his profession, and availed himself of all the facilities offered by modern progress and development for adding to the breadth and scope of his professional attainments. With deep solicitude for the welfare of patients, he coupled a profound regard for professional ethics and was beloved alike by his patrons and those who were contemporary with him as practitioners of medicine.

Dr. Caldwell led a busy and versatile life. He was most actively engaged in the practice of medicine until 1870—when failing health compelled him to retire from professional work—ever ready to answer the calls of a large and devoted clientele, and also gave attention to many business and other interests. In 1869 he was made a director of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. He succeeded Hon. James Guthrie as a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and served as a member of the board until 1881. He also succeeded Hon. James Guthrie as president of the Louisville Cement Company, and continued to fill that office until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company, and served as a director of the company from its organization until his death. In each of the two last named corporations, he was a large shareholder and had other investments which made him one of the wealthiest men in the city and, at one time, the largest individual tax-payer in Louisville. In 1869, a nomination for membership of the Legislature came to him unsolicited from the Democratic party, with which he always affiliated, and being elected to that body, he took rank among the most capable and influential legislators, impressing his associates and contemporaries especially with his comprehensive knowledge of the transportation interests of the State, its commerce and manufacture, and his solicitude for the development of its splendid resources. He retired from public life at the end of one term of service in the Legislature—declining a re-election—and about the same time from the practice of medicine, and devoted the remaining years of his life to his business interests and to religious and philanthropic enterprises, in which he had long taken a deep interest.

He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1837, while a student at Columbia, Kentucky, and to the end of his life he was a consistent churchman of that faith and a potent factor in promoting church extension and building up its educational and charitable institutions. Soon after he came to Louisville, he became a moving spirit in bringing about the union of the First and Second Baptist Churches, and the organization of the Walnut Street Church, one of the most famous of Southern Baptist Churches. He contributed largely to the erection of the church edifice which became the home of this congregation, and in later years aided largely in building up other churches to which the Walnut Street Church sustained a parental relationship. For many years he was president of the Board of Managers of the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, and among all the worthy men and women who helped to build up that splendid charity, none has done more to make it what it is than Dr. Caldwell.

Though reserved for mention at the close of this brief sketch of a busy and useful life, an important event occurred early in Dr. Caldwell's career in this city. In 1847, he led to the altar Miss Ann Augusta Guthrie, daughter of Hon. James Guthrie, who was not only distinguished as Cabinet Officer and United States Senator, but was Kentucky's candidate for the Presidency in the National Democratic Convention of 1860. Mrs. Caldwell was a woman of fine attainments, deep piety and philanthropic impulses, a noble woman, who is remembered as a public benefactress. She died in 1872, twenty years before her husband passed to his reward.

Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. William B. Caldwell, a thoroughly accomplished young man, named for his father, died in 1880, two years after his marriage to Miss Mary Norton, a daughter of George W. Norton. Lawrence Smith Caldwell, another son, unmarried, also died in 1880. The other children were Annie Eliza, James Guthrie, Augusta Guthrie, Junius, and Mary Phoebe Caldwell. Each of the three daughters, at her marriage, dropped her middle name and retained the family name. The eldest, Mrs. Annie C. Norton, is the widow of Ernest J. Norton, and the others are respectively Mrs. Augusta C. Bright, wife of Horatio S. Bright, and Mrs. Mary C. Johnston, wife of R. P. Johnston. His son, James

Guthrie Caldwell, married Miss Nannie Standiford, of Louisville, and Junius Caldwell married Miss Ella Payne, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

WILLIAM BAILEY, physician and educator, was born in Bridgeport, Franklin County, Kentucky, November 4, 1833, son of Shelah and Mary (Church) Bailey, the former born in Virginia in 1795, and the latter in Elkhorn, Franklin County, Kentucky, the same year. His father came to Kentucky in 1808, and both his parents were, therefore, residents of the State very early in its history.

Dr. Bailey was born and reared on a farm, remaining at home until he was sixteen years old, when he matriculated as a cadet in the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort. He was graduated from the institute with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1853, and a year later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. For three years after his graduation he continued to be connected with his Alma Mater as assistant to the professor of mathematics, and in the meantime began the study of medicine. In 1856 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville and attended courses of lectures at that institution and the Kentucky School of Medicine, obtaining his doctor's degree from the last named institution in 1857. Immediately after his graduation from the Medical School, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Shelbyville, Kentucky, remaining there until the close of the year 1862, when he became surgeon of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment of the Union Army, with which he was in active service during the following year.

He came to this city in 1863, at the end of six years of successful practice and, immediately after locating here, supplemented his education and experience by taking a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, which conferred upon him its doctor's degree in 1864. This thorough preparation for the practice of medicine was not slow in bearing fruit in a community which has never failed to show its appreciation of cultivated talents and zealous devotion to a calling, and it was not long before Dr. Bailey had taken a prominent place among the physicians of the city. The same zeal and earnestness which he had manifested in fitting himself for professional work continued to be a prominent feature of his professional life, and from the date of his location in Louisville up to the present time he has been conspicuous among the physicians of the city, who have never ceased to be students, who give close attention to all the developments of the science of medicine and collateral sciences, and who profit by wide reading and investigation. His early experience as a teacher inclined him to educational work and, in addition to meeting all the requirements of a large practice, he has been for more than a quarter of a century prominent among the professors of medicine connected with the medical colleges of the city. He was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1869, but had only delivered two courses of lectures when the school suspended. When the Hospital College of Medicine was organized he was called to the same professorship in that institution that he had held in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and filled the chair of "theory and practice of medicine" until 1885. For some time prior to that date—after the death of Dr. E. D. Foree—he was president of the Hospital Medical College. In 1885 he severed his connection with that institution, having been elected professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and public hygiene in the University of Louisville. Entering upon the discharge of the duties incident to this position immediately afterward, he has since occupied one of the most important chairs in a medical college which has no superior in the United States, and has graced and honored the position in which he was placed by members of his profession who recognized his ability as physician and instructor. In the various associations of physicians which are prolific of good results in elevating to a high plane the practice of medicine, in disseminating knowledge among medical practitioners, and in improving the ethics of the profession, Dr. Bailey has been no less prominent than as a physician and educator. He has been a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society ever since the organization of that society after the war, has been president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville, and is at the present time (1896) president of the Academy of Medicine. In 1879 he became a member of the American Public Health Association, and has since been prominent as a sanitarian and in promoting those hygienic reforms so essential to the public health. In 1894, at the meeting of the Association held in Montreal, Canada, he was elected to the presidency of this notable organization, and presided at the annual meeting held in Denver, Colorado, the following year. He has been, for many years, a member of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, and his services in that connection have been of great value to the

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State at large, as well as to the city of Louisville. His activities have all been in the line of his profession and in kindred pursuits, and, in this field, his labors have been crowned with abundant success. He has been, from early boyhood, a member of the Christian Church, was reared under Whig political influences and, since the war, has been a Republican. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree rank, and is a Past Grand Master of Falls City Lodge No. 376.

Dr. Bailey was married, in 1859, to Miss Sue Owen, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and of five children born to them four sons are now living.

GEORGE WOOD BAYLESS, M. D., youngest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wood) Bayless, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, January 17, 1817. Having received a thorough education he began the study of medicine at the age of twenty at the Medical Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. Subsequently he attended lectures in Philadelphia, where he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered upon the practice of medicine in Louisville, and soon after became demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Institute, but in two years resigned to become professor in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. This position he also resigned in the spring of 1850 on account of failing health, and, removing to Missouri, devoted himself for a time to agricultural pursuits. Not finding this congenial to his tastes, he resumed his practice, and returning to Louisville was for many years professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine and the University of Louisville, filling the chairs of physiology, anatomy and the principles and practice of surgery, and was one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. In 1870 he was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but not sufficiently to permit him to resume his practice, and ultimately died of apoplexy September 8, 1873. Upon his death the profession of which he was an honored member testified its respect in every form of public expression and private tribute to his memory. He was, in addition to his skill as a surgeon and his proficiency as a physician, a man of most estimable qualities, with a countenance so amiable and manners so pleasing that his presence in a sick room was like a benediction to a patient, so that he was a practitioner greatly beloved by the families in which he practiced and successful in the treatment of those who had the benefit of his skill. Few who enjoyed his acquaintance will ever forget the charm of his unaffected manners or the virtues which adorned his character.

Dr. Bayless was married October 20, 1842, to Virginia Lafayette Browne, daughter of Judge William Browne, of Virginia, who, with seven children, survives him.

EDWARD RUSH PALMER, physician, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, November 8, 1842, and died in Louisville July 6, 1895. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush Palmer, and his mother's maiden name was Araminta Graves. From both paternal and maternal ancestors he inherited a love of the science to which he devoted all the years of his mature life, and, even in early childhood, there was no mistaking the trend of his intellectual development. Both the Palmer and the Graves families have contributed numerous representatives to the medical profession, and some of these representatives have achieved great distinction. Both families were prominent in the Green Mountain State. Dr. Palmer's grandfather Graves was born in Vermont and was pastor of a Congregational Church in that State for more than forty years. The only son of the latter studied medicine and became an eminent physician in Corning, New York.

The Palmer family is one of the oldest in New England and traces its descent from Walter Palmer, who came from Nottinghamshire, England, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he built the first house, in 1629. Dr. Edward Rush Palmer belonged to the ninth generation of the descendants of this Massachusetts colonist, whose posterity may now be found in every State in the Union, being especially numerous in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Vermont. Both the father and grandfather of Dr. Palmer were noted physicians. His grandfather was Dr. David Palmer, who, for many years, occupied the chair of chemistry in the medical college at Woodstock, Vermont, and was also a lecturer on chemistry in the medical college at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His father, Dr. Benjamin Rush Palmer, was also for many years a professor in Woodstock Medical College, and when he left Vermont to come to Kentucky had attained great prominence in his native State as a physician and surgeon. He came to Louisville in 1853, in consequence of his having been called to the professorship of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisville, then as now a noted educational institution, and for many years there-

after was one of the noted medical practitioners of this city.

His son was eleven years of age when the family moved to Kentucky, and obtained all but his rudimentary education in the schools of Louisville. As a boy, he had a remarkable fondness for the study of medicine, which he began in his father's office and under the preceptorship of that able and accomplished physician, who gave him every facility for laying the foundation for a thorough medical education. After completing his course of study at the Louisville High School he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville and received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1864. Immediately after his graduation he entered the Government military service as an assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty at the hospital in Louisville. The war was then drawing to a close, but he remained in the service until the cessation of hostilities, and the experience which he gained in this capacity was of great value in fitting him for the successful practice of his profession.

When the war closed, he engaged in civil practice, entering the office which his father had long occupied at 721 West Jefferson Street, and succeeding to the practice of the elder physician. Almost immediately he became recognized as a physician of broad capacity and superior educational attainments, and in 1868, when he was but twenty-six years of age, he was made professor of physiology in the medical college from which he had been graduated only four years earlier. His connection with the most famous of the medical educational institutions in the South was continuous from that date to 1895, and he was a member of the faculty of the University of Louisville at the time of his death. Successful as a practitioner, he was equally successful and popular as instructor and educator. As a lecturer, he had a happy faculty of instructing and entertaining his auditors at the same time. What he said to his classes always commanded attention and evidenced such thorough research and original investigation that it impressed also the profession at large. Many of these lectures were printed as monographs, and, in this form, were given wide circulation among members of the medical profession. He was a frequent contributor to the medical press and co-operated actively in all movements designed to elevate the standard of his profession and to provide for the more thorough education and equipment of medical practitioners. He was a member of the American Medical Association, fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and president of the Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons of Louisville. He was also a member and one of the organizers of the Surgical Society of Louisville, and may be said to have had a fondness for the practice of surgery, although he was an accomplished practitioner in all the departments of his profession. His admirable social qualities made him many friends, and in social as well as professional circles he was for many years a conspicuous figure. He was a member of the Pendennis and Watterson Clubs, a pleasing after-dinner speaker, an attractive conversationalist, and always a charming entertainer. At club meetings and banquets he frequently entertained his friends by singing "Old Kentucky Home" and other popular melodies, and under all circumstances was a most lovable and companionable man. He served for a number of years as a member of the Louisville School Board, and, in that capacity, did much to advance the educational interests of the city and improve the public school system. He also served one term as a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Dr. Palmer married, in 1868, Miss Lucy J. Brent, who was born in Paris, Kentucky. Mrs. Palmer, who survives her husband, is a daughter of Thomas Y. and Almyrah (Taylor) Brent, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Taylor, who was commissioned a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army by General Washington at seventeen years of age, and was later promoted to major. Both of her great-grandfathers on the maternal side—Jonathan Taylor, Sr., and Nathaniel Ashby—were officers of the Colonial forces during the Revolutionary War, and her great-great-grandfather, Captain Jack Ashby, commanded a company of the Third Virginia Regiment in the struggle to establish the independence of the colonies. Captain Jack Ashby had had military experience as a soldier under General Braddock, and was serving under command of the British general when the latter met his great defeat in the expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1755. When the war of the Revolution began he raised and equipped the company which he commanded at his own expense, and appointed his son, Nathaniel, an ensign under him. He was famous also as an Indian fighter, and Ashby Gap, in Virginia, was so named in his honor. Mrs. Palmer's paternal great-grandfather, Major Hugh Brent, was also a Revolutionary soldier.

The two sons of Dr. Palmer are following in the

footsteps of their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and are both practicing physicians. The eldest son bears his father's name, and the younger is named Jack Brent. One daughter, Belle Brent Palmer, and the two sons are the only children of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer.

CARY BOSWELL BLACKBURN, physician and politician, son of Governor Luke P. and Ella Guest (Boswell) Blackburn, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, April 29, 1837. His father, physician and philanthropist, and Governor of Kentucky from 1879 to 1883, was of a pioneer family from Virginia which has numbered among its members many prominent names in State and Federal service. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Joseph Boswell, an eminent physician of Lexington, Kentucky.

Having received his early education in Natchez, Mississippi, and in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he completed his academical studies in 1858, he then went to Philadelphia and began the study of medicine under the famous Dr. S. D. Gross, being graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. Following the traditions of his family, he soon after entered the Confederate Army, first as a lieutenant, then as lieutenant-colonel, and afterward as surgeon, his most valuable service being rendered in the latter capacity. When peace was restored and in 1865 the yellow fever made its fatal appearance at Natchez, Mississippi, he hastened to the scene of the scourge and battled bravely against it, combating the malady with heroism and skill. In 1868 he returned to Louisville and, resuming his practice, continued his residence here the remainder of his life, dying suddenly in the midst of a large and active practice on the morning of December 4, 1895. He was a popular physician, and notwithstanding the fact that he had a large and remunerative practice, he never neglected a call, even when he knew the patient was unable to pay his fee. He was in the broadest sense a charitable man and was recognized by all as the poor man's friend. Early after entering upon his practice he became a member of the Charity Board. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen from 1884 to 1893, being president of the board in 1885, and was alderman in 1894-95, giving close attention to his public duties and serving the public with the strictest fidelity. For many years he was one of the medical staff of Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, giving his services gratuitously and cheering his patients with the gift of fruits and other delicacies. He was a quiet and thoughtful man and yet a cheerful companion, binding his friends to him with hooks of steel. He was unmarried, but had a tender fondness for children and was helpful to deserving young men, encouraging them in their efforts to succeed in the world. He was a sturdy Democrat in his political sentiments, wielding a wide influence in the councils of his party and tolerant of those holding adverse views. In religious affiliation he was a Roman Catholic, exact in the discharge of his religious duties. He was buried in the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, where sleep his parents and other members of his family. The press of the city bore ample testimony to his worth, and among many tributes the following voiced the sentiments of those who knew him best:

"We may at least hope that there entered, when the portals of heaven swung open this morning, the gentle, generous and guileless soul of Dr. Cary B. Blackburn, for we are assured by Holy Writ that of such as he is that kingdom composed. Without father, mother, brother, sister, wife or child, all humanity was all of these to him, and if, when the Book of Life is opened at the Louisville page, his name doesn't appear pretty well up ahead of all the rest those who knew it best here will be the most surprised there; for during all his life he loved his fellow-man, refused no call, day or night, to minister unto the afflicted, withheld the almsgiving hand from none who needed alms, and emerged, after walking for years in the fiery furnace of municipal politics, without the smell of fire upon his garments or the suspicion of a stain upon his conscience. With those who only half knew, or knew him not at all, these poor words will pass for overdrawn panegyric; but the few who knew him, even as he knew himself, will accept them in at least partial payment of the large meed of praise which this community owes to the unselfish man, the beloved physician, and sincere Christian who has been called over the river to rest under the shade of the trees."

JOSEPH BENSON MARVIN, physician, was born in Monticello, Florida, August 3, 1852, son of Joseph Manning and Mary Louisa (Linton) Marvin. In the paternal line he belongs to the eighth generation of the descendants of Mathew Marvin, who sailed from England in the bark "Increase," Robert Lea master, April 15, 1635, and who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, being one of the earliest settlers in the Connecticut colony founded by the famous

non-Conformist minister, Rev. Thomas Hooker. The genealogist of the family, William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, of Boston, Massachusetts, says: "It is probable that the ancestral home of the New England Marvins is to be sought in the southern counties of England—Dorset, Hants, Wilts and Somerset. In each of these were branches of an ancient family bearing our name, whose principal seat was at Fonthill Abbey, near the borders of Wilts, where it was established in the time of Henry VI. Richard Mervyn—or as the name is also spelled in the visitations, Marvyn—died there in the seventeenth year of that monarch's reign, and his grandson, John, acquired the manor and estates of Fonthill-Giffard, which gave its name to the Hungerford family. Among his descendants were William Mervyn, of Peetwood, sheriff of Wilts and Dorts in the time of Henry VII.; Sir John, member of Parliament for Wilts in 1554; Lucy, wife of the Earl of Castlehaven, who died in the time of James I.; Sir Henry, of the Durford Abbey branch, knight, and admiral and captain-general of the Narrow Seas, who died in 1643; the Rev. Edward, "Parson of Bramshot," Sussex; Sir Audley, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1661, and many others of prominence and influence.

Mathew Marvin, immigrant ancestor of J. B. Marvin, was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the leading men of the town in the beginning. He was deputy to the General Court in 1654, and in the list of estates in 1655 is rated as one of the wealthiest of the original proprietors. Many of his descendants and the descendants of his elder brother, Reginald Marvin, have been distinguished in the annals of New England, New York and the Southern States, and physically and intellectually, theirs has been a vigorous stock. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Marvin removed from New England to South Carolina and there married a Miss Pryor, who was a native of North Carolina. Through his mother he is descended from the Lintons and Bensons, the former an old North Carolina family, and the latter an equally old and well-known Virginia family.

After being fitted for college in his native State, Dr. Marvin was sent to the Virginia Military Institute, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. Taking a post-graduate course for the purpose of expanding his knowledge of the sciences, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the same institution in 1871, and two years later came to Louisville as an analytical chemist. Here he began the study of medicine, and, after attending two full terms of lectures, was graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine in 1875. The same year he took a post-graduate course in New York, seeking to profit to the fullest extent possible from the clinical advantages afforded by the hospitals of that city. Returning to Louisville, he began the practice of medicine, and his scientific attainments and thorough equipment for professional work soon attracted the attention of both his profession and the general public, and he has since enjoyed the high esteem of the one and the liberal patronage of the other. While he has been eminently successful as a practitioner, he has gained still wider celebrity as a scientist and educator, having been very prominently identified with medical education in Louisville and with some of the leading scientific societies of the country. Interested especially in microscopical investigations, he has been president of the Louisville Microscopical Society, and was one of the founders of the American Microscopical Society. He was formerly professor of medical chemistry and nervous diseases in the Hospital College of Medicine, and is now professor of medicine and clinical medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He has been president of the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society, and, in 1894, was president of the Kentucky State Medical Society, the honors thus conferred upon him by his professional brethren testifying to his accomplishments as a physician and his popularity and high character as a man. Able as he is in all departments of his work as a physician, it may perhaps be said that as a teacher he is seen at his best. Possessed always of a thorough knowledge of his subject, he has the rare quality of being able to impart this knowledge to his classes. As a clinician he has no superior in the South, and he has acquired much of his fame through his aptitude in teaching that most difficult of all subjects, physical diagnoses. Clear and concise in style, and positive in his utterances, he holds the attention of his auditors and succeeds in conveying to them his own perceptions, which is a sine qua non in medical teaching. In manner he is a trifle brusque, but this very brusquefulness is an evidence of the sincerity and candor which are among his dominant characteristics. His actions are controlled always by positive convictions of right, and only the argument or scientific demonstration which changes his convictions can change his course of action Small of stature and of nervous temperament, he is big brained, indefatigable in his researches and seems never to tire in his round of professional labor. A

member of the Baptist Church, he has also been honored in that connection and is now president of the Baptist Orphans' Home and vice-president of the Baptist Book Concern. He is a physician to the Baptist Orphans' Home and other kindred institutions, and is also physician to the City Hospital, having always been an active worker in the charitable and philanthropic department of medical practice. He has been a vigorous, independent thinker, as well as a tireless worker, and has always had pronounced views on political issues and other matters of public moment, although he has had no taste for active participation in political campaigns. He was reared a Democrat and believes that free trade and sound money are cardinal principles of the party faith, and in State and city elections he votes for men fitted to fill the offices, regardless of their politics. His spirit is in harmony with that of the age in this respect, and his independence of thought and action is in line with that of the most progressive men of the present generation.

He was married, in 1879, to Miss Juliette Henry Norton, daughter of George W. Norton, and has three children, named respectively: Joseph Benson, Jr., Martha, Henry, and Minnie Norton Marvin.

JOHN ALBERT LARRABEE, physician, was born May 17, 1840, at Little Falls, Gorham, Maine. His father was John Rogers Larrabee, a manufacturer of cotton goods in Maine, who held many positions of honor and trust, lived to the age of three score and twelve years, and died in 1869. His mother, who was Martha Coombs, before her marriage, lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years. The name Larrabee is of French origin and some members of the family have figured conspicuously in French history. They were Huguenots and fought with Coligny under Henry of Navarre. When the exodus of the Huguenots from France took place, they were among those who sought refuge in other countries, and four brothers eventually made their way to the American colonies. One of the brothers, Greenfield Larrabee, settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1627; William Larrabee settled at Malden, Massachusetts; Stephen Larrabee at North Yarmouth, Maine, and John Larrabee—who was a sea captain—died in London, England. Captain Benjamin Larrabee, who was a son of Stephen Larrabee, was appointed by the Pejepscot proprietors to command of Fort George, Maine, and later laid out the town of Brunswick on the same site, and also later, neighboring towns. Captain John Larrabee, who belonged to the same family, was in command of the fort at Boston Harbor, and old records show that he was distinguished both as a soldier and man of affairs in the Massachusetts Colony prior to and during the French and Indian wars. Dr. Larrabee belongs to this branch of the Larrabee family and is a descendant of the Huguenot immigrant, Stephen Larrabee.

Dr. Larrabee was educated at Bethel Hill, Gorham, and Brunswick academies in his native State, and received his doctor's degree from the Maine Medical School—medical department of Bowdoin College—being graduated from the institution last named in the class of 1864. During the Civil War he had entered the United States military service as a medical cadet, and had been assigned to Louisville in the fall of 1862. After serving in the department of Kentucky one year, he became acting assistant surgeon on land and sea in the department of Virginia until December of 1864, when he again reported for duty at Louisville and served in the medical director's office here until the close of the war. After that, he engaged in the practice of medicine in Louisville and, in 1870, was elected to membership in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the medical department of Central University, and was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and clinical lecturer on diseases of children in the Hospital College of Medicine in 1873. He was elected to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in 1889, professor of hygiene, obstetrics and diseases of children in 1892, and president of the faculty of the same institution in 1893. He was one of the original members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville, of which he has been president, and is a member and ex-secretary of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and ex-president of the section of diseases of children, and has been honored with membership of the Ninth and Tenth International Medical congresses. He is a member also of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and member and ex-vice president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and valuable, and he is a recognized authority on diseases of children. He has been a member of the Louisville Board of Health, was the originator of the Children's Fresh Air Fund and Children's Encampment; is physician to the Home of the Innocents, and was the originator and promoter and is now a trustee of the Children's Free

Hospital, a worthy charity reflecting credit upon its founder.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Harriet Winslow Bulkley, daughter of Henry Bulkley, Esq., of Louisville, and a descendant of Rev. Peter Bulkley, who came from England and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635, removing later to Concord, Massachusetts, where he organized and became first pastor of the first church established at that place. On the maternal side, Mrs. Larrabee is descended from Sir Richard Lee, whose descendant, Thomas Sim Lee, was twice governor of Maryland, was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1783, and to the Maryland convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States, in 1786. Two sons and one daughter were the children born to Dr. and Mrs. Larrabee. John H., the eldest son, born in 1866, was educated for the medical profession and was a young physician of great promise when death ended his career in 1888. He was married to Miss Susan H. Lovell, daughter of General Charles S. Lovell, of the United States Army, the year prior to his death. Joseph U. Larrabee, the second son, was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1888, and was admitted to the Louisville bar the same year. Hattie Lee Larrabee is the only daughter of Dr. Larrabee.

JOSEPH M'DOWELL MATHEWS, M. D., son of Judge Caleb and Frances S. (Edwards) Mathews, was born in New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky, May 29, 1847. Both of his parents were native Kentuckians and of families identified with the best traditions of the State. Judge Mathews was long a prominent lawyer in his portion of Kentucky and a man universally respected for his sterling integrity. One of his daughters was the wife of Judge William S. Pryor, of the Appellate Court, and all of his descendants have done honor to his memory in the relations they sustain to the communities in which they live.

The subject of this sketch—named for his relative, General Joseph McDowell, a member of the distinguished family of that name, who was a gallant soldier in Wayne's army—received his scholastic education in the Academy of New Castle, long known as an important educational center, and read medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. B. Oldham, the leading physician of his native town. In 1866, he came to Louisville and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville. In 1867, he received his diploma from this institution and, returning to New Castle, became a partner of Dr. Oldham in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for several years, when, preferring a broader field for his energies, he removed to Louisville and soon established a remunerative practice. In 1878, after some time spent in New York to avail himself of the better clinical advantages there afforded, he went to Europe and prosecuted his surgical studies chiefly in St. Mark's Hospital, under the guidance of Mr. William Allingham, the senior surgeon of that institution, between whom and his pupil there grew up a mutual personal and professional friendship of the closest character. Upon his return to Louisville, Dr. Mathews made surgery a specialty and has devoted himself to that branch of the profession continuously since. For a year, he was lecturer upon his specialty at the Hospital College of Medicine, but, in 1879, he resigned to accept the professorship of surgical pathology in the Kentucky School of Medicine, a chair then newly created. His connection with this institution has continued from that time, and he now fills the chair of surgery.

In addition to his very large private practice, Dr. Mathews has been a prominent contributor to the medical literature of Louisville. For a number of years he was associated with Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds as editor of "The Medical Herald," one of the leading medical journals of the West, and has made extensive contributions upon subjects relating to his specialty, and his views have been embodied in many American and foreign treatises. In the last edition of Mr. Allingham's work, his old preceptor recognized the services of his pupil to the profession by devoting an entire chapter to him and his contributions in the surgical field. In 1881, Dr. Mathews was appointed visiting surgeon of the Louisville City Hospital, and has occupied the position continuously since. Few men of his age have filled as many positions of honor in his profession, or have found time, amid the exactions of his daily duties, to contribute his services so largely and gratuitously to the medical charities of Louisville, and at the same time to keep in touch with the general profession in the discussion of its progressive ideas and the labors of the societies created for the diffusion of medical knowledge.

In addition to the positions filled by him, of which mention has already been made in this sketch and which would seem to exhaust his capacity for further labor, he is president of the Board of Health of Kentucky; visiting physician of Sts. Mary and Eliza-

beth's Hospital; consulting surgeon of the Louisville City Hospital; consulting surgeon of the Jennie Casseday Free Infirmary for Women; president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; president of the Louisville Clinical Society; president of the Louisville Surgical Society; member of the International Medical Congress, of the American Medical Association, of the Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association, and of the Kentucky State Medical Society. In 1891, he was the orator in surgery of the American Association. He is now also editor of "Mathews' Medical Quarterly." As further evidence of his industry and literary activity, he has contributed to these volumes a valuable chapter on "The Medical History of Louisville." His principal publication upon which will rest his reputation as a medical author is his work upon surgery, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. It is the largest of the kind now published, a standard of authority in the profession and is now in its second edition.

Admirable in his personal character, as well as in his professional eminence, he moves so quietly and methodically in the discharge of his multiform duties that each one with whom he comes in contact—whether as patient or beneficiary in the many fields of his active life—is apt to think that the special service in which he is for the time engaged must be the main object of his life; and yet, few realize the wide scope of his labors which make up his daily routine. In the prime of matured manhood and the zenith of a distinguished career, the wish, as well as the expectation, of all who know him is that still higher honors await him as the crown of his professional life.

On the 29th of May, 1877—the thirtieth anniversary of his birth—he was married to Mrs. Sallie E. Berry, of Woodford County, Kentucky.

WILLIAM H. WATHEN, A. M., M. D., LL.D., was born January 23, 1846, in Marion County, Kentucky, son of Richard and Mary (Abell) Wathen, and is of mixed English, German and Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandmother was Mary Spalding before her marriage, and she was aunt to Archbishop Martin John Spalding, who was one of the most distinguished members of the Catholic hierarchy, and would probably have been appointed first American cardinal had he lived a few months longer. The Wathens are descended from John Wathen, who came from England to America, and settled in Maryland in 1675. They, with the Abells and Spaldings, who were among the Catholic colonists of Maryland, were also among the first Catholic settlers of Kentucky, having come to this State in 1787. Among the most illustrious representatives of these families have been Archbishop Spalding, who was the author of many works unsurpassed in the English language in erudition and eloquence of style; Rev. Robert A. Abell, a pulpit orator whose eloquence was equal to that of Henry Clay; and the Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, present bishop of Peoria, one of the most cultured Catholic divines in the United States, an author of many volumes in history, education, philosophy and poetry, and a regular contributor to the leading magazines of this country and Europe. In other walks of life, members of these families have also achieved unusual distinction and have been representatives of the best type of citizenship.

Dr. Wathen was educated at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, which institution conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. He obtained his doctor's degree from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1870, and the University of Notre Dame conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, at its golden jubilee in 1895.

Immediately after his graduation in medicine he began the practice at Lexington, Kentucky, remaining there until the winter of 1871, when he removed to Louisville, where he has been in continuous practice since. For ten years after his settlement at Louisville, he devoted his energies to general practice, but during that period, was engaged in the careful study of the specialty in which he is now one of the most prominent of the physicians and surgeons of the Southwest.

As professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine he has been a favorite lecturer during nearly the whole period of his practice, or for about twenty years. He has signed his name to 2,500 diplomas of graduates from this school. For fifteen years, he was dean of the school, and its signal success is largely due to the interest he has taken in it and the energy he has shown in promoting its advancement. In October, 1895, he was compelled, on account of demands of his private practice and literary work, to resign the administration of the affairs of the college as dean. Among the numerous valuable papers contributed by him to medical science are the following: "Rapid Dilatation of the Cervix Uteri," read before the Ninth International Congress at

Washington, D. C., in 1887; "Surgical Treatment of Lacerations of Perineum and Pelvic Floor," read before the Association of American Obstetricians and Gynecologists at Washington, D. C., in 1888; "A Successful Vaginal Hysterectomy for Carcinomia Uteri," read before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, at Birmingham, in 1889; "Pathology of Ectopic Pregnancy and Pelvic Hematocle," before the Section of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the American Medical Association, at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1889. As a writer upon these highly scientific subjects, Dr. Wathen is remarkably lucid and forcible, giving results of his observation and experience in such language as can be easily understood by students or other intelligent readers. His connection with scientific organizations has been very wide. He is a fellow of the American Gynecological Society and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Tri-States Medical Society of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, etc., etc.; was president of the Kentucky State Medical Society in 1888; president of the Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women of the American Medical Association in 1889, and was the representative from Kentucky appointed by the American Medical Association to organize the ninth International Medical Congress that met at Washington, D. C., in 1887. For the last ten years he has been one of the commissioners of Lakeland Lunatic Asylum, has shown much interest in the success of the several eleemosynary institutions of the State, and of the charitable institutions of the City of Louisville.

Politically, his views have always been Democratic, and while he has taken no active part in political contests, he has consistently exercised his right of suffrage in the interests of his party.

On May 9, 1871, he married, at Louisville, Kate Presley Roach, daughter of John J. Roach and Pattie P. (White) Roach, formerly of Green County. The ancestors of this family came from Virginia to Kentucky about the opening of the present century. From this marriage has resulted five children, a son, John Roach, and four daughters, Pattie Abell, Mary Sophia, Kate Presley and Sally Neill. The son is a graduate of the Male High School and of Yale College, and will take his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898, having entered upon the necessary course of study.

PRESTON BROWN SCOTT, A. M., M. D., in wide practice at Louisville, was the oldest son of Col. Robert Wilmot Scott and Elizabeth Watts (Brown) Scott. He was born at Frankfort in Franklin County, Kentucky, September 12, 1832.

His father was of pure Scotch descent, a man of scholarly attainments and extensively known throughout the country as an advanced thinker and writer upon agricultural and other scientific subjects.

His mother was a granddaughter of Rev. Dr. John Preston, of Virginia, each family being of prominence in that State. Dr. Preston Brown, his mother's father, for whom he was named, was a noted physician of Frankfort and a brother of Dr. Samuel Brown, who became celebrated in his profession at home and abroad, both as a practitioner and a scientific thinker and writer.

Hon. John Brown and Hon. James Brown (one the first senator from Kentucky and the other a senator from Louisiana from 1812 to 1824, when he resigned to accept the appointment of minister to France) were elder brothers.

His father, Robert Wilmot Scott, was born at Mill Farm on Elkhorn, Scott County, Kentucky, November 2, 1808, and was married October 20, 1831, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

His grandfather was Joel Scott, who was born near Abingdon, Virginia, November 15, 1771, and came to Kentucky with his parents in 1785. He married Rebecca Ridgeley Wilmot, daughter of Col. Robert Wilmot, an officer of the Revolutionary Army and related to prominent families of Maryland and Virginia. Joel Scott took an early stand as a manufacturer, establishing on Elkhorn, near Georgetown, Kentucky, a water power mill for the manufacture of woolen fabrics and broadcloth. In this and as lessee of the Kentucky Penitentiary, he was probably the pioneer manufacturer in the West and took a leading part in the early commercial interests of the State.

His great-grandfather was John Scott, born in Madison County, Virginia, June 26, 1748. He married Hannah, daughter of Joshua Earle (or Earley), of Culpeper County, Virginia, October 25, 1770. He was a lieutenant of militia at King's Mountain; was at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and a participant in numerous other engagements of that war. He came to Kentucky in 1785 and located on North Elkhorn, near the Great Crossing, in which vicinity his descendants have held large tracts of fertile lands since.

His great-great-grandfather was Thomas Scott, who came with his father from England to the colony of Virginia and settled in Culpeper County, a part of which was afterwards Madison County, in the early part of the eighteenth century, about 1715. His wife was a Miss Coleman.

His great-great-great-grandfather was John Scott, born in England, and the immigrant ancestor of the Scott family in this country. He settled with his son, Thomas, in the same part of Virginia, and, it is supposed, died soon after, but there is no record of the date.

In this connection it may be mentioned that in his will he left a cane, or staff, which he had used, to be handed down to the succeeding John Scotts, and that it is now in the possession of a great-great-great-great-grandson, living on Elkhorn, in Franklin County.

The great-grandfather, four times removed, or the fifth great-grandfather, was Thomas Scott, born in Scotland and an immigrant to England about 1620. His father, the most remote European ancestor of which there is any record, was born and died in Scotland, but his Christian name has not been preserved.

The genealogy of the family has been fairly well kept and it shows a long line of distinguished and honorable ancestry.

Dr. Scott's father, Hon. Robert W. Scott, was one of the founders of the common school system of Kentucky, being chiefly instrumental in securing the legislation which first made provision for the maintenance of these public schools.

In 1841, as the first school commissioner appointed under the Kentucky common school law, he built a schoolhouse near his home in Franklin County, and there put into operation the first school established under the new system. Of that school, Preston B. Scott, the son, was a pupil, and there he received a portion of his primary educational training, but it was in his father's house and under the influence of such surroundings, that the bent of his mind and the basis of his character were established.

When he was fifteen years old, he was sent to a private school taught by Rev. James Eells, who fitted him to enter the junior class of Georgetown College two years later. He was graduated from that institution with first honors in the class of 1851, and the year following, while residing with his uncle, William Brown Reese, president of the University of East Tennessee, he continued his studies at that institution and received from it also his bachelor's degree. Georgetown College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1853.

In 1854, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, entering at that time the office of Dr. Lewis Rogers, a prominent and much beloved physician of Louisville, under whose preceptorship he fitted himself for admission to the medical department of the University of Louisville. He was graduated from the University medical school in 1856, and, the following year, devoted himself to hospital practice, as one of the resident physicians of the City Hospital. In the spring of 1857, he established himself in the general practice of his profession in Hickman County, Kentucky, and remained there two years. At the end of that time, he removed to Bolivar County, Mississippi, and had built up a large practice there when the Civil War began. Abandoning his practice soon after war was declared, he entered the Confederate army and participated in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, in November of 1861, as a private soldier. In May of 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry Regiment, which became a part of the First Kentucky Brigade. A cool, determined, intrepid young man, he was fearless in the discharge of his duties and was soon promoted to brigade surgeon and assigned to duty on the staff of General Ben Hardin Helm. He was again promoted at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and became medical director on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, serving in that capacity until he was assigned to duty as medical director on the staff of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk. After the death of General Polk, at Kenesaw Mountain, he was placed in charge of all the hospitals of Mississippi and Alabama, and continued to act in that capacity until the close of the war, serving as medical director on the staffs of General Stephen D. Lee, General Dabney Maury and General Dick Taylor.

When the war closed, Dr. Scott returned to Kentucky, and, in the summer of 1865, located in Louisville and resumed the practice of medicine. Although for over three years he had held high positions as an army surgeon and had achieved merited distinction for his surgical skill, when he resumed civil practice, his natural tastes and inclinations led him to give his attention to medicine rather than to surgery, and his activities have since been in this field of practice. The public was quick to recognize both his ability and his conscientious devotion to his profession, and large patronage followed as a natural consequence. Faithful services, candid counsels, scien-

tific skill and kindly solicitude for the welfare of his patients under all circumstances have combined to make him that fine type of family physician to whom we can safely trust, not only the guardianship of life and health, but other sacred interests as well, and who, in the nature of things, becomes counselor and friend, as well as physician.

He early became interested in the public benevolent institutions of the city, and, in 1870, was chosen physician in charge of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum. A year later, he took charge as a physician also of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, serving in this capacity to this day, and, in 1872, became physician to the Young Women's Home, being a potent factor in guiding and directing the affairs of these different institutions so as to realize the best results.

In 1881, Dr. Scott was elected president of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and was re-elected to that position in 1882. In 1886 he was elected president of the Louisville Medical Society. One of his distinguishing characteristics as a physician has been his courteous treatment of fellow practitioners and the broad liberality which has been manifested in his intercourse with physicians belonging to the other schools. Catholicity of spirit is inherent in his nature, and this, coupled with his large experience, has led him to survey the whole field of medical science and give due recognition to the contributions thereto of the different schools of medicine. He has been a leader in that progressive class of physicians who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about that fraternal feeling among members of different schools of medicine, which is creditable alike to the profession and to the intelligence of the present age. Sincere, honest and conscientious in all things, he has achieved success by force of his ability, and no member of the profession in Louisville has ever had a higher regard for the ethics of the profession or a greater contempt for the demagogue methods by which practitioners of medicine as well as politicians sometimes acquire prominence.

His moral and professional life has been without spot or blemish, and, as a citizen, he has been no less esteemed as a dignified, high minded Christian gentleman. Since 1854, he has been a member of the Episcopal Church, and, during all the years of his residence in Louisville, he has been a prominent layman of that church, interesting himself especially in Sunday-school work. In 1867 he introduced for the first time in Louisville, the offering of flowers as a feature of the Sunday-school Easter festival.

He married, in November, 1862, Miss Jane E. Campbell, a daughter of John W. Campbell, a retired banker of Jackson, Tennessee, and has three children, Campbell, Jeanie Porter and Rumsey Wing Scott.

MADISON PYLES, physician and surgeon, was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, in 1820. His father, Samuel Pyles, was of French Huguenot descent and was one of the early planters of Kentucky. His mother was Elizabeth Calhoun, sister of Hon. John C. Calhoun, of Kentucky, and cousin to Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

His father dying when he was young, Madison Pyles was adopted by his uncle, Mitchell Calhoun, a judge and cotton planter of Mississippi. At sixteen, he began the study of law and graduated in it, at the earnest desire of his uncles, four of whom were judges, but, being dissatisfied, he abandoned it.

When on a visit to his mother in Louisville, being brought into close relations to several noted physicians of that day, he became enthusiastic in his attachment to that science, studied the same under Dr. John M. Talbot, and attended the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in 1846. While a student there, he often assisted Dr. Samuel Gross in delicate surgical operations, one of which received particular mention by Dr. Gross in one of his surgical works. After one course at the university, he was appointed by the City Council as resident physician of the City Hospital, which position he held until he resigned in 1849, and entered into a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Pyles was to his patients not only their successful and skillful physician, but he was also their beloved friend. In many instances, after performing delicate operations, or having a patient in extreme danger, he would lie awake at night to pray for their recovery. He devoted himself to the alleviation of their sufferings with great singleness of purpose.

He was appointed resident surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in 1851, with Dr. Llewellyn Powell as visiting surgeon. His admiring patients, to express their love for him, erected in Cave Hill Cemetery a handsome monument to his memory. This monument was made in Italy and bears on the side of the column a medallion in basso relievo of him, while on the side of the base is chiseled the story of "The Good Samaritan," which was truly typical of his character.

Yours Very Truly
A. Morgan Cantledge Sr.

In April, 1847, Dr. Pyles married Cordelia L. Talbot, second daughter of Dr. John M. Talbot, of Louisville, Kentucky. Three children, two sons and one daughter, were born to them, one son dying quite young. The other son, John Talbot Pyles, resides in New York. The daughter, Elizabeth Lily, married James Wilder McCarty, of this city.

Madison Pyles traced his descent from the Calhouns, Cottons, Jacksons and Kitchens, all old Revolutionary stock. He died in Louisville April 26, 1866.

A. MORGAN CARTLEDGE, M. D., son of Rev. Abiah Morgan Cartledge and Louisa (Haygood) Cartledge, was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina, November 24, 1858. His father was born at Edgefield, South Carolina, November 4, 1818, and died at Richburg, Chester County, South Carolina, January 8, 1895. He was for fifty years a minister of the Baptist Church of that State, widely known and greatly beloved among the Christian people with whom he labored. His mother was born in Richland County, near Columbia, South Carolina, in 1822, and died at Richburg, August, 1878. His grandfather was also born at Edgefield and most of his life was passed in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in Mississippi about 1850.

His great-grandfather was born in Virginia about the close of the last century and went to South Carolina about the opening of the present century. He was a Baptist minister of much celebrity and the founder of the first church of that denomination in Edgefield County. He filled the pulpit actively for seventy years, his death occurring as the result of being thrown from a horse at the age of ninety-six. He was a man of fine general education, highly qualified for his avocation and having great physical endurance. It is related of him that, in his early experience among the pioneer families of South Carolina, he practiced surgery with good success. He had never made either medicine or surgery a professional study, but took up the practice as a measure of necessity and humanity at a time when there were no educated practitioners among the people of that quarter. He reduced fractures, looked after all kinds of flesh wounds, and went so far as to operate with the knife for stone in the bladder. His success was something marvelous, and his fame as a "doctor" was only less wide than that he held as a "preacher."

The combined service of his father and his great-grandfather in the Baptist ministry extended over a period of one hundred and twenty years, and, through them, the family name was known and respected throughout all of the Southern States. The Cartledges were of Welsh origin, all in this country coming from one immigrant ancestor who settled in Virginia in the year 1750. He was the father of two sons, one of whom settled in Pennsylvania and the other—the aged minister referred to—in South Carolina. This makes him the great-great-paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His maternal ancestors, the Haygoods, were of English extraction, his mother being a daughter of Buckner Haygood, of Richland County, South Carolina, a member of the renowned family of that name in the State of Virginia, from which descended a number of distinguished men.

The beginning of Dr. A. Morgan Cartledge's education, and, indeed, all that he received up to the time of entering college, was under the tutorage of his father. This was his greatest advantage in life, for his father was not only a scholar of the highest classical attainment, but had fine qualities as a teacher. He naturally took care that his son should be well grounded in every study necessary to a professional career. Besides the English branches, with rhetoric and the higher mathematics, he was taught Latin and Greek, and perhaps better prepared than the majority of students who come from colleges and universities with their diplomas. His father's work was a labor of love, and it has doubtless been the true basis of his professional success. It may be mentioned here incidentally that Rev. A. M. Cartledge and the late Dr. John A. Broadus were close friends and men of much the same mould of mind and character.

He was entirely fitted for the study of his profession when, in 1879, he entered the hospital at Louisville. He had been reared upon a farm and with little knowledge of the business world outside of a brief experience as clerk in a drug store at Richburg, but he was twenty years of age when he came to Louisville and he entered college with perfect confidence. He lost no time from books or lectures and, at the session of 1882, was graduated with first honors. Immediately after taking his diploma, he entered a competitive examination, with fourteen contestants, and, receiving the highest average, won the position of "resident graduate" at the Louisville City Hospital. In this position of interne he remained until 1884, when he was appointed by the trustees of Central University a lecturer upon abdominal surgery in the Hospital College of Medi-

cine, whence his diploma had been derived. Soon after assuming the duties of this position, the death of Dr. John Williams made a vacancy in the chair of surgery and he was immediately chosen to fill it. This place he held until 1888, when he was made demonstrator of anatomy at the Kentucky School of Medicine. After holding this for two years, he accepted a call to the chair of "The Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery" in the Louisville Medical College, which position he still retains. In 1884, he was elected visiting surgeon of the City Hospital and has served in that capacity continuously since.

Within a comparatively brief period, Dr. Cartledge has accomplished a remarkable success. His advance to the very head of his branch of the profession has been phenomenal, and he is to-day without a peer in the science of abdominal surgery.

Absorbed in the study of all features of surgery, he has been a large contributor to professional literature. He has written much upon modern discoveries in medical science and upon technical subjects. Perhaps as many as fifty of his articles have been published, and all of them have attracted attention from the scientific element to which they have been addressed. His literary work with his pen, like that of his verbal lectures, is done with clear force and convincing power. Upon all live professional topics, he has been heard with general approval.

For the last six or seven years, his private practice—which has been constantly growing—has been confined to surgery and more particularly to abdominal work. He has had a high degree of success in his many cases—some of which have been of abnormal character—and in the opinion of his colleagues, his skill has never been surpassed in his particular line of practice by any surgeon in the country.

He is interested in quite a number of societies, but has no connection with any organization outside of the strict lines of his profession. He is a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; member of the Louisville Surgical Society; honorary member of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and ex-president of the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical and Louisville Surgical societies.

For quite a number of years, he was desirous of seeing erected at Louisville a medical college building worthy her extended reputation as a medical college center, for the states of the South and West, and to that end he was untiring in his effort to accomplish its erection. To him and his colleagues is due the construction of the superb edifice of the Louisville Medical College, at First and Chestnut streets. This is not excelled in architectural elegance and adaptation by any similar building in America.

Like his ancestors, Dr. Cartledge is a devoted member of the Baptist Church, attending its services whenever he can and doing his share in promoting its progress.

On the 28th of January, 1886, he married Ella P. Gardner, daughter of Richard Gardner, of Louisville, from which one child has resulted.

At the time of preparing this sketch, Dr. Cartledge is only in his thirty-eighth year and has yet before him a wide field for attainment. He has accomplished very much in his career thus far, and it is easy to predict that his after life will be of great honor to his profession and usefulness to humanity.

ERASMUS D. FOREE, one of the physicians of Louisville who reflected great credit upon his profession and did much to give the city its high standing as an educational center, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, July 25, 1817, and died in Louisville February 26, 1882. His father was a physician and, from early boyhood up to manhood, he was trained for the profession in which he achieved such signal distinction. After being fitted for college in the best schools of the community in which he was brought up and in which all his environments were conducive to intellectual development and the formation of good character, he matriculated in Hanover College, of Hanover, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated with honors at the end of a full classical course of study. Immediately afterward, he began the study of medicine and received his doctor's degree from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1839. He did not, however, rest content with this equipment for professional work, but at once went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and took a post graduate course in the hospitals of that city. This was supplemented by a year of study and clinical observation in England and Continental Europe, and when he returned to Kentucky, he had made the most thorough and complete preparation for a profession for which nature had richly endowed him.

Beginning the practice of medicine at New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky, he at once impressed himself upon the profession as a physician of very su-

perior attainments and soon took a place among the most advanced and progressive thinkers, educators and practitioners of the State. In 1850, he was elected to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, and filled that position with great credit to himself and the institution during one season, but, at the end of that time, found himself compelled to resign his professorship to meet the demands of his private practice. About this time he removed to Anchorage, at which place he had a large practice, until 1863, when he removed to Louisville.

When he came to Louisville, he found some of the ablest and most noted physicians of the United States in active practice in this city, and the fact that he at once took rank among the leaders of his profession in a city noted for its distinguished practitioners, testifies more strongly than could anything else to the breadth and scope of his attainments. His knowledge was broad, his perceptions quick, his action always prompt, and his manners and methods those of the ideal physician. The welfare of his patients was always uppermost in his mind, and he gave himself up to his calling with the zeal of a devotee. In 1874, he again entered the educational field as president of the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine, which had been established in Louisville as the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky. He was appointed to the chair of diseases of women in this institution and held that position up to the time of his death, becoming no less renowned as an instructor than he was as a physician.

His death was sudden and the blow fell with crushing effect on a community in which he was loved and venerated and of which he was in all respects a distinguished citizen. No estimate of his character, no estimate of the value of his services to the public could be more nearly correct than that of his professional brethren, expressed at a meeting of the physicians of Louisville, called to take action on his death, and it is appropriate that what they had to say of their dead colleague should appear in this connection. Speaking of his life and labors at this meeting, Dr. David W. Yandell voiced the unanimous sentiment of those present in the following tribute to his character, attainments and professional standing:

"Ordinarily the task of speaking in public of a dear friend whom death has newly taken is one of exceeding difficulty, for those who do not know him are apt to regard the praise as excessive, while those who knew and saw the individual in ways and with eyes other than your own, may think you unappreciative. The first of these difficulties at least cannot arise in the present instance, for the public knew him whom we are gathered here to speak of, as it knew no other physician; for no one in this community crossed so many thresholds, was admitted into the privacy of so many families, or had so large a personal following as Dr. Foree.

"Brethren, do you not realize that the foremost man in our guild, the first citizen of Louisville, passed away when Dr. Foree died? Whatever capacity any of us who is left may have, there is not one of us who was so useful or did so much good as he. Hence none of us, when we follow him 'from sunshine to the sunless land,' shall be so missed, shall leave so large a void. No funeral cortege which ever pursued its solemn march through these streets represented a more widespread, a more general, or a more poignant grief than that which will go to the grave with his remains.

"He was truly the beloved physician. As such the public knew and revered him, and as such it mourns him. But to us, who knew him, if not better, I may be permitted to say, knew him in other and more intimate ways—who fought side by side with him in the unequal contest in which we are all engaged —the loss cannot be expressed. Who shall wear the armor which fell from his great shoulders, or wield that Excalibur with which he smote disease and staid the advance of death?

"Dr. Foree was pre-eminently the counsellor of the profession. His wisdom was sought alike by old and young.

"He spake no slander, no, nor listened to it,

for there had grown up in him that infinite tolerance born alone of deep insight and comprehensive view; and while with every year he grew more thoughtful and more tender, long ago his sympathies had freshened and quickened into a supreme principle of action, which governed, as it also irradiated all his life.

"But it was in his intercourse with the sick that Dr. Foree exhibited his best and highest qualities. He was prompt. He was punctual. He was patient. He was experienced. He was skilled. He was learned. He was wise. He wore the serious cheerfulness of Sophocles, who, it is said, having mastered the problem of human life, knew its gravity, and was therefore serious, but who, knowing that he comprehended it, was therefore cheerful. He

literally carried his patients in his head and nourished them in his heart. He gave them not only his first and best, but he gave them his every thought. He never forgot them, nor wearied of listening to their complaints, nor relaxed in his efforts to assuage their pains or drive away their diseases. He fulfilled all the requirements of the law. He cured—where cure was possible—quickly, safely, pleasantly, and where death was inevitable, he gave a sympathy that was so genuine, so tender and so sweet that it fell as a balm on the hearts of the stricken survivors."

Soon after he began the practice of medicine, Dr Foree married Flora V. Jackson, daughter of Hon. Edward Jackson, of Virginia, granddaughter of General George B. Jackson, of Revolutionary fame, and double cousin of General Thomas J.—"Stonewall"—Jackson, of the Civil War. Five children were born of their union, and his widow, three sons and one daughter are the surviving members of his family. One son, a naval officer, lost his life at sea, while executing an act of conspicuous gallantry, and a beautiful cenotaph was erected to his memory at Annapolis by his brother officers.

WILLIAM CHEATHAM, A. B., M. D., specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born at Taylorsville, Spencer County, Kentucky, June 6, 1852, a son of Dr. William H. Cheatham and Elizabeth (Van Dyke) Cheatham, both of whom were born in Spencer County. His father was distinguished as a physician and notably one of the first eye and ear doctors in practice west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was a graduate of Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and afterwards obtained his professional education at St. Louis Medical College. His practice was commenced at Taylorsville and continued there with great success until 1861. Then he came with his family to Louisville and practiced here until 1867, when he retired from professional life and made his home at Shelbyville, Kentucky. His mother was a daughter of Abram Van Dyke and Susan (Foreman) Van Dyke, of Spencer County. Both families came from the pioneer people of Kentucky and held high social position.

His grandfather, Leonard Cheatham, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, in the latter part of the last century, and married Sarah Morgan, of that county. It is not known exactly when the immigrant ancestor of his paternal branch came to this country, but it must have been some time prior to the war for independence, since several of the name are noted as Revolutionary soldiers. The Van Dykes and Morgans were also early-comers and representatives of strong European progenitors.

The education of William Cheatham was commenced in private schools at the little town where he was born, and he made good progress with his studies until 1861, when his father came to Louisville. He was nine years of age when he entered the famous public schools of this city, and passed successfully through all of their grades until 1867. When about fifteen, he was sent to the Kentucky Military Institute, then a prominent educational establishment of Franklin County, Kentucky. From this college he took his degree in the spring of 1870 and returned to Louisville, where in the fall he entered the Medical University of Louisville and began the professional career in which he has had such remarkable success. He took a three years' course at the university and was graduated in the spring of 1873. Immediately after taking his medical diploma, he went to Shelbyville and commenced there the general practice of medicine, but at this point he only remained from the spring to the winter of that year, when he decided to go to New York and make a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, under the celebrated Dr. C. R. Agnew. He took a complete course under this able master and continued the practical study of his specialty in various hospitals and colleges, until November, 1874, when he became house surgeon, or interne, of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. In this position he remained until 1877, having the advantage of a very large experience in treating the diseases of these delicate organs. In 1877, he returned to Louisville and commenced practice as a specialist. He also became associated with the University of Louisville as lecturer upon the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, but at the end of a year, he concluded to take a higher finish in his profession by visiting the great hospitals of Europe. This he did in the spring of 1878, making a complete round of all the hospitals and medical institutions of that country and returning to Louisville in the fall of 1878. He visited Europe again in 1889. He resigned his position as lecturer in the University of Louisville to accept a professorship in the Louisville Medical College, his subject being the eye, ear, nose and throat. This position he has held continuously since.

Meanwhile, his private practice has grown with phenomenal rapidity, and his fame as a specialist in

diseases of these organs has now spread to all parts of the South and West. He is known to the medical profession in many States and is consulted almost as much from abroad as he is at home. His success in handling the most stubborn diseases of his specialty has been marked, and almost every moment of his time is professionally occupied. Naturally, his practice has been lucrative, and, though comparatively a young man, he has already founded a good estate.

Outside of his regular duties at the college and the demands of his private practice, he holds membership in quite a number of medical societies, among them the Louisville Clinical Society, Medico-Chirurgical Society, Louisville Surgical Society, Louisville Academy of Medicine, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, American Laryngological, Rhinogological and Otological Society, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, International Ophthalmological Congress, and honorary member of the Tennessee State Medical Society. In addition to these, he is eye, ear, nose and throat physician to the Female Episcopal Orphanage, Presbyterian Orphanage, Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and to the Louisville City Hospital. He has no membership with any secret societies except the Masonic Order and a college society.

On October 2, 1879, he married Nellie Garrard, of Frankfort. She was the youngest child of James H. Garrard, who, for many years, was treasurer of the State of Kentucky. The family is one of great distinction in the State's history, having furnished one governor, Charles Garrard, who was her great-grandfather, and several other able men to public position. It is a noteworthy fact that all of the females of this family have been exceptionally beautiful. From this marriage have resulted two children, a son and a daughter.

Dr. Cheatham is just in the prime of manhood, full of mental and physical vigor, and just as much in love with his profession as when he first began to achieve the success which has long ago been fully established. Nearly all of his professional life has been passed at Louisville, and he has done much to give it character as a great center for medical education.

THOMAS P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., was born in Lexington, Kentucky, July 21, 1835. His father, a Virginian by birth, was a prominent physician of Lexington, Kentucky, who died in 1841. His mother was Mary Cabell Breckinridge, the daughter of Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State of Kentucky. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College, and granddaughter of John Witherspoon, also president of the same institution. Mrs. Satterwhite was also a sister of General John C. Breckinridge, vice president of the United States; and thus was the representative in blood of two most prominent colonial families. Her paternal ancestry goes back to John Knox, the great reformer.

Both of the parents of the subject of this sketch dying when he was quite young, his mother before he was a year old, he was reared by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary Smith Breckinridge, who was a lady of great force of character and strong mental endowments. Brought up under such favorable influences, he received his early education at private schools in and near Lexington, and, in 1853, came to Louisville and commenced the study of medicine in the office of his relative, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge. In 1857, having taken a thorough course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, he was graduated from that institution with honor. Immediately after receiving his diploma, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Louisville, in which he has continued without intermission, being now one of the oldest practitioners in the city. In 1859, in connection with Dr. John Goodman, he established the Eastern Dispensary, and, in 1863, they contracted with the trustees of the University of Louisville and built a permanent one on the grounds of the college, the first permanent dispensary in the city, which is now regarded as a necessity for every medical institution. In connection with this dispensary was also established a spring and summer course of lectures as a preparatory school, which was the first to adopt the mode of teaching by recitations and explanatory lectures, now universally conceded to be the best system of medical instruction. For six years, he was demonstator of anatomy in the university, serving as such from 1863 to 1869, and achieved high surgical reputation.

While enjoying a large private practice, Dr. Satterwhite has been an active worker in promoting the various public and private charities relating to his profession. He was one of the first members of the staff at the Infirmary for Women and Children; is surgeon at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospi-

tal; is a member of the City Hospital staff, and was the first surgeon that successfully performed amputation of the hip-joint in that institution; is the chief surgeon of the Fidelity & Casualty Company, and was chief surgeon of the American Casualty Company until its liquidation; is president of the Board of Pension Examiners; surgeon and physician of the Louisville School of Reform, numbering four hundred inmates, and is president of the Board of Commissioners of the Kentucky Central Lunatic Asylum, a State institution and one of the largest in the country, having eleven hundred patients. He is a member of the local societies, having been presiding officer of many of them, and was also one of the active members who resuscitated the State Medical Society at the close of the war; is a member of the American Medical Association, and was elected one of its vice presidents at its meeting in Baltimore in 1895; is surgeon of the Seventh Division of the Southern Railway Company, the Big Four, the Chesapeake & Ohio railroads, and was for some years consulting surgeon to Dr. George W. Griffith, chief surgeon of the Louisville & Nashville and City Railway companies. For six years, he was a charity commissioner, until the adoption of the new city charter, which altered the government of the City Hospital, Alms House, Eruptive Hospital and Workhouse. His services in this capacity were conspicuous in securing reforms in the management and office of superintendent of the Eruptive Hospital, and in defeating a proposition for rebuilding the City Hospital at an expense of half a million dollars—a counter proposition to improve the same at a moderate cost having prevailed. He also secured the passage of a resolution by which the city receives from the State seventy-five dollars a year for each imbecile cared for at the Alms House, and was the first to agitate before the board and through the press the establishment of the present ambulance system.

Although several times tendered medical professorships, Dr. Satterwhite has steadfastly declined, preferring to devote himself to his private practice, which is large and now embraces, in many instances, the third and fourth generations since he entered the profession. Though his hair and beard, prematurely whitened, give to a stranger the impression of advanced age, those who know him well appreciate the physical vigor and elasticity of spirits which belong to men in their prime. Of a marked individuality and uncompromising in all professional or other matters involving principle, in his personal and domestic relations, he is most cordial and amiable. In religious association, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which so many of his family have been eminent divines.

On the 14th of January, 1858, he was married to Miss Maria Preston Pope Rogers, a daughter of Colonel Jason Rogers, U. S. A., and Josephine Preston, a sister of the late Colonel William Preston. Of their children, four survive, two sons and two daughters.

CURRAN POPE, M. D., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th of November, 1866, in the old Pope residence, on Walnut Street, in which the Pope family has lived for the past sixty-five years. He is the eldest son of the late Judge Alfred Thruston Pope, and a grandson of Colonel Curran Pope, sketches of whom will be found in another part of this history.

The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in the common and high schools of his native city, and after leaving school traveled extensively with his parents through the various countries of Europe. After an absence of nearly two years he returned home and entered mercantile life, where he remained three years, acquiring during that time an extended knowledge of business methods. At the end of this time he commenced the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, from which school he graduated. Realizing the full necessity of an intimate knowledge of disease that can be obtained only at the bedside and in the hospitals, he immediately after his graduation attended extensive courses of clinical instruction in New York City, at the Post Graduate School and Hospital, the Polyclinical School and Hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Demilt Dispensary, the New York Hospital, and at the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital.

While in New York he was tendered the position of resident physician to the Anchorage Insane Asylum, at Lakeland, Kentucky, which he accepted, and at once returned to this State to assume his new duties. After a stay of some length as physician to the asylum, he tendered his resignation and sailed for Europe. During his stay in Europe he visited all the great medical centers and while in London attended the clinics on nervous diseases of such distinguished men as Gowers, Hughlings-Jackson, Ferrier, Horsley, Forbes Winslow, DeWattville, Buzzard, Ormerod, Tooth and Bastian. Crossing to the Continent, he attended the clinics of Charcot,

Fournier, DuJardin-Beaumetz, Brown-Sequard, in Paris; the clinics of Meyrnert, Kraft-Ebbing, Nothnagel, Winternitz, Benedict, Exner, Neuman, and Obersteiner, in Vienna; of Erb, Edinger, Weigert, Ewald and Mendel in Germany. Returning to his native city he commenced the practice of his specialty, diseases of the mind and nervous system, and immediately took high rank in his profession.

On July 1, 1891, he was appointed demonstrator of histology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy in the Hospital College of Medicine, the medical department of Central University of Kentucky. At the ensuing session he was made lecturer on pathology, which position he filled with ability. In September, 1892, being tendered the position of clinical professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Louisville Medical College, he resigned his former position to accept the latter, this being in the direct line of his special practice and a more congenial line of work.

When Dr. Pope commenced the practice of medicine in Louisville he occupied two small rooms on the corner of First and Chestnut streets. As his practice continually increased he made additions to his original office until he had as many as eleven rooms devoted to the treatment of disease. Being still cramped for room, in 1893 Dr. Pope erected his present sanatorium on Chestnut Street, between First and Second, within whose walls he has gathered together the most approved and scientific methods of treatment for all phases and forms of disease, but particularly for nervous troubles, and they are especially those remedies which are used in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases. In the spring of 1896 he found it necessary to still further add to his building until he has now the most complete private sanatorium in the country, and he is taxed to his very utmost to accommodate the patients who have placed themselves under his care.

Dr. Pope is the pioneer of hydrotherapy in the South, having invented a number of appliances for the application of water to the treatment of disease, based upon an experience of over thirty thousand applications. Likewise, he was the first to introduce mechanical vibration, or mechanical massage, into the South, and in both these departments he has a complete and thoroughly equipped establishment. His appliances are the most complete that are afforded to modern medicine for the treatment of disease by the electric current, and in this special branch he has built up an enviable reputation for ability to afford relief in chronic diseases by its scientific application and for skillful treatment of stubborn ailments.

In December, 1895, he was tendered a professorship on diseases of the mind and nervous system and electro-therapeutics in the Hospital College of Medicine and accepted same, returning to the college in which he first commenced his career as a demonstrator to become a professor. On the 1st day of January, 1896, he accepted the editorship of "The New Albany Medical Herald," which position he now holds. In June, 1896, he was tendered a professorship on physiology and hygiene in the Kentucky Military Institute, this noted college having been removed at this time from Mt. Sterling to near Louisville. At the same time his former friends and associates in the Louisville Medical College held out such flattering inducements that he felt it to his advantage to again make a change and return to the Louisville Medical College. He, therefore, promptly accepted both of these professorships and continues to fill them at the present time. During May, 1896, he was requested by the Central Medical Association of Kentucky to read an address before that body. He read a paper on "The Paraesthetic Neurosis," which received considerable notice at the time. In July of the same year he was especially invited to deliver an address on "Sick Headache" before the Northeast Kentucky Medical Association, being one of the youngest men ever granted such an honor. Dr. Pope was the first physician in Louisville to introduce a course of popular lectures upon medical subjects rarely lectured upon, choosing such interesting topics as "The Weather," "The American," "The Social Swim," "Degeneration and Regeneration," "Physical Culture," "Modern Monsters," and "Mind and Matter." He has also made numerous contributions to medical literature, his most valuable articles being those upon "Insomnia," "Neuralgia," "The Therapeutics of Spinal Diseases," "Dilatation of the Stomach," "The Bicycle in Health and Disease," "Foot Ball," "Headaches," "Migraine," "Epilepsy," "Neurasthenia," "Hysteria," "Value of Certain Therapeutics in Nervous Diseases," and the "Treatment of Chronic Rheumatism."

Dr. Pope is the consulting neurologist of the staff of the Louisville City Hospital and of the Louisville Medical College Hospital, besides attending many charity cases in other hospitals and eleemosynary institutions of the city. He is also a prominent member of the American Medical Association, The Mississippi Valley Medical Association, The

Kentucky State Medical Society, The Northeastern Kentucky Medical Society, The Central Kentucky Medical Association, The American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and is a fellow of the Louisville Academy of Medicine. He is a member of Alpha Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias; Jefferson Senate, K. A. E. O.; Falls City Lodge of Masons; and though young, is possessed of a large and lucrative practice.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN M'CAWLEY, physician, was born at what was known as the old McCawley homestead, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1837, and died there in 1890. His grandfather was James McCawley, who came from Virginia to what afterward became the State of Kentucky while this territory was still a part of the "Old Dominion." Old family records and accounts show that he was at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1777-78, but not long after that he came to Jefferson County and settled on the stream still known as McCawley's Creek, on land which passed by inheritance to his grandson, Dr. B. F. McCawley. There he built a cabin, experienced the perils and hardships of pioneer life—being frequently obliged to defend himself against the attacks of hostile Indians—and there he continued to reside to the end of his life. William McCawley, his son, was born there in 1807, and died of cholera at the McCawley homestead in 1850. The latter, like his father, was a farmer and planter by occupation, but was prominently identified with Kentucky military affairs in the early part of the present century and served with distinction as a lieutenant colonel of State militia. Colonel McCawley's wife was a Miss Hinch, who came of a Virginia family, and their sons were George W. and Benjamin F. McCawley. George W. McCawley distinguished himself as a Confederate soldier and, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, commanded a brigade. He was killed at the head of his command in that battle, while leading the seventh charge of the brigade against the Federal corps commanded by General Joe Hooker.

Dr. Benjamin F. McCawley was reared at the old homestead and educated for the medical profession, being graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1858, about the time he attained his majority. Immediately afterward, he began practicing in the neighborhood of his home, and, within a few years thereafter, became one of the leading practitioners of Jefferson County. For more than thirty years, he devoted himself to professional work and built up a large general practice, which extended over the greater part of Jefferson County and into the City of Louisville, although he always continued to reside in the county. He was a physician of the old school, tireless in his activity and ready at all times to respond to the demands made upon him. He never forgot the dignity which he believed should clothe the members of his profession, but, at the same time, was warm-hearted, good-tempered, and had much of the courtliness of manner characteristic of the old-fashioned Southern gentleman. He was tireless in his attempts to ascertain the cause of disease and

"No sooner knew the cause than sought the remedy."

He had an iron will, with great personal courage, and possessed the rare quality of imparting to others the spirit which actuated himself. His cheery manner brightened the sick room, and his kindly sympathy was many times better than a cordial for the suffering and afflicted. During his long career as a physician, he became one of the most widely known men in Jefferson County, and he was esteemed wherever he was known.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Teresa R. Schnetz, who was born and brought up in Louisville and now resides here, having removed to the city after the death of her husband. Her parents were George A. and Anna (Jarboe) Schnetz, the former a native of Berlin, Germany, and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. Her father came to Louisville in 1820, and, for thirty years thereafter, was prominently identified with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city. Both he and his wife fell victims to the cholera during the epidemic which prevailed in Louisville in 1850. Besides Mrs. McCawley, the surviving members of Dr. McCawley's family are A. Sidney, George W., Herbert L. and Howell W. McCawley, all of whom reside in Louisville.

HENRY MILLER, M. D., was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, November 1, 1800. His father, who was one of the first three settlers of Glasgow, was a native of Maryland. After having received a good common school education, at the age of seventeen, he entered upon the study of medicine, in the office of Drs. Bainbridge and Gist, in his native town, where he remained two years. He then entered the Medical School of Transylvania University, in Lexington, where he graduated in 1821. Such was his proficiency that he was at once appointed demon-

strator of anatomy, in which position he laid the foundation of the high reputation he achieved later. Subsequently, he attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia, and, upon his return to Kentucky, began the practice of medicine in Glasgow. In 1827, he removed to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and practiced his profession with success, until 1835, when he was called to Louisville to aid in the organization of the Medical Institute, the first school of medicine founded in this city. The faculty with which the institution started was one of distinction, comprising Drs. Charles Caldwell, J. Estin Cooke, Lunsford P. Yandell—who had been members of the Transylvania Medical School—Dr. Cobb and Dr. Flint. The list was completed by the appointment of Dr. Miller to the chair of obstetrics. The school was, in 1846, merged into the University of Louisville, Dr. Miller retaining his professorship until 1858. Having served continuously for twenty-three years and feeling the need of a change, he, in that year, resigned his chair and devoted himself to private practice. In this, his great skill and thorough knowledge of his profession gave him a large patronage and he soon became a favorite family physician. In 1867, he was recalled to the institution, and, for two years, was professor of medical and surgical diseases of women, when he resigned. Subsequently, he accepted a similar chair in the Louisville Medical College, holding it at the time of his death, which occurred in Louisville, February 18, 1874.

Dr. Miller was an extensive writer upon medical topics and, in addition to many monographs on various subjects, was the author of two standard medical works. The first, entitled "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Human Parturition," was published in 1849, and the second, "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics," several years later. The latter became the text book in most of the schools of the day and still ranks among the very first in medical literature as a standard authority. He enjoyed the satisfaction of being recognized and appreciated in his lifetime, instead of looking forward to posthumous fame. By both the medical fraternity and the laity, he was esteemed, honored and beloved. In addition to his membership in many local and State societies, he was a member of the American Medical Association, and its president in 1859. In religious association, he was a Presbyterian.

His wife, to whom he was married June 24, 1824, was Miss Clarissa Robinson, daughter of William and Clarissa Robinson, of an old Virginia family. Of ten children born to them, six attained maturity: Dr. William E. Miller, George R. Miller and Dr. Edward Miller; Caroline, wife of Dr. John Goodman; Mary, wife of James H. Turner, Esq., and Henrietta, wife of Charles Mantle, Esq.

CHARLES WILKINS SHORT, physician and scientist, of Louisville, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, on the 6th day of October, 1794. He was the son of Peyton Short, of Surrey County, Virginia, State senator from Fayette County, Kentucky, 1792-96, whose mother was Elizabeth Skipwith, daughter of Sir Peyton Skipwith, Baronet. His own mother was Mary Symmes, daughter of John Cleves Symmes, a native of Rhode Island, who came at an early date to Ohio and purchased one million acres of land between the two Miamis. In 1788, he was one of the projectors of the town which afterwards became Cincinnati. Dr. Short received his early education from Joshua Fry, of Danville, under whose tuition were raised many of the most prominent lawyers, divines and statesmen of Kentucky. From this school he was transferred to Transylvania University, Lexington, where he graduated in 1810. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he pursued his preliminary studies under his uncle, Dr. Frederick Ridgely, one of the leading practitioners of Kentucky. In 1813, he went to Philadelphia and became a private pupil of Dr. Caspar Wistar, professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, remaining in the office of this distinguished teacher until he graduated in the spring of 1815.

In November, 1815, Dr. Short was married to Mary Henry Churchill, only child of Armistead and Jane (Henry) Churchill. Upon his marriage, he settled in Lexington, but shortly afterward removed to Hopkinsville, where he soon acquired a large practice. It was during his residence there that he entered upon the study of practical botany, which he continued through his after life, until his proficiency in this science gave him a world-wide reputation. No plant, shrub or tree escaped his attention and he was a pioneer in the classification of much of the native flora with which that virgin portion of Kentucky abounded. In 1825 he moved back to Lexington to accept the chair of materia medica and medical botany in his alma mater, which was then in the height of its brilliant career of usefulness. Besides his duties as a professor, he was able to indulge in his favorite study of botany, classifying and giving to the world a catalogue and description of the rich flora in which the Bluegrass region of

Kentucky at that time abounded. Through this occupation and his occasional publications in current journals, he became known to the scientists of Europe as well as of America, and his correspondents embraced all the learned botanists in both hemispheres. Not only was he theoretically learned, but he was an indefatigable explorer of the woods and fields, collecting and preserving specimens of plants, and analyzing and describing their therapeutical properties. His collection of dried specimens, comprising plants gathered in several States, is now in the possession of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and is said to be one of the finest in the world.

In 1837, the Medical School of Transylvania, which had outgrown the town of Lexington, was disrupted, and Dr. Short, together with most of its faculty, became professors in the Medical School of Louisville, then lately established, and which has since been known as the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. Here Dr. Short continued to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Medical Botany until 1849, not only sustaining the reputation which he brought with him, but broadening and widening it by the ability with which he covered the larger field.

In 1849 Dr. Short resigned his chair but was, in token of the appreciation in which he was held by the faculty, elected Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany. His life had been a busy one, depriving him, by the exactions of duty, of the opportunity of pursuing the more quiet study of his favorite science of botany and of cultivating that domestic ease denied to those engaged in active professional life. He had been able to maintain his family but not to accumulate a surplus. But in the year named, a bachelor uncle, Mr. William Short, of Philadelphia, ex-Minister to Spain, died and left him his chief heir. Thus provided with the means of indulging his rational tastes, he purchased a farm of several hundred acres, about three miles southeast of Louisville, which was in all respects adapted for the purposes for which he needed it. It was part of the original one thousand acre military survey settled in 1786 by Colonel John Thruston, who built his house near a grand spring and named the place "Sans Souci." In 1835 it was purchased by Colonel George Hancock, a gentleman of taste and culture, who gave it the name of "Hayfield," and in 1837 built a handsome residence, which is still one of the most elegant in the county. To this typical home Dr. Short retired in his fifty-fifth year, in the full maturity of mental and physical vigor, and here, surrounded by a family of great loveliness, he spent the remaining years of his life, devoting himself to his garden, which he developed into an herbarium, and finding repose in a library which combined the choicest works of literature with the rarest collections of science. Here he continued to reside until the shadow of death overtook him, and he died in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

JAMES MORRISON BODINE, son of Dr. Alfred Bodine and Fannie Maria (Ray) Bodine, was born at Fairfield, Nelson County, Kentucky, October 2, 1831. His father was also born at Fairfield, January 28, 1805, and was of Huguenot ancestry. His mother was born in Marion County, Kentucky, near where St. Mary's College now stands. They represented families well known in the pioneer history of the State, distinguished for high intelligence and strong character. His father, for a brief period, was engaged in the practice of medicine, but the greater part of his life was devoted to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He died at Fairfield, December 30th, 1861.

His grandfather, John Bodine, was born in New Jersey, in that part of the colonial settlement known as New Amsterdam, and which included the city and county of New York. His grandmother was Catharine (Parker) Bodine, a daughter of Richard Parker, of Virginia. They came to Kentucky in the latter part of the last century, prior to the admission of the State to membership in the Union, and settled upon Beech Fork of Salt River, then in Jefferson County, but now in Nelson. His paternal great-grandfather was a citizen of New Jersey and probably the grandson of the immigrant ancestor, who came to New Amsterdam, a Huguenot, in the year 1625. His maternal great-grandmother was a daughter of Peter Brown, of Maryland, who came to Kentucky in the latter half of the last century and settled upon lands near Bardstown. He was a man of very marked ability, a soldier of the Revolution, who, at one time during that struggle, served as aide-de-camp to General Washington.

The name of Bodine, as originally rendered, was Bodin—pronounced Bo-dan—the vowel "e" being added in this country, presumably about the time of the French Canadian War. In France, the Huguenot name of Bodin was rendered familiar by the works of Jean Bodin, who was celebrated as a publicist and political economist. He was born at Angiers in 1530, and died at Laon in 1596, twenty-

nine years prior to the coming of the American ancestor to this country.

No full and entirely satisfactory genealogical record of either the paternal or maternal branches of Dr. Bodine's family has been preserved for the biographical writer, but among the numerous time-stained papers in his possession much valuable matter relating to the two families in Kentucky can be gleaned. Some of the documents have general as well as private interest, and they go far toward corroborating some of the recorded incidents of Kentucky pioneer history. Among these family relics are original deeds, bills of sale, and memoranda of land transactions. One, dated as early as 1763, shows that Jacob Bodine, of New Jersey, gave to a son a bill of sale of several negroes. The term "negro wench" occurs in this paper. Another, in 1797, shows that John Bodine, his grandfather, received a deed for land near Fairfield, for which he paid the sum of twenty-one pounds and fifteen shillings. Another, dated July, 1800, shows that Richard Parker's heirs joined in a deed to their brother-in-law, John Bodine, for a tract of land near Fairfield. There are also several bills of sale for negroes purchased by John Bodine, from 1800 up to 1812, showing that the prices of negroes during that period ranged from $150 to $300. One of the most interesting papers in this collection is a land patent granted by the State of Virginia to his great-grandfather, Richard Parker, for five hundred and fifty acres of land on Beech Fork "near Richard Parker's cabin"—showing that he had already made a settlement in that locality prior to the issue of the patent, which is dated March 29, 1780, and signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, in the "tenth year of the Commonwealth." This document was much worn in 1797 and, in order to preserve it, there is pasted upon its back a copy of "The Kentucky Herald," published at Lexington in that year.

Primary steps in the education of James Morrison Bodine were taken at private schools in the town where he was born. He manifested an early desire for learning and advanced steadily in the ordinary English branches until he was fitted to enter St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, where he obtained a good basis for a further collegiate course at Hanover College, Indiana. At this latter institution he hoped to complete his scholastic career, but, on account of ill health, was forced to abandon his purpose just at the close of his junior term. Returning home, he remained inactive for several months until his health was sufficiently restored, and then began to lay the foundation of that professional career in which his entire later life has been so earnestly and so assiduously engaged. He entered the office of Prof. H. M. Bullitt, M. D., as a medical student, January 1, 1852, and, under his direction, took a part of the course at the Kentucky School of Medicine during the session of 1851-52, the entire courses of 1852-53 and 1853-54, when he was graduated March 1, 1854.

Being thus prepared for active professional life, he naturally felt desirous to put in practice the educational theories his industry had acquired and, to that end, he went, in May following, to Austin, Texas. Here he formed a partnership with an established practitioner, and realized success almost immediately. He entered the full tide of practice and was firmly established, when, in compliance with a promise to visit his parents, he came back to Kentucky in the fall of 1855, and, on December 25, of that year, he married Mary Elizabeth Crow, a daughter of Edward Crow, who had been prominent in commercial circles, and was, for many years, a representative citizen of Louisville. This marriage was not anticipated when he left Austin, and it suddenly and materially modified his plans. He determined to remain at Louisville.

Almost immediately after his marriage he was called to the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, whence his diploma had been derived. He performed the duties of this office during the session of 1856-57, and then, on account of the ill health of his wife, and with the hope of improving her condition, he moved, in May, 1857, to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained about five years. He had no difficulty in acquiring a good practice in Leavenworth, and very soon found enviable position in medical circles. His ability was properly recognized and he became the first president of the first medical society organized in that Territory. He was the founder of the first hospital established in the Territory and, in other respects, became active and influential in the promotion of the interests of medical science and the improvement of the social condition of the Territory. Against his expressed desire he was chosen to serve as a member of the City Council of Leavenworth, and, in compliance with a popular demand, he did serve in that capacity for one year, striving to regulate the economy and improve the sanitary condition of the city.

In May, 1862, on account of the disturbed condition of the State—Kansas having been admitted to

the Union in 1861—and the Civil War in progress, he came back with his family to Fairfield. Here he remained until 1863, when he yielded to the importunities of his friends at Louisville and accepted the chair of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine and, at the opening of the year 1864, began his first course of lectures. His family was again brought to Louisville in that year, and his home has been in this city continuously since.

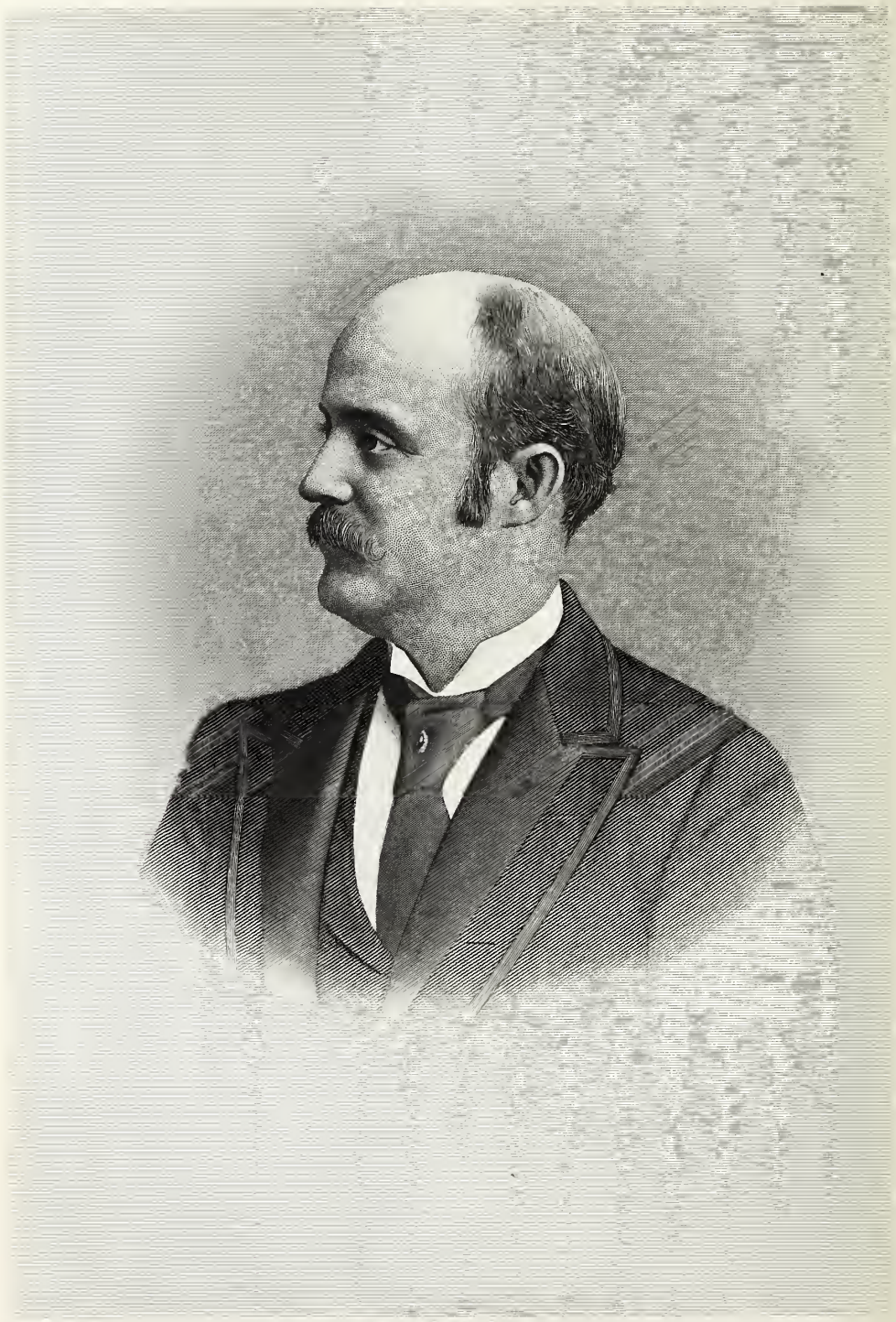
He held the chair of anatomy in this institution during the sessions of 1864, 1864-65 and 1865-66, delivering the valedictory of the faculty at the close of the latter year, after which, during the following summer, he accepted a call to the chair of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. On the 19th of January, 1867, before the close of his first session in the University, he was elected dean of the faculty, a position he has held through all the succeeding years by unanimous choice of his colleagues.

His addresses, of which several have been given to the public, have been well received in medical circles. His address for the faculty introductory to the session of 1872-73, and the faculty valedictory to the class of 1877-78 and 1889-90, were admirable papers. Those attracting most general attention were entitled "What am I?" and "The Four Commencements."

The office of dean of the faculty of the University of Louisville is one of much responsibility, involving not only a critical observance of the general affairs of the institution, but a particular regard for its receipts and expenditures. Its financial economy has to be looked after with judgment and jealous care, and for years Dr. Bodine has been the guardian and conservator of its interests. He has shown excellent administrative ability and, notwithstanding the demands of his private practice, has never failed to fill all of the requirements of his official trust. In addition, he has given time to eleemosynary and other public institutions and societies at intervals during the entire period of his life in Louisville. He has served as a member of the Louisville Board of Health, as physician of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd from its inception to this time—more than a quarter of a century—permanent member of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Louisville Academy of Medicine, the Kentucky State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

To him is due the establishment of the American Medical College Association. The idea of its formation occurred to him in the centennial year of American independence—in the spring of 1876. He entered into correspondence with the deans of all the regular American colleges, and soon had these colleges committed to a meeting at Philadelphia in the following June. The declared object of the association was to institute methods of practical improvement in medical college work and to advance the standard of medical education. At the sixth session of this association—held at Richmond, Virginia, June, 1881—he was chosen president to succeed the renowned Dr. Samuel D. Gross. In November, 1892, the Southern Medical College Association was organized at Louisville, and he was chosen president of that body, was re-elected at the session held at New Orleans in 1893, and again at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1894. In the spring of 1895 the Medical Department of the University of Louisville determined to join the Association of American Medical Colleges, and he was sent as its representative to a meeting held at Baltimore in May, 1895, where, immediately after signing for the University Medical Department, he was elected first vice president. Upon his return to Louisville after this Baltimore meeting he withdrew his college from the Southern Medical College Association and resigned his office as president of that body. In May, 1896, at the annual meeting of the association of the American Medical Colleges, at Atlanta, Georgia, he was elected president.

On Easter Sunday, 1857, prior to his departure for Leavenworth, Kansas, he was confirmed in Grace Episcopal Church, at Louisville, his infant child, Elizabeth Crow, being baptized at the same time. At his new home he took much interest in church affairs and was soon identified with its progress. He is believed to be the first male communicant, outside of a military post, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the church of that Territory. He was appointed, by Bishop Kemper, first secretary of the standing committee of the diocese, and held that position as long as he remained in Kansas. He was annually elected warden of the church, and was a delegate to all of the diocesan conventions held during his residence at Leavenworth. He was also chosen to represent the diocese of Kansas in the general council of the American Church. Upon his return to Louisville he resumed his connection with Grace Church, and until recently has held the position of senior warden in the church with which he first affiliated. He resigned that place upon severing his connection with



Thos. Hunt Stucky.

Grace Church to become a member of Christ Church Cathedral.

This brief epitome of his life and professional career shows how closely it has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Louisville. Professor of anatomy and dean of the faculty of the University of Louisville for thirty years, he has been its chief officer during more than half of its existence, and it may be noted as a fact that, in no other similar institution of America has any one dean served for so great a period. His entire service has been uninterrupted by any complaint or dissatisfaction. There has been no marring or disagreeable circumstance to disturb the smooth way of his administration of any of the affairs of the University. It may also be said that throughout all of these years he has lost no time from the performance of his regular duties. He has been prompt as clock-work at his lecture hours, and is, to-day, after the lapse of thirty years, as active and vigorous in mind and body as in his earlier manhood. As a lecturer he has a peculiarly lucid, forceful and magnetic style. He is careful and painstaking in the presentation of his subjects, so that the information given to his classes is easily received and retained in the mind of the student. His long service in the chair of anatomy has rendered him familiar with the great art of teaching the student how to learn.

His whole life has been that of a man in love with his profession.

> Not for a meed of gold, or glory won,
> Has his determined work of life been done;
> Not for himself alone has he inclined
> To cut a passage through the realm of mind;
> Not for his own advance, but with the plan
> To boldly press the onward march of man.

THOMAS HUNT STUCKY, M. D., Ph. D., was born in Louisville, March 21, 1860, son of Harry Stucky, a prominent citizen and public official of Jefferson County, whose biography will be found in these volumes. His mother was Sallie Kemp Sweeny before her marriage, and both his parents are natives of Jefferson County.

Dr. Stucky was educated in the public schools of Louisville and at Bethany College, of Virginia, completing his academic studies at the latter institution in 1877. Returning to Louisville at that time, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David Cummins, and in the autumn of 1877 entered the Hospital College of Medicine, from which institution he received his doctor's degree in 1880. After his graduation from the Medical School he was appointed resident physician at the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and held that position for six months, resigning it at the end of that time to go to New York City for the purpose of taking a post graduate course of study. There he continued his studies under the preceptorship of Professor Welsh, giving special attention to surgery and pathology. While engaged in hospital practice as assistant surgeon to the erysipelas wards he contracted erysipelas himself, and the condition of his health became such that a sea voyage was essential to its restoration. Securing the position of ship surgeon on one of the steamers plying between New York, the West Indies and Mexico, he had an interesting and varied experience while serving in that capacity, and fully regained his physical strength and vigor. In the early part of the year 1882 he went abroad and continued his studies in the universities and hospitals of Leipsic, Strasburg and Vienna, under the most favorable auspices known to the profession.

In the fall of 1883 he returned to Louisville splendidly equipped by training and experience for the practice of medicine, and especially well qualified for the practice of surgery, to the study of which he had given special attention. Shortly after he began practicing here he was appointed one of the visiting surgeons to the Louisville City Hospital and assistant to the chair of surgery and lecturer on surgical pathology in the Hospital College of Medicine. After occupying the latter position three years, he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics and filled that chair until 1893, at which time he was elected professor of theory and practice and clinical medicine in the same institution, which position he still holds.

Although he is one of the youngest physicians filling so important a chair in any of the larger medical colleges of the country, Dr. Stucky has graced the professorship which he occupies and has gained wide popularity as an instructor. As a lecturer he has the happy faculty of clothing his ideas in attractive language and of entertaining and instructing his classes at the same time. Pleasing in manner and address, and charming in his intercourse with students, his personal graces and professional attainments have combined to give him a very prominent position among Southern educators of the medical profession. In his practice he has also acquired special distinction among his professional brethren and belongs to that progressive class of

practitioners who keep fully abreast of the developments of medical science.

Outside of his profession he is known to the public as an ardent lover of field sports, a thirty-second degree Mason, and member of the Mystic Shrine, Royal Arcanum and Order of Chosen Friends. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his political faith is Democratic.

He married, March 7, 1884, Miss Lane Prewitt, daughter of Hon. Levi Prewitt, of Fayette County, Kentucky.

JOHN GOODMAN, physician, was born July 22, 1837, in Frankfort, Kentucky, son of John and Jane (Winter) Goodman. The elder Goodman settled in Frankfort in 1801 and was a resident of that place for forty years. The son was brought up there and in his early boyhood attended the noted school of which Professor B. B. Sayre was the principal, and other excellent private schools. He then went to Georgetown College and was graduated from the academic department of that institution in the class of 1855.

After his graduation he came to Louisville and began the study of medicine as a pupil of Dr. Louis Rogers—for many years the recognized head of the medical profession in this city—at the same time attending medical lectures at the University of Louisville. At a later date he went to New Orleans and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from what is now Tulane University of that city, in 1859. At New Orleans he took high rank among his fellow students and his graduating thesis was published by the college faculty, a compliment equivalent to the highest class honors. Immediately after his graduation from the medical school he returned to Louisville and began the practice of his profession and grew rapidly into the esteem of the public and of his professional brethren. He has ever since continued in active practice, a careful, conscientious and skillful physician, keeping fully abreast of the developments of medical science, discharging faithfully every obligation to his patrons and to the general public.

Devoted as he has been to the welfare of his patients, and exacting as have been his duties in this connection, he has found time to devote to those collateral duties of the modern physician, the elevation of the standard of his profession and the promotion of sanitary regulations beneficial to the public health. He first became a medical instructor in 1860, when he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine. When that institution was compelled to suspend its sessions on account of the Civil War, he became an instructor in the University Dispensary School of Medicine and, at the same time, was adjunct professor of obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. In 1868, in conjunction with Professor H. M. Bullitt, Professor Henry Miller and others, he established the Louisville Medical College, becoming professor of obstetrics in that institution. That professorship he continued to hold for eleven years and for three years he also occupied the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Kentucky School of Medicine.

While co-operating in the medical educational work which has made the city of Louisville one of the most famous centers of education for physicians and surgeons in the United States, he has also given generous professional assistance to the charities of the city and has been one of the most helpful friends of the institutions which the wealth and philanthropy of the city have established for the care of the afflicted and the relief of human suffering. For ten years he was physician to the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. For twenty-five years he sustained the same relationship to the House of Refuge, and for eight years he was one of the physicians of the University Dispensary, giving his time, skill and services ungrudgingly to these noble charities.

He was one of the organizers of the first permanent Board of Health in Louisville, which body came into existence in 1868. For three years he was a member of the city School Board, and, for the same length of time, was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. Whenever he has been called upon to render a service to the public he has responded cheerfully and promptly, and the people of Louisville stand debtor to him for faithful and efficient services in many fields of labor. He has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and his papers pertaining to obstetrical subjects and the functions of the female organs have attracted the attention of the medical profession, theories of which he was the originator having since received the endorsement of many eminent physiologists.

He has always had a fondness for the study of the sciences in general and has given special attention to that marvelous modern science which is continually astonishing the world with its developments—the science of electricity. His investigations in this field have been of a practical kind, made with a view

to inventing useful electrical appliances, and his study of this subject has, therefore, been both pleasant and profitable. He, in conjunction with his son, Henry M. Goodman, has been the originator of numerous electrical inventions, notable among them being the needle telephone, in which the principle of the galvanometer was substituted for that of the magnet and armature generally in use. Patents on various modifications of this instrument were issued as early in the history of the telephone as 1880.

Dr. Goodman was married first in 1859 to Miss Caroline D. Miller—daughter of Professor Henry Miller—who died in 1883. Their only son is Dr. Henry M. Goodman, now professor of chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. In 1885 the elder Dr. Goodman married his second wife, whose maiden name was Reesetta S. Jones and who is a daughter of the late R. R. Jones, formerly a prominent merchant and tobacco manufacturer of Louisville.

LEWIS D. KASTENBINE, physician, was born in Louisville, January 1, 1839, son of Charles Augustus and Virlinda (Bridwell) Kastenbine. His father, who came to Louisville in 1820, was born in Duchy of Hanover, Germany, and his mother was a native of Nelson County, Kentucky.

Dr. Kastenbine was reared in Louisville and educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1858 with the first class graduated from that institution. The bent of his mind was toward the study of medicine and while attending the high school he had taken a special course in chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville under the preceptorship of the renowned scientist, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of medicine, with Dr. Erasmus D. Foree and Dr. A. B. Cook as his preceptors. His course of reading under this tutorage continued three years and in the meantime he attended the regular course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville during the session of 1860-61. During a portion of the latter year he was also connected with the dispensary conducted by Drs. Cook, Yandell and Crowe, enjoying excellent clinical advantages. When the Civil War began he attached himself to the Federal Army as an acting medical cadet and was assigned to duty in Military Hospital No. 4 in Louisville. He served in this capacity—gaining valuable training and experience—until the fall of 1863, at which time he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, from which institution he received his doctor's degree, March 3, 1864. After his graduation from Bellevue College he spent some time in New York giving special attention to operative surgery under private instruction, and then returned to Louisville, where he established himself in the practice of medicine in the office of his former preceptor, Dr. E. D. Foree, an association which continued for several years.

When the Kentucky School of Medicine was organized, in 1865, Dr. Kastenbine became first demonstrator of anatomy in that institution and held the position for a year. Later he became assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Louisville, and in 1868 accepted the chair of chemistry in the Summer School of Medicine connected with the University. The College of Pharmacy, in which the professorship of chemistry is of the greatest importance, then called him to that chair and he has since filled it with great credit to himself and the institution. Since 1878 he has also held the chair of chemistry and toxicology in the Louisville Medical College, and for several years he was special government examiner of drugs for the port of Louisville. As a chemist he has gained much more than local celebrity and for several years attended to nearly all the medico-legal work in Louisville and the neighboring cities and towns of Kentucky. As a physician and surgeon he has also been eminently successful, and besides his private practice has been identified with the Louisville City Hospital as consulting physician. He married Annie W. Mooney, of Evansville, Indiana, in 1883, and has one child, Louise Kastenbine, born in 1884.

DUDLEY SHARPE REYNOLDS, physician and surgeon, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, August 31, 1842, only son of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Nichols) Reynolds. Both his parents were natives of Kentucky, and his father was a son of Dr. Admiral and Sarah Freeman Reynolds and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Catherine Vernon Reynolds. In 1830 Thomas Reynolds and Mary Nichols eloped from Kentucky to Gainesville, Tennessee, and were married there, after which they went to live in Barren County, Kentucky, on a tract of land owned by the Reynolds family, and on which Nathaniel Reynolds settled in 1791. As an agriculturist, Thomas Reynolds was not successful, and, for a time, he worked at blacksmithing. He had joined the Baptist Church, in

1841, and in 1850, Blue Springs Baptist Church, of which Rev. James L. Brooks was pastor, licensed him to preach. On the 30th of May, 1852, he was ordained minister by the Presbytery, composed of the Rev. Jesse Moon, Rev. William Skaggs and Rev. Theodore Meredith, and labored faithfully as a preacher of the Gospel to the end of his life. He was employed as a church missionary for nearly fifty years and was the chief organizer and founder of the Corn Creek, Poplar Ridge and Middle Creek Baptist Churches, of Trimble County; established the Covington, Liberty and other churches in Oldham County, and is said to have organized more Baptist churches than any other minister who has labored in Kentucky. During the last forty years of his life he lived at Westport, in Oldham County, and built up a large congregation there. In 1876, he also organized there a Union Sunday School, which included in its membership the representatives of nearly every family within a radius of five miles, and embraced Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Christians, Methodists and Unitarians, being the largest single Sunday School organization in the State. His life was one of great usefulness and he was revered, honored and beloved by the Baptist Church of Kentucky, and by all who knew him. He died at the residence of his son, December 30, 1895, aged seventy-four years, and on January 1, 1896, was buried in the family cemetery at Westport, Kentucky.

Dudley S. Reynolds, the son, was educated at the private school of Professors Arnold and Allman, at the Trimble High School of Kentucky, and at Irving College of Tennessee. Ogden College of Bowling Green, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of master of arts, and he was graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville, March 3, 1868. In January, 1869, he was elected surgeon to the Western Dispensary, resigning the position in October, 1871, to engage in specialism. From October, 1871, to June, 1872, he was engaged in study at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at the Wills Eye Hospital, of Philadelphia, and at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, in Moorefields. On returning to Louisville, in 1872, he devoted his attention exclusively to ophthalmology and otology. When the Central University of Kentucky established its medical department at Louisville, in 1873, he was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, and took an active part in the organization of the Hospital College of Medicine. He represented the college at the meeting of medical teachers at Chicago, in 1877, and participated in the organization of the association of American Medical Colleges. At the joint convention of teachers and governing boards of medical colleges, held at Atlanta, Georgia, May, 1879, he represented the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine, and was its delegate to each of the succeeding annual meetings of the college association. At the meeting held in Washington, D. C., May, 1891, he took a leading part in the reorganization of the Association of American Medical Colleges, was elected chairman of its judicial council, and re-elected at Detroit, in 1892, for a term of three years, and again at Baltimore, May 8, 1895.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of the American Medical Association and was elected president of the section of ophthalmology at New York, in 1880. At Detroit, 1892, he wrote the preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, pledging the support of that body to the Association of American Medical Colleges, and demanding that all the colleges in the United States should observe a standard of requirement not to fall below the minimum standard adopted by the college association. In conjunction with Drs. X. C. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. M. Bodine, of Louisville, Kentucky, he formulated the plan for establishing the section on ophthalmology in the American Medical Association, which was presented to the meeting at Louisville, in 1875, and subsequently adopted at Chicago in 1877.

In 1879 the property of the public library of Kentucky was directed by decree of the chancery court of Louisville, to be sold by the sheriff, to satisfy judgments amounting to about thirty thousand dollars. Dr. Reynolds conceived the idea, and successfully undertook the reorganization of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, which, by special act of the Legislature, had been empowered to take charge of the old public library property. After the reorganization of the society had been accomplished he became a member of the board of directors and served continuously as chairman of the library committee until April, 1894.

In 1879 he became editor of the "Medical Herald," a monthly magazine, which was well supported by the profession and attained a wide circulation. He sold the magazine and retired with the close of the year 1883. In March, 1886, Mr. D. W. Raymond established "The Medical Progress," a monthly magazine for students and practitioners; he secured the services of Dr. Reynolds as editor-in-

chief, and, after a successful career of five years, the publishers, the Rogers-Tuley Company, having failed in business, the magazine was sold by the assignee and Dr. Reynolds ceased his connection as editor.

He has been appointed by the Kentucky State Medical Society as one of its delegates to the American Medical Association, annually, 1872-96 inclusive. In 1878, at the request of the Hon. James B. McCreary, governor of Kentucky, he was appointed by the President of the United States an honorary commissioner from Kentucky to the International Industrial Exposition at Paris, France. He represented the American Medical Association in the International Medical Congress of 1881, and in the British Medical Association at Ryde, Isle of Wight, August, 1881; was one of the vice-presidents of the section on ophthalmology of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; was honorary president of the sections on ophthalmology and medical pedagogics, in the first Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1893; delivered the annual oration of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, April 7, 1887, and was made a fellow of that college; was president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, 1887-88; president of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, 1880; chairman of the board of censors of the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1881-90; was president of the joint faculties of the medical and dental departments of the Central University of Kentucky, 1891-93. He is a member of the Mitchell District Medical Society of Indiana, and in July, 1892, was elected its president, a position never before occupied by a non-resident of that State; is a member of the Filson Historical Club, and of the Watterson Club, of Louisville. He is professor of ophthalmology, otology and medical jurisprudence in the Hospital College of Medicine, medical department of the University of Kentucky. He was professor of general pathology and hygiene from 1883 to 1890, and has been surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Louisville City Hospital almost continuously since 1873. He is the author of many essays and clinical reports, embodying a great variety of subjects and many original devices in ophthalmic surgery.

On May 7, 1865, Dr. Reynolds married Miss Mary F. Keagan, of Louisville. Their children are Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, Jr., who lost his life by accident, at Collinsville, Illinois, October 22, 1894, and Mary A., wife of Professor P. Richard Taylor, M. D., dean of the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine. Mrs. Reynolds died March 3, 1876. He was married again July 13, 1881, to Miss Matilda L. Bruce, of Covington, Kentucky, daughter of Hon. Eli M. Bruce, a distinguished member of the late Confederate States Congress. Of this union there are two children, Eli M. Bruce, aged thirteen years, and Elizabeth, aged ten years.

DR. WILLIAM P. WHITE, son of Dr. Daniel P. and Nancy F. (Clark) White, was born at Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky, April 21, 1844. Dr. Daniel P. White, born in the same county, of Virginia parents, was a graduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, and represented Green County in the Legislature in the sessions of 1847, 1857-59 and 1859-61, and was speaker of the House from 1857 to 1859. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type and a man of fine personal presence and large influence in politics. In 1860 he was a candidate for the State at large on the Douglas electoral ticket. When the Civil War came on, he took sides with the South and was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. After the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Kentucky, and coming to Louisville, engaged in the tobacco warehouse business. In this he continued successfully until his death, maintaining a prominent position in the trade from his sound business capacity and his honorable character in all respects.

The son, having received his elementary education in his native county, matriculated at Georgetown College in this State, where he was engaged in prosecuting his studies when the war broke out. His sympathies being with the Southern cause, he left Kentucky and went to Arkansas, where his father owned a cotton plantation. Here, soon after, he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Confederate Cavalry, in which he served during the entire war. He participated in twenty or more engagements, and in one near Fort Scott, Kansas, was wounded and captured. Fortunately, he succeeded in making his escape and rejoining his company. At the close of hostilities he returned to Georgetown, and resumed his collegiate studies, taking an irregular course. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he came to Louisville and entered the office of Dr. David W. Yandell. After some time spent in reading under this eminent physician he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from

which he was graduated in 1869. Upon receiving his diploma he at once opened an office for practice in the city, and in the same year was elected a member of the Louisville board of health, in which capacity he served almost continuously until 1893. In 1871 he was complimented by Governor P. H. Leslie by appointment as surgeon-general of Kentucky.

In 1893, having, since his graduation in medicine, devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, he was made health officer of the city of Louisville, and has continued to fill the position efficiently until the present time. His long experience as a member of the board of health had made him well acquainted with the duties of the office, while his broad study of hygiene and the most approved laws of sanitation, coupled with his energy and strict personal supervision, have rendered his services of great practical value. Especially has he done much toward the successful restraint of contagious diseases by his vigilance in isolating such cases, his preventive measures in regard to smallpox, in enforcing the law respecting vaccination and thorough inspection of every part of the city in search of suspicious cases. Under his wise system every school child is required to be vaccinated and to exhibit a certificate of vaccination as a prerequisite to attendance upon the public schools. In the same way the city sanitation is vigilantly guarded, streets and alleys kept scrupulously cleaned, sewers flushed when needed, proper filtration of public water supply urged, and every possible source of danger removed. By this means the death rate of Louisville has been steadily reduced under his administration, until the city now ranks among the very first in the country in the low percentage of mortality.

At the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the G. A. R., held in Louisville, in September, 1895, Dr. White was appointed by the citizens' committee, chairman of the medical department and medical director, and his efficient organization of a large medical and relief corps with the admirable services rendered by that body in looking after the health of so large a concourse in a season liable to induce sickness, was the best vindication of the good judgment of the committee in their selection. In his political affiliation Dr. White is uniformly and earnestly Democratic. He has repeatedly served as delegate to city and State conventions, and though often solicited to be a candidate for office, has steadfastly declined, preferring to adhere strictly to his professional duties.

Denying himself honors easily within his reach, he has contented himself with zealously advancing the interests of his friends upon each recurring opportunity. This trait is but the reflex of his character. Devoid of selfishness, all who know him recognize in him, as the mainspring of his life, inflexible devotion to duty, a charity broad enough to embrace all his fellow-men, and a fidelity to friendship which never relaxes. Competent in his profession and respected by all his medical associates, a cheerful companion and sympathetic friend, there are few men in Louisville who enjoy a greater popularity.

WILLIAM HOLT BOLLING, eminent as physician and educator, and greatly beloved by the general public of Louisville as well as by his professional brethren, was born at "Sandy Point," his father's country home in Charles City County, Virginia, May 23, 1840, and died in Louisville, May 5, 1891. He was the fourth son of Robert Buckner Bolling, of Centre Hill, Petersburg, Virginia, and Sarah Melville (Minge) Bolling, whose girlhood home was at "Farmer's Rest," in Charles City County, Virginia.

One of the old and notable families of Virginia, the Bolling family, has a history which is easily traceable to the fifteenth century in English records. During the reign of King Edward IV., Robert Bolling, Esq., was the possessor of the manor house, known as Bolling Hall, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, and it is probable that many generations of his ancestors had occupied the same estate. This Robert Bolling died in 1485, and among his descendants was Robert Bolling, son of John and Mary Bolling, of Allhallows, Barkin Parish, Tower Street, London, who immigrated to Virginia in 1660. In 1675 Robert Bolling, the immigrant to Virginia and progenitor of the American family of that name, married Jane Rolph, who was a granddaughter of the Indian princess Pocahontas, and great-granddaughter of the famous chieftain, Powhatan. John Bolling was the only son born of this marriage, although by a later marriage he had numerous children, of whom there are many descendants.

Dr. Bolling spent his boyhood in Petersburg, Virginia, and at Bolling Brook, in Fauquier County, where his father had a country home. All the environments of his youth tended to the development of high character, and his early education was carefully looked after by competent instructors. As a boy he was brave, honest and truthful, holding aloof

from the allurements of vice, and despising moral as well as physical cowardice. Always a close student, his accomplishments and his manliness combined to make him a favorite with both his teachers and companions, and when he crossed the threshold of manhood, his life was full of promise. He had just attained his majority when the Civil War began, and when Virginia became a part of the Confederacy he went with the State in which his ancestors had lived for two hundred years, their history closely interwoven with that of the commonwealth and its antecedent colony. Entering the Confederate military service as a member of the Rockbridge Light Artillery Company, which became a part of the famous "Stonewall Brigade," he served to the close of the war, and among the thousands of brave men and gallant soldiers uniformed in blue and gray, who participated in the great conflict between the States, there were no more chivalrous spirits, no braver soldiers, than William H. Bolling. Immediately after the close of the war, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1867. Soon after his graduation, he went to London, where he walked the hospitals until September following.

He then went to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, where he secured a position as assistant to Sir James Y. Simpson, the most renowned obstetrician and gynaecologist in the world. Having completed his course with Sir James, he went in the spring of 1868 to Paris. He was introduced to the faculty of Paris by Professor Simpson, and at once secured the entree to the clinics of the most famous teachers in the French metropolis. After a few months in the hospitals of Paris, he made a brief tour of the medical centers of Continental Europe, and returned to America in December, 1868, coming at once to Louisville, where he located permanently in the practice of his profession.

In April, 1869, an adjunct faculty was organized in the University of Louisville, for the purpose of conducting clinical instruction. Dr. Bolling was made dean of this adjunct faculty and adjunct professor of obstetrics and diseases of women. He rapidly gained a commanding position in the profession, and in the fall of 1873, when the curators of the Central University of Kentucky undertook the organization of a medical department, he was appointed professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, and made dean of the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine, a position he occupied until 1886, when he became president of the faculty, continuing to hold the presidency until his death, in 1891.

Professor Bolling was always punctiliously correct in his college duties, and was recognized as one of the ablest teachers in his department. He favored the advanced standard of requirement which his college established, and felt that it was more honorable to teach small classes of thoroughly qualified young men than to have large classes of incompetent persons. For nearly ten years before his death he was medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, a position requiring a thorough mastery of general pathology and a great deal of discriminating judgment as to the influence of heredity and environment upon the mortality of the beneficiaries of life insurance.

He married, in 1869, Miss Ida Foree, daughter of the distinguished physician, Dr. Erasmus D. Foree, of whose life work a full account will be found elsewhere in this volume. Five children were born of this union, and his widow, three daughters and one son are the surviving members of his family.

DOUGLAS MORTON, A. M., M. D., was born April 21, 1844, in Prince Edward County, Virginia—a son of Jacob and Mary J. (Venable) Morton—and died in Louisville May 26, 1892. His ancestors on both sides were people of sterling character, the Mortons being of Scotch extraction and the Venables of Huguenot descent. His immediate family was a prominent one in Virginia, and Dr. Morton was brought up in the midst of environments conducive to culture and the formation of high character. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, in which he took a full classical course and from which he was graduated with distinction at the age of eighteen.

His earliest training for the medical profession was obtained in the military hospitals at Richmond, during the Civil War, and after the war closed he continued his studies in this city until he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine from the medical department of the University of Louisville. Soon after his graduation he established himself in the practice in this city, became prominent as a member of his profession and was an active and successful practitioner to the end of his life. As a boy he had been conspicuous for his studious habits, his analytical tendencies and his disposition to get at the root of everything of which he made a study. The same tendency clung to him as a man, and among his professional brethren he was noted

for his careful researches and continuous explorations of the field of medical science. He counted as wasted the day in which he did not glean from the vast field of science and development at least one idea new to him and which he could make use of to benefit humanity. His professional labors were characterized by an earnestness and conscientiousness and a gentle sympathy which not only wrought good results, but endeared him, to a remarkable degree, to his patients and also to his co-laborers. He worked faithfully to effect cures, labored to improve and elevate the character of his profession, and sought to contribute his full share to the development of medical science and to mitigation of the sufferings of mankind. He contributed numerous monographs to medical literature, and many of these papers were published in leading medical and scientific journals both in this country and abroad. For several years he was closely associated professionally with Dr. David Cummins, their relationship—which was mutually advantageous—being dissolved only by the death of Dr. Cummins. He was in all respects a physician of high character, who honored his profession and himself during a quarter of a century of active practice in this city, and was prominent in various medical societies and associations. He was one of the organizers of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, being an active worker and wielding an important influence in both these associations.

To Dr. Morton, as to other members of the medical profession, Louisville is largely indebted for the establishment of her splendid system of charities and eleemosynary institutions. His sympathetic nature induced him to aid all movements to relieve want and suffering, and he was one of the organizers of a hospital corps of physicians, of which he was a member to the end of his life. He was also one of the first physicians to the Home of the Friendless and gave his services freely and gratuitously to that institution, always taking a great interest in its welfare. A devout Christian gentleman, he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and was an elder of that church.

He was married in 1874 to Miss J. Lewis Davis, daughter of B. O. and Susan (Speed) Davis, who survives him. Mrs. Morton is a kinswoman of the Wendells of Massachusetts, the English family of Outrams, and of the Speeds, Frys and other old and well known Southern families. The children born to them were Douglas Morton, Edward Davis Morton, David Cummins Morton, Outram Speed Morton, Lewis Douglas Morton and Susan Speed Morton.

RICHARD BURGESS GILBERT, M. D., was born in Taylorsville, Spencer County, Kentucky, October 24, 1842, son of Samuel and Nancy Gilbert. He was educated in the public schools of Spencer County, and then came to Louisville to complete his preparation for entering upon the practice of medicine. Matriculating in the medical department of the University of Louisville, he completed the prescribed course of study and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1868.

Soon after his graduation from the university, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army and assigned to duty at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. After remaining at that place a month, he was ordered to Owensboro, Kentucky, where he served as assistant surgeon for eight months and until he was honorably discharged from the service in December of 1868. Immediately afterward he began the practice of medicine at Owensboro and continued his professional career at that place until 1875. In that year he removed to Louisville and has since practiced successfully in this city. In 1884 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and has ever since continued to hold that position in one of the leading medical educational institutions of the South. In 1885 he was appointed United States pension examining surgeon for Louisville, and served in that capacity during President Cleveland's first administration.

He has been prominently identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Honor, and Chosen Order of Friends, and for two years was State medical examiner of the Knights of Honor.

A Democrat in his political affiliations, he has been a firm believer in the principles of that party, taking pride in its history and achievements and contributing his share toward the success of its campaigns. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the Louisville school board and gave eight years of faithful service to the upbuilding of the educational interests of the city. He has also served the city four years as a member of the common council, being elected first in 1890 and a second time in 1893.

Highly esteemed as a member of the medical profession, both as practitioner and educator, he has

rounded out a quarter of a century of earnest, conscientious and successful professional work, and for more than twenty years he has been a member of the profession in Louisville. In social and religious circles he has been an equally conspicuous figure, enjoying the full confidence and respect of those with whom he has been brought into contact. His church connections have been with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He married, in 1869, Miss Josephine Beard, of Hancock County, Kentucky.

WILLIAM LEWIS RODMAN, M. D., son of John and Harriet Virginia (Russell) Rodman, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 7, 1858. His father, Hon. John Rodman, was a native of Henry County, Kentucky, whence he moved to Frankfort and represented Franklin and Oldham Counties in the Legislature, 1849-51 and '57 and '58. He was a lawyer of distinction, attorney-general of the State for two terms, and afterward Reporter of the Court of Appeals for many years. His mother was a daughter of Gervas Russell, editor and owner of the "Frankfort Argus" in the thirties.

The early education of Dr. Rodman was received in the schools at Frankfort, and his academical education was completed at the Kentucky Military Institute in June, 1874, from which he received the degree of A. M. Subsequently he studied medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in March, 1879, dividing first honor with W. L. Kneedler, of Philadelphia, in a class of one hundred and ninety-six. After serving one year as house surgeon in Jefferson Hospital, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and discharged the duties of this position for two years, from 1880 to 1882, being stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. In the fall of the latter year he went to Texas and practiced his profession at Abilene. Here he soon established a large professional business, his practice frequently requiring him to go from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles. Having determined to devote himself exclusively to surgery, he removed to Louisville, in December, 1885, and became assistant to Dr. David W. Yandell, professor of surgery in the University of Louisville. Soon afterward he was made demonstrator and lecturer in surgery in that institution, and filled this position until 1893, when he was elected to the chair of operative surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine. The year following he was made professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the same institution, in which he has since continued. In addition to these duties he served continuously for ten years upon the surgical staff of the Louisville City Hospital and Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital.

With such a record it is needless to add that Dr. Rodman enjoys a high reputation as a skillful surgeon, whose services are sought not only in the city of his residence, but, in critical cases, in different states, few men of his age having risen to equal distinction in his profession. In addition to his practice and professional duties, he has given considerable attention to life insurance work, being State referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, State Mutual of Maine, Prudential of Newark, and the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia, as also local examiner for these and other companies. He is a member of several of the leading medical associations and president of the Chirurgical Society of Louisville, 1895-96. Although not engaging in active politics, he has always been a Democrat. In his religious associations, he is a Methodist.

On the 31st of October, 1882, he married Bettie C., daughter of Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, of Frankfort. They have three children, a son—Stewart—and two daughters.

A. P. MORGAN VANCE, physician, was born May 24, 1854, at Locust Grove in the edge of Nashville, Tennessee, at the residence of Hon. Matthew Barrow, with whom his parents were sojourning at that time. He is the third son of Morgan Brown Vance and Susan Preston Vance, the latter a daughter of Colonel George Claibourne Thompson. He is descended from distinguished Scotch ancestors in the paternal line, one of these ancestors having been that Stuart whose head was exposed on Stirling Gate on account of his fidelity to his sovereign, but whose son's life was spared on condition of exile to the colony of North Carolina. The only daughter of this exile married Chief Justice Little of North Carolina, who came of Puritan stock. Of this marriage was born a daughter who married Dr. Morgan William Brown, famous as a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, and a descendant of that Dr. Brown who was court physician to King Charles II., and shared the latter's exile.

Dr. Vance's paternal grandfather was a man noted for his independence and force of character, and was one of the pioneers of Tennessee. His son, Morgan Brown Vance, father of Dr. Vance, was left an orphan at an early age and was educated under the direction of his maternal uncles, William Little and Morgan William Brown, both of whom were men of

high character and distinguished judges of the United States Court. Applying himself to business pursuits, Morgan B. Vance acquired a large fortune in early life and was owner of the famous Non Coma plantation of Tennessee. His marriage to Susan Preston Thompson brought together two notable families, Mrs. Vance's family having many distinguished representatives and being also closely related to the Burtons, the Addisons, the Claibournes, the Prestons and the Harts, all famous Southern families. Mr. Vance's marriage also brought him to Kentucky, where he established his home in Mercer County, in which county he continued to reside until 1868. During the Civil War, his devotion to the Union and his fidelity to principle brought upon him and his family suffering and disaster, which did not end until he was finally driven from the State, sacrificing his own fortune and that of his wife. In his early boyhood Dr. Vance shared the dangers which beset his father, aided him in his business enterprises and had his earliest education in this stirring school of experience. It was not until 1868, when he was fourteen years of age, and after the family had removed to New Albany, Indiana, that he was able to attend school regularly and devote himself to methodical study. At New Albany, he attended the academy of which Professor Morse, now of Hanover, Indiana, had charge, and made rapid progress under the tutorage of that able educator. He had a passionate fondness for study, research and investigation, was intensely earnest and energetic and equally conspicuous for his industry and perseverance. His father, thinking the boy had inherited his own tastes for mechanical pursuits, shaped his education accordingly and gave him the best possible opportunities for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the mechanical sciences. He was not permitted, however, to follow up this course of study, as in 1871 his father died and each member of the family had of necessity to become a wage-earner immediately thereafter.

There was no repining at his misfortune on the part of Dr. Vance, but such work as he could find to do, he did with a will, accepting any employment which enabled him to contribute his share to the support of the family. While laboring industriously, he continued his studies, and in 1876 found a stanch and helpful friend in Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., who encouraged him to begin the study of medicine. Acting upon the advice of Dr. Yandell, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1878. In March of 1879 he went to New York City and obtained the position of interne physician in a New York hospital, remaining there two years and profiting greatly by the advantages afforded him for clinical study and practice. He returned to Louisville in 1881 and began his professional labors in this city, limiting his practice entirely to surgery. He was the first physician in Louisville to confine himself strictly to this branch of practice and the mechanical skill which he had evidenced in early life was of material advantage to him in his professional work. His New York hospital training had inclined him to orthopedic surgery and he devised many new appliances in this connection and soon became specially distinguished in this field of operation. In general surgery, he has also become recognized as a skillful operator and has taken a leading place among the surgeons of Louisville. A ready writer, he has contributed many valuable papers to the leading medical journals of the country. He is a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital and is also surgeon to many charitable institutions, never refusing his aid to the needy and dependent poor. He is also surgeon of the First Regiment of Kentucky State Guards, with the rank of major.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Mary Josephine Huntoon, daughter of Mr. B. B. Huntoon, who comes of New England antecedents and is descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, many of whom achieved marked distinction in colonial times and during the Revolutionary War. Six children have been born of their union, five of whom are now living.

RICHARD TUBB YOE, physician, was born in Summerville, Mississippi, March 25, 1860. His name and family are of Scotch origin, and through Scotch records the family history is traceable as far back as the thirteenth century. His paternal grandfather removed from Maryland to Tennessee in the early part of the present century, and his father, Rhodeham Yoe, was born near Morristown, in East Tennessee, September 20, 1815. His father removed to Mississippi in 1837 and was successfully engaged in merchandizing in that State until 1861. His mother, whose maiden name was Samantha I. Tubb, was born in Perry County, Alabama, in 1830, and removed with her parents to Mississippi in 1835.

Dr. Yoe was brought up at Summerville and educated at Summerville Institute, a classical school, in which he laid a good foundation for professional study. When he was eighteen years old, he went to

Shuqualak, Mississippi, at which place he was engaged in mercantile business for several years. He began the study of medicine in 1882, and in 1885 was graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville. In the fall of that year he began the practice of his profession in this city, and at the end of ten years of active professional work has attained deserved prominence among the physicians of Louisville. Since 1887 he has been connected with the Hospital College of Medicine and has contributed his share toward making it one of the foremost educational institutions of the country. He is a Democrat in politics, an Episcopal churchman, and a member of the Masonic order.

He married April 15, 1891, Miss Mary Shaw Bonnycastle, daughter of the late Captain John C. Bonnycastle, and granddaughter of Isaac Everett, who was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County. Their only child is Richard Rhodeham Yoe.

JOHN GILES CECIL, physician, was born in Monticello, Wayne County, Kentucky, November 20, 1855, son of Russell Howe Cecil and Lucy Ann (Phillips) Cecil. His father was a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky in his young manhood and successfully engaged in farming and merchandising to the end of his life. His mother was the eldest daughter of Micajah Phillips, who immigrated to Kentucky from North Carolina in the early part of the present century and became one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne County.

John G. Cecil spent his early life upon his father's farm near Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, and his primary education was obtained in the common schools of that county. When he was seventeen years of age, he was sent to Princeton College, at Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1876 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of science. Immediately after his graduation, he came to Louisville and began the study of medicine, graduating from the Hospital College of Medicine in the class of 1879. After his graduation from the medical school he spent one year as interne in the Louisville City Hospital, and then began the private practice of his profession in this city. His professional career began under favorable auspices, and a thorough equipment for his work and a chivalrous devotion to his calling have brought to him well merited distinction both as physician and educator. He became identified first with medical education in 1884, when he was appointed assistant professor of obstetrics in the medical department of the University of Louisville, a position which he held until 1892. During the latter year he was lecturer on gynecology in the same institution. In the fall of that year he went to Europe and took a hospital course in medicine and surgery, reaping the full advantages of clinical study in hospitals famous for their improved appliances and advanced methods of treating patients.

Returning to Louisville at the end of this course of study, he resumed his practice, and in 1893 accepted the professorship of obstetrics in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He filled this chair a year and then resigned it to become professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Louisville Medical College, a position which he still retains. A conscientious and capable instructor, he has taken rank among those progressive members of his profession who seek to lift the practice of medicine to the highest possible plane, and both as a teacher and in the active practice of medicine, commands the highest esteem of his contemporaries. He belongs to that class of physicians who become devotees to their profession and hence has never figured in public life or in official positions, other than those incidental to his profession. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church South.

He was married in the fall of 1882 to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of the famous Presbyterian divine, Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville.

SAMUEL GORDON DABNEY, physician, was born in Albemarle County, near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 6, 1860, son of William and Susan Fitzhugh Dabney. He was educated at a private school in Charlottesville and at the University of Virginia, and after completing his academic course, began the study of medicine in the medical department of the university. He was graduated from the medical school in the class of 1882, and the following year came to Louisville, where he took a post-graduate course at the Hospital College of Medicine, taking a doctor's degree also from that institution. The twelve months following his completion of this course of study were spent in the city where he gained much valuable experience while practicing as an interne in the Louisville City Hospital. At the end of that time he went to New York City and later to Germany, where he continued his studies under eminent instructors and with the best clinical advantages, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Toward the close of the year 1885 he returned to Louisville and entered upon the practice of his profession after a most thorough course of preparation. Confining his work to treatment of the diseases to which he had devoted several years of hard, close study, he speedily attained prominence in this field of practice, and at the end of ten years of active practice, has gained an enviable position among the physicians of the city. He is professor of physiology and clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in the Hospital College of Medicine, and was formerly visiting surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Louisville City Hospital, oculist to the Home of the Friendless, and has sustained similar relationships to other charitable institutions of the city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Kentucky State Medical Society, the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society and the Louisville Clinical Society. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married in 1887 to Miss Louisa H. Allen, and has two children, Mary Allen and William Cecil Dabney.

JAMES BENNET WILDER, eldest of the three brothers who are remembered by old residents of Louisville as the leading drug merchants of the city a half century since, was born July 12, 1817, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. His father, Edward Wilder, was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather, also named Edward Wilder, died at Bird's Creek, Charles County, Maryland, in 1779. The younger Edward Wilder, father of James, served with distinction as captain of a company of Colonel Thomas Neill's Cavalry, during the War of 1812. He married Susan Key Egerton, who came of a distinguished Maryland family. Her maternal grandfather was Colonel William Bond, of Revolutionary fame, whose wife was Susan Key, of the family made famous by Francis Barton Key. Her father descended from the noted English family of Egertons of the House of Bridgewater, of which Sir Francis Egerton, Sir Francis Henry Egerton and Sir John Egerton were illustrious representatives.

Captain Edward Wilder, who was a farmer and merchant at Chaptico, in St. Mary's County, Maryland, died in 1828, and his widow and five children—three sons and two daughters—continued to reside at the old homestead until December of 1830. At that time Mrs. Wilder sold her home and severed the ties which bound her to Maryland, believing that her sons, as they grew to manhood, would find broader and better opportunities for advancing their fortunes in the West. She left Maryland with the intention of settling in St. Louis and was on her way thither, aboard an Ohio River steamboat, when the illness of a negro servant changed her plans and caused her to become a resident of Louisville. The servant was stricken with small-pox, and in consequence of this the family was obliged to leave the boat when it reached this city. Pleased with the Falls City, she determined to make her home here, and some time later, James B. Wilder began his business career as clerk in the wholesale drug store of Rupert & Lindenberger. In this old-time drug store he learned the business in which he afterward built up a splendid fortune. About 1840 he and his two younger brothers, Oscar and Edward, started a retail drug store, which they conducted with marked success for five years before embarking in the wholesale business, in which they became so widely known to the Southern trade. The fact that he was the eldest son of his widowed mother developed in him a sense of responsibility while he was still a boy, and he applied himself to business in his young manhood with a zeal and steadiness seldom characteristic of young men. This close application combined with intense activity and the instincts of a born merchant to make him wonderfully successful in his merchandising operations. These young merchants did not wait for trade to come to them of its own accord, but reached out after it, and in building up their own trade, built up also the general trade of the city. They looked upon Louisville as the natural metropolis of the vast region of country to the South of it and took steps to establish trade relations throughout this region, which ultimately greatly increased the commerce of the city. They may be justly credited with being the initiators of the movement which turned Southern trade in this direction and the pioneers among those who called the attention of the merchants and planters of the Southern States to the fact that Louisville could supply them with merchandise and manufactures on advantageous terms and could also furnish a splendid market for Southern products. Once turned in this direction, the Southern trade soon attained sufficient magnitude to warrant the improvement of transportation facilities, and a large territory was thus added to the country tributary to the city.

Although he retained his connection with the wholesale drug business to the end of his life, as his fortune increased he became a large investor in the securities of various corporations and held numer-

ous important official positions in this connection. As he had been one of the first merchants of Louisville to see the need of transportation lines which would facilitate commercial intercourse with Southern Kentucky and the States further South, he was one of the first capitalists of the city to become interested in the building of railways. He was for many years president of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company, whose line of railway has since been merged into the Louisville & Nashville system, and was long a managing director also of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company. He occupied a prominent position among the pioneer railway managers of the South and was one of a comparatively small number of men who had a true conception of the value of these great modern thoroughfares to the commerce of Louisville. He had also practical ideas relative to the conduct and management of railroads, which were in advance of the ideas of many of his contemporaries, and his good judgment and sagacity were nowhere better exemplified than in this connection.

He had numerous other large business interests in Louisville and elsewhere. From 1882 until his death, which occurred on the 10th of March, 1888, he was president of the Falls City Jeans & Woolen Company. He became a director of the Bank of Louisville in 1872 and served continuously in that capacity until 1886, when he was unanimously elected vice-president of the corporation. He was a large shareholder and gave to the business of that institution the same careful attention which he bestowed upon all his affairs. He never missed a directors' meeting, made almost daily visits to the bank, and was regarded by its executive officers as one of their ablest and wisest counsellors. Scrupulously exact in everything, he had pronounced views as to the manner in which banking operations should be conducted, and believing that a bank should not do something for nothing, even for its own officers, he would not accept so much as a passbook or a checkbook as a gift.

Enterprising and full of public spirit as he was; having the courage and confidence in himself which prompted him to engage in large transactions, with nothing of timidity in his nature, his operations were always tempered with a wise conservatism and discretion. He had a quick insight into business problems, reasoned logically, and reached positive conclusions, in accordance with which he acted promptly and energetically. He never relied for success on chance happenings or brilliant strokes of policy, but planned carefully and judiciously, and in carrying out his plans, evinced a tenacity of purpose which scarcely admitted the possibility of failure. From the time that he became active as a business man until the day of his death, he believed in Louisville and felt that it was destined to become one of the chief cities of the West. He evidenced this faith by large investments in real estate, and both by precept and example, he strove to promote the building of handsome and substantial business blocks and private residences.

The chief diversion of his life may be said to have been the management of a fine stock farm and the building up of a country place, about which clustered a pretty bit of sentiment. His mother inherited from her father's estate a beautiful country place in Maryland, which was known as "Bashford Manor." Some reverses which her husband met with before his death made it necessary for her to sell this homestead, and one of the early ambitions of James B. Wilder was to establish his mother once more in a home like that in which she had been brought up, a home to which she was most fondly attached. When fortune had favored him sufficiently to enable him to gratify this ambition, he purchased a farm, built a dwelling modeled after the Maryland home—of which he sought to make it, as near as possible, an exact reproduction—and named the place "Bashford Manor." In this home, with surroundings as much like those of her early life as it was possible to make them, his mother spent the remaining years of her life, and there she died at the ripe age of eighty-six years.

He was never active as a politician, although in politics, as in everything else, he had positive views and clearly defined opinions. He was a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school before the war, a Unionist during the war, and after the reorganization of parties subsequent to the war, continued to affiliate with the Democratic party. He was brought up an Episcopalian and was long a member of Christ Church of this city.

He was married in 1840 in Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss Emma Courtenay, and their union was one of unbroken happiness from that date until 1872, when Mrs. Wilder died. Their children were Emma Sorgenfry, who married Mr. Louis H. Hast; and Graham Wilder—noted for his scientific researches—who married Miss Edith Vaughn. Mr. Wilder survived both his children and his family is now represented in the male line by the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Wilder. Three daughters and one

son of Mr. and Mrs. Hast, and two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Wilder complete the list of his living grandchildren.

OSCAR WILDER, one of three brothers whose names are prominently identified with the growth and business of Louisville, was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, June 14, 1819. His father, Edward Wilder—who was born on the 10th of December, 1779—served with distinction in Colonel Thomas Neill's regiment of Maryland Cavalry during the War of 1812. He married Miss Susan Key Egerton, of Chaptico, St. Mary's County, Maryland, and died in 1828. In 1830, his widow moved to Louisville with five children and made it her permanent residence. Thus early bereft of their father, the sons were largely dependent upon their own exertions for their advancement in life, and the sequel shows that they proved equal to the responsibilities which confronted them. The successful career of James B. and Edward Wilder, brothers of the subject of this sketch, will be found elsewhere in these volumes, and with that of Oscar, which it is proposed to briefly outline here, well illustrates the success which may be achieved by young American manhood, when their energies are directed by industry, education and sound principles. Particularly was this conspicuous in the case of Oscar Wilder. Having had the advantages of the best schools in Louisville for laying the foundation of an education to be perfected in the higher school of practical experience, in 1834, at the early age of fifteen, he entered into business in the employment of Rupert & Lindenberger, then the oldest drug house in Louisville, and at that time doing business at 34 West Main Street. Under this training, he in time acquired a knowledge of the drug business and evinced an aptitude for mercantile affairs unusual for one of his years, and also acquired that thorough knowledge of business methods, which in after years placed him in the first rank among the leading merchants of Main Street. On the 15th of October, 1838, he and his elder brother, James B. Wilder, purchased the business of Rupert & Lindenberger, and formed a partnership under the firm name of J. B. Wilder & Company, which continued until the time of Oscar's death. The firm was engaged in the wholesale drug business and was one of the leading establishments in that line in the city. Under the judicious management and sound business methods of these two brothers, the business of the old firm to which they had succeeded was rapidly expanded, until it extended over eleven States. Louisville, during the period of their operations, depended for its trade almost exclusively upon the river, and from its location it commanded a very large territory in the South and Southwest, to the exclusion of many of the cities which have since become her successful rivals. Especially was this the case in regard to the wholesale drug business and several jobbing lines, as in dry goods and groceries, which, of late years, have contracted rather than expanded. The South, which was not then as healthful as it has since become by the drainage of its swamps and its enlarged area of cultivated land, afforded an unusually good market for drugs and medicines, and looked chiefly to Louisville for its supply. The enterprise, activity and popularity of this firm, composed of young and vigorous members, gathered to it a large and growing trade, which gave it finally the leading place among its competitors. While thus engaged and in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and intelligent business management, Oscar Wilder was suddenly cut off by death from an accident, on the 19th day of May, 1854. Greatly beloved and admired by all who knew him, his death caused general sorrow in the community, as attested by the fact that, on the day of his funeral, all of the houses on Main Street were closed as a testimonial of respect. Those who knew him still dwell with touching words of tenderness and admiration upon his character and worth. In person, he was peculiarly attractive, being five feet nine inches in height, and weighing about one hundred and eighty-five pounds. His features were regular, with a genial expression of countenance indicative of the qualities which made him beloved. He was a man of great determination and indomitable energy, never tiring in any of his undertakings; and yet, withal, he was a man of great gentleness of character. He loved to see others happy and was never too busy to do an act of charity or lend a helping hand to those who came to him for aid or advice. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity of Louisville. In religious affiliation his family were Episcopalians.

In 1838 he married Marinda Burnett of Shelby County, Kentucky, who died two years later, leaving no issue. In 1849 he was married a second time to Miss Frederica Virginia Smith, daughter of Jabez Smith, of Petersburg, Virginia, who survives him. By this marriage he had two children, Oscar Wilder, Jr., who died in infancy, and Marinda, who married Wm. T. Underwood, and lives at Birmingham, Ala.

Oscar Wilder

C. LEWIS DIEHL, Phar. M., was born at Neustadt, Rhenish Bavaria, August 3, 1840. His father was chief executive officer in one of the Revolutionary districts, owing to which he was forced to take refuge in France in 1848, emigrating from there to America in the following year. Two years later he was joined by his wife and three children. In 1852 Mrs. Diehl died, the farm near St. Louis, Missouri, was abandoned, and Lewis was sent to the Oakfield Academy, St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until April, 1854, when he left school permanently to join his father at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Feeling the necessity of contributing to his own support, he secured a situation with Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, perfumers, with whom he remained until 1857, when he went to Chicago. This was the year of the great financial panic, and our friend was forced to resort to various means of employment until 1858, when he again returned to Philadelphia, and secured a position as apprentice with Mr. J. R. Agney, corner of Spruce and Fifth Streets. In March, 1862, Mr. Diehl graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and shortly after entered the employment of Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother, who were then about to engage in extensive manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. His value was so obvious to his employers that he was given charge of the laboratory, the operation of which he conducted with a marked degree of success.

In 1862, feeling it his duty to assist in the defense of his adopted country, he enlisted in August in the famous Anderson Cavalry and remained in service until after the battle of Stone River, where he received his discharge on account of wounds and injuries received. He then went to Chicago and spent several months with his father in order to recuperate, after which he secured, through the assistance of Messrs. Wyeth and the late Professor John M. Maisch, the position of assistant chemist in the United States Army laboratory at Philadelphia. It is needless to enumerate the chemicals or the immense quantity made in this laboratory; let it suffice to say that their extent was greater than the output of many of our present chemical laboratories.

On January 1, 1865, seeing the evident termination of the war, Mr. Diehl went to Chicago with a view of purchasing a store, but on receiving an offer from the firm of Bender, Mahle & Company—now Mahle & Chappel—he entered their service, only to remain until July, when he came to this city to reorganize and manage the Louisville Chemical Works, in the interest of Messrs. Wilson, Peter & Company. These works were originated by Dr. E. R. Squibb and the late renowned Professor J. Lawrence Smith, their products being in high repute throughout the South before the war. In December, 1868, the company sold out and Mr. Diehl's connection was dissolved. In June, 1869, he purchased the pharmacy at First and Walnut streets, and in August, 1874, removed to his present location, at the corner of Third and Broadway.

Mr. Diehl's intense interest in pharmaceutical matters led him to join the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Baltimore meeting in 1863; the first meeting which he attended, however, was not until 1866, when it was held in Detroit. At this meeting he was elected first vice-president of the association, and at the meeting of 1872 a volunteer report on "The Progress of Pharmacy" was so highly appreciated that he was made reporter on the progress of pharmacy, a newly created office and one to which he has been annually re-elected until 1891, when he was compelled to decline a re-election on account of ill health.

At the Louisville meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1874 Mr. Diehl was elected to the supreme position of president. In 1870 Mr. Diehl aided in the organization of the Louisville College of Pharmacy and was elected president, which position he held until 1881, when he declined a re-election. He also occupied the chair of pharmacy in that institution until 1886—sessions of 1881-82 and 1882-83 excepted—when, owing to a throat affection, he was compelled to resign. In 1887 his alma mater in Philadelphia conferred upon him the unexpected but richly merited honor of the degree of master in pharmacy.

Of his scientific work space forbids us to speak in detail, but reference to the literature of the past twenty-five years will be good evidence of the fact that during that time his mind and pen have been well employed. One of the most notable of his contributions to the literature of the city is the history of "Pharmacy and Pharmacists," which appears in this volume. The name of C. Lewis Diehl is familiar not only in the United States, but in Europe as well. The Louisville College of Pharmacy congratulates herself that her able ex-president has again accepted the chair of pharmacy.

In January, 1868, Mr. Diehl was married to Miss Catharine Zimmerman, of Louisville. Five children were born to them, four of whom still survive.

VINCENT DAVIS, druggist and manufacturer, was born May 14, 1836, in Spencer County, Kentucky, son of Judge Jonathan and Susan S. Davis, the latter born Susan Speed Thornberry, and reared near the city of Louisville. His father was a farmer—one of those worthy and upright men who always enjoy the respect and esteem of rural communities, who interest themselves in public affairs, and also having the confidence of their fellow-citizens, are called upon to fill important and responsible official positions. He served with credit in the lower branch of the General Assembly of Kentucky and was several years judge of the county court of Spencer County. His wife was the daughter of a farmer and man of means, who, at one time, owned a portion of the ground on which the present racecourse near the city is located, and who came early to Kentucky from Virginia.

Vincent Davis was educated in the common schools of Spencer County, supplementing the common branches with the study of the higher mathematics and of Latin and Greek. After teaching school for a time in Nelson and Spencer counties, he began reading medicine while still employed as a teacher. In the winter of 1860-61 he attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville and attended another course the following year, graduating from the University in the class of 1862. In March of that year, immediately after he had completed his course of study and taken his doctor's degree, he began the practice of medicine in the town of Taylorsville, Spencer County, not far from his old home. He did not find this a promising location and only remained in Taylorsville until the following October. At that time he was solicited to locate in Bloomfield, Kentucky, which had been left without a physician by the enlistment of physicians, who had previously practiced there, in the Confederate Army. He was urged to locate there by leading citizens of the town and vicinity,and in response to these urgent requests, opened an office in Bloomfield, where he continued to practice until 1865. During these years of the war there was a troubled condition of affairs in that portion of Kentucky, which made the general practice of medicine exceedingly unpleasant, not to say hazardous. In 1865 Dr. Davis concluded to seek a more satisfactory location and, removing to Louisville, he turned his attention to the drug business. He purchased a drug store at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and for over twenty years thereafter was engaged in business at that location. Having made a thorough study of the science of medicine he was remarkably successful as a druggist, and in 1887 purchased the well known drug house at the corner of Fourth and Green streets, conducting two large establishments for some time thereafter. In 1888 he also became interested in the chemistry of vinegar manufacturing and as a result of his experiments in this field he became owner of a vinegar factory located at the intersection of Thirtieth street and Broadway. Disposing of his interests in the drug business, he has since devoted his time and attention to the operation of this manufacturing plant, developing it into a prosperous and remunerative enterprise.

While identified with the drug trade, he was connected with the Louisville College of Pharmacy as director for a number of years, and was president of that institution one year. During one of the college sessions he filled the chair of materia medica and was professor of theory and practice two years.

Dr. Davis has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, of the Southern Assembly. He sat as a member of the General Assembly of the church, which met in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1894, and was the only commissioner from Kentucky who voted against the appointment of a committee of conference, to meet a like committee of the Presbyterian Church North and endeavor to formulate a plan for bringing about an organic union of the two bodies. His political affiliations have been with the Democratic party since he cast his first vote, and during the war his sympathies were with the Southern States and their cause.

He married, in 1865, Miss Annie Dallas Blanks, of Louisville, a distant relative of George M. Dallas, vice-president of the United States from 1845-1849.

GEORGE ABNER NEWMAN, widely known as the manufacturer of a famous proprietary medicine and one of the most eminently successful men of Louisville, was born October 25, 1842, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His father was Alexander Hamilton Newman and his mother's maiden name was Charlotte Washabaugh. Both parents came of English antecedents, but both belonged to old and representative Pennsylvania families. His father was an extensive manufacturer of carriages, who did business originally in Chambersburg and later operated branch manufacturing establishments at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, and Martinsburg, Virginia. He died in 1880.

After obtaining a good education at the Chambersburg Academy, George A. Newman turned his attention to the drug business and when seventeen years of age entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1863. The following year he entered the famous old Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and devoted some time to the study of medicine at that institution. Feeling, however, that he should not find in the practice of medicine a congenial profession, he abandoned its study and at the close of the year 1863 came to Louisville to take charge of the government medical department here under Major Magruder, a regular army officer. His duty was to distribute drugs and medicines to army physicians and surgeons stationed at different points throughout the South. He continued to hold this position and to be employed in this capacity until the necessity for the maintenance of a government department of this character ceased and the department was abolished. During his four years of employment in this capacity, he had been prominent in the younger social circles of Louisville and when the position which he had filled during that time was abolished, he discovered that he had lived up to his salary, although it had been a handsome one, and had nothing left in the way of capital with which to begin business for himself. His situation was far from comfortable, but he had learned a practical lesson which was of value to him. Having established friendly relations, however, with leading wholesale drug houses of Louisville, he was enabled to open a small drug store on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, and his thorough knowledge of the drug business and close attention to trade soon made it one of the popular drug stores of the city. The keen business foresight, which has since brought him such rich returns, was evidenced very early in his career as a retail druggist. When he began business on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets in a small building occupying that site, he made a long lease of the premises. Later he purchased the lot at the southeast corner of those streets and on this site erected the three-story block in which his drug business has since been carried on, at that time one of the best business blocks in the city. When an opportunity presented itself some time later to secure a long lease of the property at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, he promptly took advantage of the opportunity and thus by purchase of one and lease of the other two, obtained control of all the most available sites for drug stores in that vicinity, the fourth corner being occupied by a church. In this way he secured to himself and his business associates the full benefits of the trade which had been attracted to this location through his enterprise and shut out competitors, who might otherwise have divided with him the trade and profits. There he continued to do a large and prosperous drug business, devoting his time and attention almost entirely to that occupation until 1885. In that year he entered the broad field of enterprise in which a few men have been remarkably successful and in which the great majority of those who entered it have failed to find themselves masters of the situation. In company with R. E. Queen, who had formed a company for that purpose in California, he began the manufacture of the now famous Syrup of Figs. Previous to his becoming interested in this company, its affairs had been mismanaged, and although the few who had become familiar with the medicine manufactured were loud in their praises of its virtues, the venture had not proven a success financially. Dr. Newman furnished the necessary capital to conduct the manufacture of fig syrup on an extensive scale and also to make the world acquainted with its value as a medicine through proper advertisements. The vivifying effects of his energy and enterprise, of his tact and business sagacity, were soon felt in every department of the business and sales began to increase rapidly. The medicine was compounded in the basement of Dr. Newman's drug store and under his supervision until it became necessary to secure larger quarters and increased manufacturing facilities. In 1890 the company erected a four-story building at the corner of Thirteenth and Lexington streets, into which was removed its manufacturing plant and appurtenances. They had only occupied this building about ten days when it was burned to the ground, the loss entailed thereby upon Dr. Newman and his associates being a serious one. He was undaunted, however, by this misfortune and within three days had secured another building on Third Street near the river, in which he resumed operations. At once he began also the erection of another factory on the site of the burned building and within six months had the four-story building now occupied by his company ready for occupancy. This factory constitutes the supply depot for the Eastern, Northern and Southern States and the European trade, while the original plant, which is still operated at San Francisco, supplies the Western States and Central and South American countries. The growth of this busi-

ness has been something marvelous as an expansion and development of a commercial enterprise. Ten years since, at the end of the first year of Dr. Newman's identification with the business, the volume of business for the year did not exceed ten thousand dollars. At the present time it approaches one and one-half million dollars annually. Such growth of a business is in itself the highest testimonial to the ability of its managers and the merit of the business itself. In advancing this remedy to its present proud position among the proprietary medicines of the country, Dr. Newman has evinced resistless energy, business capacity and executive ability of the highest order. He is one of the busiest of busy men and in addition to his large interests in the Fig Syrup Company he is still half owner of his old drug store, the business of which is now managed by a corporation of which he is the head and in which his former employees, Addison Dimmitt and G. A. Wesch, are stockholders, these two young men having charge of the business. He is a director also of the American Building and Loan Association and of the Louisville Banking Company. He was a charter member of the Commercial Club, is a member of the Board of Trade and is active in forwarding all movements having for their object the promotion of the material prosperity of Louisville. He is a member of and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association, and in a quiet way a helpful friend of many charitable and benevolent enterprises. For many years he has been a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and was a member of the building committee which erected its splendid new church edifice. During the building of this church he gave the work careful attention and seldom allowed a day to pass without visiting the building and inspecting its progress and the character of the work being done. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, believing in a high tariff and a thoroughly sound governmental monetary system.

He married in 1871 Miss Martha F. Campbell, daughter of Samuel and Martha F. Campbell, both of whom were natives of Culpeper County, Virginia. Mrs. Newman's family was one of the noted families of the Old Dominion and she herself is a native of that State. Their children are George A. Newman, Jr., Martha F. Newman, Charlotte Newman and Ethel Newman. Domestic in his tastes and fond of his home and family, it has followed as a natural result of Dr. Newman's prosperity that he has created for himself an ideal homestead.

EDWARD WILDER, one of the most prominent of the old time merchants of Louisville, and a potent factor in making it the metropolis of Kentucky, was born December 31, 1825, in St. Mary's County, Maryland, youngest son of Edward and Susan Key (Egerton) Wilder. Coming of good family, his ancestry on the maternal side was especially notable.

Edward Wilder, the elder, died in early manhood, and soon after his death his widow sold the beautiful Maryland homestead, known as "Bashford Manor," and removed to Louisville. Here the son Edward, who was a mere boy at the time the family removed to this city, obtained his education at the private school taught by Rev. Dr. White, an Episcopal clergyman, was fitted for a business career and grew to manhood. He was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom, under the careful guidance of their mother, developed into intelligent, self-reliant young men, in later years occupied high positions in social and business circles and have left their impress upon the history of the city.

His business career began when he was sixteen years old, and in the year 1843, at which time he engaged with his two brothers in the retail drug trade of this city. All three were active, enterprising young men, and they quickly built up a handsome business. They were not satisfied, however, with a retail business and a purely local trade, but aspired to operations in a wider field and on a broader scale. Edward was especially ambitious to extend their trade, and proposed that they solicit business in the territory tributary to Louisville, a proposition his brothers soon came to look upon with favor. Following this plan, they not only developed their retail drug store into one of the largest wholesale establishments of its kind in the Southwest, but were pioneers in the movement which brought to Louisville a vast Southern trade. Among the first to enter this splendid field of enterprise was Edward Wilder, who traveled extensively through the Southern States and missed no opportunity to impress upon the planters, merchants and all with whom he came in contact the mutual benefits which would accrue from the establishment of trade relations with Louisville. With other Louisville merchants he helped to establish transportation lines which would facilitate commercial intercourse with the Southern country, the line of packet boats which were put on the Tennessee River being the direct result of this effort. While building up his own business, he helped to swell the volume of business done in the city in all

Edw Wilder

other lines. When solicited to turn their trade to this city, the Southern people responded generously, and in this way were laid the foundations of its commercial prosperity, a prosperity which has continually increased.

The wholesale drug business which Mr. Wilder and his brothers built up extended over a wide area of territory, and for many years he gave it the most careful and intelligent supervision. Accumulating a large fortune, other affairs gradually engrossed his attention, and his investments extended to banking, railroad and other enterprises, and he became officially connected with various corporations. He was greatly interested in developing the resources of Kentucky as a State and in making known to the outside world the extent of these resources. As president of the State Fair Association, which for many years was held at "Wilder Park," he did much to encourage the competitive exhibitions which have been prolific of good results in stimulating production and improving the character of State products. He took pride in the growth of Louisville, and Third Street is largely indebted to him for improvements which have made it the finest residence street in the city.

In politics he was a Democrat, and during the Civil War he was warmly in sympathy with the South. A Southerner by birth, he had been reared in a Southern State and married a Southern woman. When he entered upon his business career all his associations had been with Southern people, and they had contributed to his prosperity as he had to theirs. Tradition, early training and sentiment thus combined to bring him into full feeling with those who were battling for their rights, struggling to maintain their cherished Southern institutions. Spirited, impetuous and fearless, he did not hesitate to express his sentiments, and the consequence was that the hand of the Federal Government fell heavily upon him at times, as it did upon other citizens of Louisville who openly avowed their devotion to the Confederate cause. As a result he suffered heavy financial losses during the war, but quickly retrieved his fortune when peace was restored, and, at his death, which occurred March 24, 1890, he left a splendid estate.

He married Ruth Sevier, eldest daughter of John and Mildred Sevier, of North Alabama. Mrs. Wilder, who survives her husband, is a great-granddaughter of Governor John Sevier, descended from an ancient French family, who spelled their name Xavier. Governor Sevier was reared in Virginia, was the first governor of Tennessee—serving six alternate terms—and died in Alabama in 1815. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the Indian warfare of the Southwest. During the Revolutionary War he was one of the most powerful factors in breaking up the British-Indian alliance. With Colonel Isaac Shelby he planned the Battle of King's Mountain, and in a critical moment of the action rushed on the enemy up the slope of the mountain within short range of their muskets and turned the fortune of the day against the British, who left their commander, General Ferguson, dead upon the field. It was on this occasion that one of Sevier's compatriots declared, "His eyes were flames of fire, and his words were electric bolts crashing down the ranks of the enemy."

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Wilder has continued to reside in Louisville, and in the management of her large estate has shown a broad capacity and executive ability which would have done credit to one trained to the conduct of affairs. Her rare beauty and intelligence bespeak her distinguished lineage, and her liberal patronage of art is shown in a collection which is not equaled in the Southwest. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, a daughter, who was named Minnie Key Wilder, but she passed from earth at the tender age of seven years. "Death lay upon her like an untimely frost upon the loveliest flower of all the field."

GRAHAM WILDER, who achieved marked distinction in Louisville, as an analytical chemist and was prominent in literary and scientific, as well as in business circles, was born in this city, July 1, 1843, and died here, January 16, 1885. He was the only son of James Bennet Wilder and Emma Courtenay Wilder, and, singularly enough, the only son born to either of the three brothers, James B., Oscar and Edward Wilder, who came to Louisville as boys in 1830 and spent the remainder of their lives here. For full two-score years the name Wilder was a most familiar one, not only in Louisville, but in business circles all over the Southern States, but the death of Edward Wilder in 1890 left the family without an adult male representative. James B. Wilder had passed away in 1888, his brother, Oscar, in 1854, and his son—as above stated—in 1885. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Graham Wilder had the same number of sons as his grandfather, Edward Wilder, and that they were given the same names: James B., Oscar and Edward. The eldest of these sons died in 1893, and

Oscar and Edward Wilder alone are left to perpetuate the name made famous by men who did much to promote the prosperity of Louisville and to advance its commercial and other interests.

Graham Wilder received a thorough education in the schools of Louisville and then began the study of architecture under the tutorage of the talented and scholarly architect, Mr. Henry Whitestone. When about eighteen years of age he went abroad with Mr. Whitestone and supplemented his education with a season of foreign travel and study in most congenial company and under exceedingly favorable auspices. He returned home an accomplished and well-informed young man, with cultivated tastes and studious habits, inclined rather to the study of the natural sciences than to devote himself to architecture. As a result of this predilection, he gave up the idea of becoming an architect and became a member of the wholesale drug firm of James B. Wilder & Company, taking charge of the manufacturing department of the firm's business. In this connection he established a reputation both as a manufacturing and analytical chemist, second to that of no other man of his profession in the Southern States. He was, at the same time, a practical man of affairs and a scientist. His researches and experiments brought him into close touch with the noted scientist, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, and they not infrequently pursued the same lines of investigation and experimentation. They were much in each other's company, and Dr. Smith was warmly attached to the young merchant-scientist, in whom he found a careful and conscientious investigator, as well as a skillful compounder of the drugs and medicines of commerce. He fitted up at his own home a laboratory and workshop, so thoroughly equipped in all respects that it became known far and wide, and was frequently visited by chemists from all parts of the country and of national prominence. His love of the sciences and scientific literature threw him into the company of men much older than himself, and he became one of the leading members of the Polytechnic Society, of which such men as Dr. Stuart Robinson, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, Professor T. W. Tobin, Professor C. Leo Mees and others were leading lights. He was greatly interested in the educational work of the society, and the prominent part which he bore in its upbuilding is attested by the following memorial tribute adopted after his death:

"The executive council of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Graham Wilder, an honored life member of the society, and one of its most zealous and liberal friends from the date of its organization.

"As a member of one of the largest and oldest mercantile firms in Louisville, Mr. Wilder was widely known; and by his industry, enterprise, mercantile sagacity and integrity, he commanded universal respect and confidence; but his habitual modesty so concealed his personal characteristics that comparatively few knew his varied accomplishments; and fewer still his unselfish devotion to his family and more intimate friends.

"As a chemist, electrician and physicist, his knowledge was extensive, exact and practical. His skill in scientific manipulation and experiment was unsurpassed.

"Either in plastic or graphic art, his exquisite taste, trained eye and hands of marvelous cunning would have made him famous had he devoted himself to artistic pursuits. Intent upon acquiring knowledge, he modestly concealed his own acquirements and eagerly sought instruction of others. But he used his knowledge and skill to benefit his friends, and to advance the interests of science was among his greatest pleasures. While he studiously avoided everything calculated to make him conspicuous, he faithfully and fearlessly discharged his duty in all the varied relations of life.

"Without invading the sanctity of the home circle with expressions of sympathy that have no power to console the bereaved ones, it may not be improper to speak of our friend's intense, absorbing love for his home and his family.

"From his domestic pleasures, not even his favorite studies and pursuits could often allure him. Convenient and well appointed rooms for study, experiment and mechanical operations formed a part of his spacious homestead. There his recreations and scientific investigations were pursued almost in the presence of his loved ones, whom he delighted to surround with creations of his own handiwork, which are replete with evidences of his taste, his knowledge and his skill.

"In the death of Mr. Wilder, the Polytechnic Society is bereft of one of its most useful, honored and steadfast supporters, and not a few of its members deplore the loss of a sincere and valued friend."

The above testimonial, framed by those who had been long associated with him, throws much light on a truly lovable character. A successful business man, his scientific attainments gave him a place among scholars and savants, and withal, he was the true and steadfast friend, the tender and loving husband

and father, delighting in his own home, and finding the sweetest pleasures of life in the society of those of his own household. He was a churchman of the Episcopal faith, and a communicant of Christ Church.

Mr. Wilder married, in 1870, Miss Edith Vaughn, a daughter of Charles H. and Harriet C. Vaughn, of Maryland. Mrs. Wilder was born in Baltimore, and in their union two old Maryland families were brought together. Devotedly attached to his only son, James B. Wilder, during the later years of his life, found his chief enjoyment at the son's homestead and in the company of the latter's wife and children. Here he made his home after the death of the son, and here he quietly passed away, on the 16th day of May, 1888, shortly after his return from an extended western trip, which had been taken for the purpose of looking after certain investments. His daughter-in-law seemed to take his son's place in his affection, and so great was his confidence in her wisdom and discretion that he made her the executrix of his large estate. In the administration of this trust Mrs. Wilder has evinced rare judgment and sagacity and remarkable executive ability. She has carefully conserved the interests of the estate, and while giving attention to many details of business, has found time also for the cultivation of literary and artistic tastes inherent in her nature. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham Wilder, four are now living. They are Nellie Hite Wilder, now the wife of Rev. Charles E. Craik, dean of Christ Church Cathedral; Oscar, Ethel Virginia, and Edward Wilder. James B. Wilder, a promising son, who had just crossed the threshold of manhood, died in 1893. Virginia died at the age of five and one-half years, and Edith in infancy. Oscar Wilder, the eldest of the name of the present generation, now nineteen years of age, is completing his education at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

JOSEPH GRAHAM M'CULLOCH, the eldest child of George and Louisa McCulloch, was born near Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, July 11, 1839. George McCulloch, the father, was born near Inverness, Scotland, and came to this country as a lad; he first settled in Petersburg, Virginia, and later removed to Cincinnati, where in 1826 he established a wholesale dry-goods and notions house, with branches in Madison, Indiana, and Versailles, Kentucky. In 1833 he opened a store in Vevay, Indiana, where he met and married his wife, a member of one of the old Swiss families who had settled there in 1802.

Joseph G. McCulloch, when eighteen years old, came to Louisville and engaged in the ship chandlery business, locating in Portland, which was then —1857—the head of navigation for the lower river steamers, and from which almost all shipments by river were made, Louisville at that time having lines of fine steamers leaving daily for St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

When the enlargement of Louisville and Portland Canal was completed and the boats all came through to the city wharf, Mr. McCulloch removed to the city and engaged in the commission business. He always retained his love for the river and steamboats, and became owner or part owner of several steamers running on the lower Ohio, the Mississippi, the White and the Ouachita Rivers. In 1864 he went to St. Louis and became interested in a contract for transporting Government supplies by river. When the war closed he returned to Louisville, but soon after removed to Galveston, Texas, where he engaged in the purchase of cotton, which he shipped to New York, Boston and Liverpool. In 1867 he established a cotton factorage and commission house in New Orleans, where he continued to reside until 1874. His health becoming poor, he retired from business in the latter year and came North and divided his time for the next three or four years between New Orleans and New York City. In 1878 he returned to Louisville and established a glass works, which was continued until the discovery of natural gas in Ohio and Indiana, which forced all such manufactories to remove to the cheaper fuel of the natural gas fields of Indiana.

In 1882 he became interested in the Louisville and Evansville Mail Company, which ran daily steamers between Louisville and Evansville, Indiana. In 1883 he was elected vice president and general manager of the Mail Company. In January, 1885, he was elected vice president of the Southern Railway News Company, and two years later gave up his connection with the Mail Company and was elected president and general manager of the News Company, which position he still retains.

Mr. McCulloch was reared under Scotch Presbyterian influences, but did not become a member of any religious body until 1887, when he was elected a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He continued in this office until the church was made the Cathedral, in 1894, when he became a member of the Cathedral Chapter, in which body

he still serves as chairman of the finance committee.

In 1887 Mr. McCulloch was elected vice president of the board of trustees of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary, and has since been warmly interested in the work of that noble institution. He is also a trustee from the Diocese of Kentucky to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. He is a director in various banks, insurance and other corporations, and is equally prominent as a man of affairs and a public spirited citizen, interested in all that tends to the upbuilding of Louisville and to promote the betterment of its people. A man of fine social qualities, he was one of the originators of the movement which gave to Louisville its famous Pendennis Club, and was a charter member of the organization.

Politically, he has affiliated with the Democratic party. He married, in 1883, Miss Nannie Tyler Hite, second daughter of the late Captain W. C. Hite, of whom extended mention will be found elsewhere in this history.

JOHN COWAN HUGHES, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Louisville August 18, 1858, son of William and Susan E. (Overstreet) Hughes. He obtained his primary education in one of the private schools of Louisville, afterward was for four years a student at Forest Home Academy, of Anchorage, and, later, pursued a three years' course of study at Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tennessee. At the university he gave special attention to the sciences of geology, zoology and chemistry, and upon his return to Louisville took a two years' course in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. In 1879 he embarked in the drug business in this city and remained here until 1882, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and was engaged in business there for something more than a year. Returning to Louisville in the latter part of the year 1883, he became connected with the firm of Hughes, Taggart & Company, of which his father was the head, and in 1885 became a partner in that firm. He continued to be identified with the pork-packing industry until this firm disposed of its plant in 1891, and a year later was elected secretary and treasurer of the Beargrass Woolen Mills Company, and secretary and treasurer also of the Robinson-Hughes Company. He has since been actively interested in the conduct and management of these two important enterprises, and is one of the most prominent among the younger business men of the city. Some years since he took an active interest in local military affairs, and was at one time a lieutenant in Company D of the First Regiment of Kentucky State Guards, resigning his commission when he left Louisville to engage in business in Chicago. Politically, he affiliates with the sound money wing of the Democratic party, and he is an Episcopalian churchman.

On the 19th of January, 1886, Mr. Hughes married Miss Myra Gray Heinsohn, and they have one child, John Chambers Hughes.

WILLIAM BEVERLY CALDWELL, JR., eldest son of Dr. William B. and Augusta (Guthrie) Caldwell, was a young man of brilliant attainments, whose life was full of promise and who achieved distinction both as a scientist and manufacturer, although he died at the early age of 29 years. He inherited fine intellectual powers and enjoyed the best educational advantages in his youth and young manhood.

Born in Louisville August 10, 1852, he was reared in this city, and after graduating from the High School took a collegiate course in the University of Virginia. He had a strong predilection for the study of the sciences, especially of chemistry and mineralogy, and to perfect his knowledge of these sciences he pursued special courses of study at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College and at one of the noted German universities at Berlin. After completing his education in Europe he returned to Kentucky to continue his studies and laboratory work under the preceptorship of that renowned scholar and scientist, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, who was his uncle. He was appointed mineralogist of the Kentucky State Geological Survey, and did much valuable work in this connection both in the field and in Dr. Smith's laboratory. While filling this position and at a later date, he prepared numerous papers descriptive of the coal and iron deposits of Kentucky and their location, which attracted the attention of all interested in the development of the State's resources as well as of students and scholars. These publications showed profound study, much patient research and intelligent experimentation, and gave him a position among the foremost mineralogists of the country. He was associated for a time with Dr. Nathaniel S. Shaler, the eminent geologist, professor of geology in Harvard College, who had charge of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, and still later was at the head of the Atlantic Division of the United States Geological Survey.

All these associations tended to the development

of his scientific knowledge and at the same time he was graduating into a practical man of affairs. He gave special atention to the chemistry of iron and steel manufacturing, thus making a practical application of his scientific knowledge. Becoming connected with the Roane Iron Works, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, he gained an insight into the commercial features of iron manufacturing, and in 1879 established the Louisville Iron & Steel Works, which were operated with great success.

Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of enterprise, he was one of the men who early became identified with the development of the iron interests of Alabama, and he erected and put into operation iron works at Birmingham, becoming president of the corporation known as the Birmingham Rolling Mills Company. There was a remarkable blending of business sagacity and scholarly attainments in the character of this young man, equally able in the conduct and management of large manufacturing enterprises and the elucidation of scientific principles. Favored by fortune, he might have lived a life of leisure, but he had no inclination in that direction. He was earnest, active and industrious by nature, and believed that work was the business of life. Even his college mates remarked his tenacity of purpose, his close application and well-balanced judgment, and he exerted a profound influence over his associates of that period, as well as over his business associates of later years. Courteous and gentle in his demeanor, he had great firmness and strength of character, and having chosen to ally himself with one of the leading industries of the country he had gained a distinction among the iron manufacturers hardly enjoyed by any other young man in the United States. He studied both the science and the economics of iron manufacturing, and his operations were carried on in accordance with the most approved methods, many improvements being suggested by his broad knowledge of mineralogy and metallurgy. He was an exponent of modern theories as applied to the manufacture of iron, and his death, in 1880, cut short what must have been an exceptionally brilliant and successful career. Stricken down in the prime of manhood, his death brought deep sorrow to a large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his moral worth and Christian graces as well as to those who admired him for his talents and appreciated his worth to this and other communities as a business man.

Following in the footsteps of his parents, he had embraced the Baptist faith, and at the time of his death was a member of the Broadway Baptist Church. Two years before his death—in 1878—he married Miss Mary Norton, daughter of George W. Norton, the noted banker and financier, whose long and useful career has been sketched elsewhere in this work.

JAMES COLEMAN GILBERT, who has probably been longer in public life as a member of the City Legislature of Louisville than any other man who has served in that capacity, was born in Jackson, Missouri, December 12, 1832, son of John and Eliza Jane (Duncan) Gilbert. His descent on the maternal side is from one of the old families of Kentucky, his grandfather, James Duncan, and four brothers having been among those who braved the perils of early settlement in the region which has since developed into a great commonwealth. James Duncan and his brother, Henry, settled in Louisville, while the other three brothers, Thomas, Coleman and Sanford, settled in Nelson County, and from these four brothers nearly all the Duncans of Kentucky are descended.

The father of James C. Gilbert died when the son was quite young, and his mother soon afterward returned to her old home in Louisville, but later removed to Salem, Indiana. At the last named place he received the major part of his education, which was completed at what was known as the Washington County Academy, one of those famous old-time schools, with high school and collegiate courses of study, at which some of the ablest men of the present generation obtained their schooling. Obliged to quit school at an early age, Mr. Gilbert continued his education in the office of "The Washington County Democrat," where he learned the art of printing under the tutorship of the late Colonel Oliver Lucas, one of the noted pioneer editors of Indiana. In 1847 he came to Louisville and found employment here with Colonel John C. Noble, who came to this city originally from Lexington, Kentucky, and occupied a position of much prominence as a newspaper publisher and editor during the years immediately preceding the war. He remained in the employ of Colonel Noble several years, and in 1855 associated himself with Thomas Bradley in establishing the printing house which has now been in existence two score years. This firm, which is now numbered among the older business houses of the city, conducted its operations for nearly a quarter of a century under the name of Bradley & Gilbert,

and the association of the two men who composed the firm was terminated only by the death of Mr. Bradley. After Mr. Bradley's demise the large printing and book-selling business which had grown up under their joint management and as a result of their joint efforts was incorporated as the Bradley & Gilbert Company, and, retaining practically the old name, the house has since continued its prosperous career. When the corporation was organized Mr. Gilbert became its president, and still occupies that position, which he has held continuously since his first election.

Mr. Gilbert has been conspicuously identified with the municipal government of Louisville since 1861, his term of service covering a period of thirty-five years. In 1861 he was elected a member of the City School Board and continued to serve the public in that capacity until 1869, during a period which may with propriety be termed the formative period of the city public school system. Under the charter of 1851, which had made liberal provision for the establishment and maintenance of the public schools, the movement which resulted in the upbuilding of the present splendid school system had been set on foot, and Mr. Gilbert was among those who carried forward the work thus begun and laid foundations upon which has grown up an educational system which is the pride of the City of Louisville and the State of Kentucky. Retiring from the school board in 1869, he entered upon a term of service in the General Council of Louisville, which did not terminate until 1895. In the year first named he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and by successive re-elections was continued in his membership of that body twenty-six years. During eight years of that time he was president of the board, occupying an official station under the city government second only to that of the mayor. He was also ex-officio, president of the City Sinking Fund Commission during this time and served one term as president of the commission. His long continued service in the City Legislature was characterized by close attention and conscientious devotion to the public interests, and few men have ever been identified with municipal affairs who have been so thoroughly familiar with the workings of all departments of the city government. Upon many matters coming within the scope of municipal legislation he has been for years a recognized authority, and his admirable equipment for discharging the duties of chief executive of the city has caused his name to be mentioned many times in connection with the mayoralty. Whether or not he would consent to accept a nomination for that office, or whether he would care to shoulder the cares and responsibilities of the office is unknown to the writer of this sketch, but it is certain that his long and faithful service as a city official, his integrity as a public servant, his broad common sense and practical ideas of city government are fully appreciated by his fellow citizens and that they would not hesitate to commit the city's interests to his official care and keeping. While he has always been a member of the Democratic party, he has never been an intense partisan, and his rectitude as an official has won for him the respect and esteem and, in a measure, the suffrages of men of all parties. He married Emma B. Hooe, of Louisville, and has one child, Edna C. Gilbert.

FRANK NEWCOMB HARTWELL, who, although still a young man, has been identified with leading business interests of Louisville for many years, was born in this city June 14, 1853, son of Samuel Adams Hartwell and Charlotte Meldrum Hartwell. His father was for twenty-five years a partner in the wholesale grocery house of H. D. Newcomb & Brothers, and was one of the founders also of the Ohio Falls Car Works, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in which corporation he was a director for many years. His paternal ancestors were New England people, the Hartwells having settled in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. The original family seat was in England, where the earliest mention of the name appears in connection with a grant of land by William the Conqueror to a titled ancestor of the American family.

Reared in Louisville, Frank N. Hartwell was educated in the public and private schools of the city, quitting the High School in 1871 to take the position of clerk in the Western Financial Corporation, which later became the Bank of Commerce. During his connection with this institution he filled the positions of messenger, correspondent and individual book-keeper, remaining in the bank until 1878, when he spent a vacation of seven months in Europe. Returning to Louisville in December of that year, he resumed his bank connection, which continued until 1882, when he became a partner in the large grain and elevator business of H. Verhoeff & Company. In the summer of 1887 he was made vice president of the corporation and retained that position until 1893, at which time—after the death of Mr. Verhoeff—he succeeded to the presidency. This position he has since held, and as chief execu-

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tive officer of one of the largest and wealthiest corporations engaged in the grain trade in the South he has become well known to the trade at large and a conspicuous figure among the business men of Louisville.

His interest in the commercial prosperity of Louisville has been of that active character which prompts energetic effort and favors concerted action to promote the general welfare of the city. He is a director and vice president of the Board of Trade and was one of the charter members of the Commercial Club, served as a director of the club two years and as its president one term, being elected to honorary membership in 1895, in recognition of his public services. Equal to the interest he has taken in promoting the material prosperity of the city, through the expansion of its business enterprises, has been his interest in all movements designed to better the municipal government.

While Mr. Hartwell is a Democrat, in the sense that he believes fully in the cardinal principles of that party as applied to the government of the country, he is nevertheless of the opinion that municipal reforms must result from the awakened moral sense and combined action of the best elements of the two great political parties. His view is essentially that of the business man who believes in a business-like administration of public affairs, and repudiates the idea that to preserve national party organizations political issues must be dragged into every city, town and village election. Entertaining advanced ideas on this subject, he has been prominent among those who have been seeking and are still seeking to elevate and improve the character of city government in the United States, and is now president of the Good City Government Club of Louisville. He is also a counselor of the American Institute of Civics and a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League. He was reared in the Unitarian faith, is now a member and trustee of that church and at the present time (1896) is president of the Southern Conference of Unitarian Churches.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Minnie Charlotte Verhoeff, daughter of Mr. H. Verhoeff, a prominent old-time merchant of Louisville, who built the first grain elevator south of the Ohio River. Mrs. Hartwell's grandfather Verhoeff was a German burgomaster, who fought with Blucher at Waterloo and was decorated for his gallant services. Mr. Hartwell has two children, Herman Verhoeff and Meldrum Adam Hartwell.

JOHN COLGAN, merchant and manufacturer, was born December 18, 1840, in Louisville, son of William and Elizabeth (Christopher) Colgan, both of whom were natives of Eastern States, the former having been born in Virginia and the latter in Maryland. Mr. Colgan's paternal grandfather, Henry Colgan, came from Virginia to Kentucky in the first year of the present century, and his father, William Colgan, came from Shelby County, Kentucky, to this city in 1823. William Colgan was a prosperous contractor and builder during the years of his residence in Louisville, but died when the son was only twelve years of age. His mother having died six years before, the death of his father left him entirely orphaned, and from that time until he was eighteen years of age he made his home with his uncle and guardian, Henry Christopher. After attending the public schools of Louisville he completed his education at St. Joseph's College, of Somerset, Ohio, and then made choice of the drug business as the occupation which he would follow. Entering one of the old-time drug stores of Louisville in 1858 he served an apprenticeship of two and a half years, receiving small pay and doing much hard work during that time. It was not his intention, however, to continue an employe any longer than he could help, and in 1860, with the small capital at his command, he opened a drug store of his own at the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. For thirty years thereafter he continued to do business at that location, and within a few years had become one of the leading druggists of the city. He had thoroughly mastered all the details of the drug trade, and being at the same time a capable merchant and a skillful apothecary, his business prospered and his enterprise was expanded in various directions. He became a partner in the course of time in four drug stores besides the one at Tenth and Walnut streets, and all were successfully and profitably conducted. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. James A. McAfee under the firm name of Colgan & McAfee, and thus began a business association which has continued up to the present time. While engaged in the drug business and as early as 1878 he began the manufacture of chewing gum for his retail trade. This business gradually grew in importance and magnitude, and in 1890 Mr. Colgan disposed of all his drug store interests and turned his attention entirely to the manufacture and sale of chewing gum.

In this business his partner, Mr. McAfee, continued to be associated with him, and soon after they entered this field of enterprise their product gained

wide celebrity and carried Mr. Colgan's name to all parts of the country. "Taffy Tulu," a brand of chewing gum which he had originated, became known everywhere, and hardly a school girl in the land failed to become familiar with the name of its manufacturer. It is now sold all over the United States, throughout the Dominion of Canada and in the cities and towns of Australia, and it is probable that no other product of Louisville enterprise is marketed throughout so wide an extent of territory.

Mr. Colgan has prospered as the man deserves to prosper who gives his whole time, thought and attention to the business in which he is engaged, who sends into the market a meritorious product and who deals justly and fairly with all who have business relations with him. He has earned success by his careful and sagacious conduct of his affairs, by well directed effort and intelligent recognition of the demands of trade. So closely has he devoted himself to commercial and manufacturing pursuits that he has given comparatively little attention to public affairs other than to cast his vote and use his influence to secure good government for the city, State and nation. When twenty-nine years of age he held the office of school trustee in Louisville, but has since held no public office. He has, however, been a member of the Democratic party since he cast his first vote and has always contributed to its success as far as he could without jeopardizing his business interests through becoming embroiled in politics and political campaigns. During the Civil War his sympathies were with the Southern States and his drug store was the recognized headquarters of many who entertained similar views of the great struggle between the States. Firm in his convictions, he was outspoken in sentiment, and this bold expression of his opinions led to his being arrested four times by the Federal authorities, and for four months he was held as a political prisoner at Memphis, Tennessee. This was not a unique experience at that time, as many prominent citizens of Louisville suffered similar punishments on account of their loyalty to the South, but its mention in this connection serves to call attention to the courage and fearlessness which have always been among Mr. Colgan's dominant characteristics.

In fraternal circles he is well known as a member of the Order of Knights of Honor and of Louisville Lodge of Elks. His enterprise and public spirit have been evidenced in numerous ways, and all movements to advance the resources of Louisville and to promote the prosperity of the city have received his aid and encouragement. He was one of the men most active in securing the great "Bicycle Meet" for Louisville in 1896 and served as chairman of the finance committee charged with the responsibility of providing ways and means for meeting the expenses incidental to that occasion. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mattie McCrory, daughter of John and Margaret McCrory, of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Colgan have five children, named, respectively, Bettie, William, Henry, Mabel and Clifton Colgan.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, JR., was the eldest son and second child of Judge Fortunatus Cosby and Mary Ann (Fontaine) Cosby. He was a well known man of letters and a gifted poet, and, like his father, a most genial and witty companion and the intimate friend and associate of the most cultivated men and women of his time, both in Kentucky and in Washington. He was born May 2, 1801, on Harrod's Creek, about nine miles above Louisville, and was educated at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, and at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. He studied law, but he never practiced that profession, for which he had no taste. He had an offer of an appointment as secretary of legation in London, which he declined, and he became for a time a partner in an extensive horticultural enterprise in Louisville, then turned to a more congenial field as an educator of youth and opened a private school. He was a member of the first board of school trustees of Louisville, formed in 1829, and was subsequently superintendent of the public schools for several years. His private library was purchased by the Mercantile Library Association when it was formed, and it became the nucleus of what is now the Public Library of Louisville. In 1847 he became the associate editor of "The Examiner," the first paper published in Kentucky devoted to the cause of the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and in 1848 he became its editor-in-chief.

In 1850 Mr. Cosby went to Washington City to accept an appointment in the United States Treasury Department, and there he remained until, having been selected by President Lincoln, on August 12, 1861, for appointment as United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, he sailed for his new post of duty, in September of that year. When Congress met in December and his appointment was submitted to the Senate for confirmation, some doubt was expressed as to his loyalty, as he was from a Southern

State and had a son and a son-in-law in the Confederate Army and, Congress having adjourned without acting on his nomination, his appointment lapsed. The President, however, immediately reappointed him and he continued without interruption to exercise the functions of his office, and at the next meeting of Congress he was confirmed and finally commissioned February 18, 1863. But in June, in consequence of a visit paid him in Geneva by ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, a life-long friend, who was erroneously supposed to be a Confederate agent abroad, his loyalty was again suspected, and he was relieved as consul in 1863. He remained abroad until after the close of the Civil War, for, with sons in active service on both sides, its dissensions tried his peaceful nature sorely, and it was not until December, 1865, that he returned to the United States. He resided in Louisville after his return, without other than literary pursuits, until his death, which occurred on June 15, 1871.

Fortunatus Cosby first married, in Louisville, on May 8, 1825, Ellen Mary Jane Blake, second child and oldest daughter of Martin Blake, then a member of the mercantile firm of Vernon & Blake, but formerly a lawyer of Boston, Massachusetts, and a member of a very old and prominent family of that State. Mrs. Cosby was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 14, 1804, and was mainly educated in Boston, but partly in Lexington, Kentucky. She was noted for her personal beauty and great accomplishments, and was a fitting consort for her cultivated and brilliant husband. She died in Louisville April 27, 1848, in her forty-fifth year, having had issue seven children. Mr. Cosby married again in Washington in the spring of 1854, Anna T. Mills, fourth and youngest daughter of Robert Mills, the eminent architect who designed the Washington Monument, General Post Office and Patent Office Buildings in Washington, etc. She died in 1864 without children.

The children of Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., and Ellen M. J. (Blake) Cosby were: Robert Todd Cosby, born April 18, 1826, married April 24, 1851, Antoinette M. Linck, of Evansville, Indiana, and had issue twins, who died in infancy. He inherited his parents' elegant tastes and the poetic genius of his father. He became a teacher at the age of nineteen and then a telegraph constructor, but his health being delicate he accepted an appointment in the United States Census Office at Washington in 1851, which he retained until the date of his death, on July 4, 1853, at the early age of twenty-seven years; Ellen Blake Cosby, born January 1, 1828, married November 21, 1850, John Slaughter Carpenter, a wholesale hardware merchant of Louisville until the Civil War, and since then an insurance agent. Mrs. Carpenter has an unusually bright mind and is a very cultured woman. She has had twelve children, of whom seven are now living; George Blake Cosby, born January 19, 1830, married at Fort Mason, Texas, April 18, 1860, Antonia B., daughter of Dr. John M. Johnson, of Paducah, Kentucky. They have one son, George B., Jr., and four daughters, Edith, Elsie, Antonia and Elizabeth, all of whom are living in California. George Blake Cosby graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1852, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles. When the army was increased in 1855 he was selected for promotion and transfer to the Second Cavalry, now the Fifth. He became captain in this regiment May 9, 1861, and on May 10th resigned his commission to enter the Confederate service. He was appointed major and assistant adjutant general in the Confederate Army May 20, 1861, and promoted to brigadier-general of cavalry in 1863, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. In 1867 he went to California, where he still resides, having been at different times secretary of the State Senate, assistant State engineer, adjutant general of the State twice, member of the United States Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, superintendent of construction of the United States Government Building in Sacramento and United States commissioner to report upon California Indians, which office he now holds. General Cosby was severely wounded by Indians in Texas and was commended for gallantry. He was captured at Fort Donelson with General Buckner, whose adjutant general he was, and was a prisoner of war; was paroled and sent South by the United States Government to arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners; Mary Fontaine Cosby, born March 7, 1833, died in Nantucket, Massachusetts, September 27, 1881. She married, first, on April 20, 1859, Lieutenant Lucas L. Rich, Fifth Infantry, United States Army, and afterwards colonel of the Ninth Missouri Infantry, Confederate Army. He died at Okaiona, Mississippi, August 9, 1862, from wounds received at the Battle of Shiloh. Their two children, a son and a daughter, both died young, and the widow married again, on July 25, 1872, Abraham Thomas Bradley, a lawyer of Washington, by whom she had one son of the same name,

now living. She was a very beautiful woman, of most gentle and attractive manners; Alice Gray Cosby, born August 12, 1831, and died July 10, 1837; William Vernon Cosby, born January 13, 1835, and died July 11, 1837; Francis Carvill Cosby, born April 10, 1840, married, December 6, 1864, Charlotte Malvina Spencer, eldest child and only daughter of Samuel Wright Spencer, a banker of Chestertown, Maryland. They have three sons, of whom the eldest, Spencer, graduated at West Point at the head of his class and is now a first lieutenant of engineers in the army. The second, Frank Clark, graduated from Cornell University in 1893, and is an electrical engineer, and the youngest, Arthur Fortunatus—A. B., Harvard, '94, and LL. B., Columbia, '95—is a practicing lawyer in New York. Frank Carvill Cosby received an appointment in the United States Treasury at Washington in 1854, and was one of the three persons who had charge of the Treasury money vault, and during the two and a half years he remained there over sixty millions of dollars in gold passed through his hands. In 1857 he entered the navy as captain's clerk, and after two cruises and his coming of age he was appointed an assistant paymaster, August 24, 1861, by President Lincoln, and has served continuously in the pay corps of the navy since that time. On July 25, 1889, he reached by regular promotion the highest grade in his corps and was commissioned pay director with the rank of captain in the navy. During the Civil War he served in the Virginia and South Carolina waters, and at various times he has served in the African, European, Atlantic, West India and Pacific stations, and at most of the navy yards. He was for one year on special service in Honolulu, Hawaii, and on special service for two years in connection with the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and he is now in charge of the United States Navy Pay Office in Washington.

One of Fortunatus Cosby's poems, "Ode on the Dedication of Cave Hill Cemetery," appears in these volumes under its appropriate heading. He was the author of a number of others, widely copied and much admired, but no volume of his poems was ever published.

JAMES WILLIAM HOPPER, editor, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, near Millersburg, Bourbon County, November 28, 1839. He was a son of John Hopper and Lucy Ann Campbell, the former from Virginia and of English descent, the latter born in Culpeper County of that State, a daughter of John Campbell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a niece of General William Campbell, also related to the celebrated families of Greens, Pendletons and Taylors of that State.

His education was received from private schools in the neighborhood and from the Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute, of which Dr. George S. Savage was the principal. Afterwards he matriculated at Bethany College, Virginia, whence he graduated in 1859. He took the regular course and was first graduate in the School of Modern Languages, embracing French, German, Spanish and Italian. He was under the tutorage of Professor Joseph Desha Pickett, who was afterwards for two terms superintendent of public instruction and one of the most scholarly men in the State.

At college, in 1858-9, he was editor of the society magazine, and there developed his first inclination to editorial writing. Shortly after graduating at Bethany College he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the business of school teaching and taught for one year, when he came back to Kentucky and took charge of a school at Elkton, Todd County. While engaged here he finished his study of the law, and in the summer of 1862 was examined by the judges and admitted to the bar. At the close of 1864 he removed to Louisville, where he resided during 1865 and a part of 1866, going in the latter year to Cincinnati, where he remained until May, 1867, and then came back to Louisville. In August, 1867, he went from Louisville to Lebanon, Kentucky, and made that his home for more than twenty years.

At Lebanon he practiced his profession for some time, and was made county attorney, an office which he filled with integrity and ability from 1868 until 1874. From 1868 to 1872 he also served as school commissioner and was associate editor of the Lebanon Clarion until 1870. In December, 1870, he helped to establish and became editor of the Lebanon Standard, which proved a success, and in 1881 absorbed the Lebanon Times and was thereafter known as the Lebanon Standard and Times. To this journal he gave high character and succeeded in making it a strong factor in Kentucky journalism. He wrote with clearness, accuracy and force, dealing in facts and wasting no time or material in unproductive talk.

In 1889, having resigned as editor of the Standard and Times, he again came to Louisville and obtained a position as editorial writer upon the Courier-Journal, a position which he has since filled with marked

ability. His memory of political events, knowledge of the principles of all parties and the extreme care he observes in the relation of facts have given him prominence among the journalists of the State, to nearly all of whom he is personally known.

He is called the "Encyclopedia of the Courier-Journal," because he is rarely at a loss to furnish information upon any subject. In addition to his knowledge of modern languages he is a fine classical scholar, knowing Latin and Greek thoroughly, and showing the philologist in all that he writes.

Since 1891 he has also been editor of the Masonic Home Journal, the principal representative in Kentucky of that ancient and honorable fraternity. He is a devoted member of the order and has been honored with the position of grand master of Masons in Kentucky and is now grand king of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. In Odd Fellowship, he is past grand; in Knights of Honor, past dictator.

Mr. Hopper has also held the offices of secretary, vice president and president of the Kentucky Press Association, and has contributed quite a number of valuable reminiscent and historical papers to the association, chiefly with regard to Kentucky journalism. It is become almost an adage among members of the Kentucky press that "Hopper's facts are incontrovertible."

He has always been a Democrat, and at the present time is a zealous advocate of the gold standard—or what he calls the "sound money" principle. He is also for home rule and a tariff for revenue only.

He has now no regular church affiliation, but was at one time a member of the Christian, or Disciples' Church. He has been at all times a man of marked morality and a respector of all Christian denominations.

On the 9th of May, 1872, he married Isabella M. Johnston, of Navarro County, Texas, by whom he had two children, a son, Lee M. Hopper, reporter on the Louisville Times, and a daughter, Annie L. Hopper, who is now a young lady. His wife died in March, 1875, and he has since remained a widower.

In point of personality, Mr. Hopper is grave, dignified and noticeably reserved, though by no means lacking in genial and agreeable intercourse with friends. He is polite to strangers, but not a very great seeker after wide acquaintance. He is not what would be called a man of popular address, but he has always had the quality of attaching his friends, and he holds the respect and confidence of all who know him.

HENRY WATTERSON, LL. D., journalist, publicist and orator, a many-sided man, to whom not Louisville alone, not the Commonwealth of Kentucky alone, but the whole United States stands indebted, and whose fame is national, was born in Washington City the 16th day of February, 1840. One year before his birth his father, the Hon. Harvey McGee Watterson, had entered Congress as the youngest member of the House of Representatives and as successor to James K. Polk, who had been speaker of the House during the two preceding terms, became governor of Tennessee in 1839 and President of the United States in 1845. During the next twenty years the elder Watterson, who was also a journalist by profession, was a prominent figure in public life, and consequently the son spent much of his time in the National Capital, sitting at the feet of the statesmen of that period in his childhood, being thrilled and stimulated by the magnetic influences of great intellects, and by actual contact with the operations of the Government and familiar intercourse with its officials laying the foundations for that elaborate knowledge of affairs which has since shown itself in his career.

In consequence of his defective vision, his education had to be largely entrusted to private tutors. He passed four years, however, at the Academy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, presided over at that time by the eminent scholar and theologian, Rev. Dr. George Emlen Hare, and at that academy impressed himself upon his teachers and fellow students as a lad of unusual promise. In early life the trend of his mind seemed to be strongly toward poetry and art, and he had a taste and fondness for music, which he cultivated with assiduity and encouragement until an accident deprived him of the full and free action of his left hand and cut short his musical studies. The atmosphere in which he lived from boyhood to young manhood was an intellectual atmosphere, and he derived the largest measure of profit from his associations and environments.

He was a journalist by instinct, and in juvenile journalism towered above his fellows as he has since towered above the average American editor and newspaper writer. At school he was the editor of the school paper, "The Ciceronian," and his superior conduct of the paper prompted the association of students controlling it to suspend their constitution to enable him to retain the post of editor several successive terms. Then, when he returned to McMinnville, Tennessee, where his father had a

summer home, he was given a printing outfit, and "The New Era" made its appearance as a juvenile publication. The first editorial which appeared in this paper was a bugle-note article, a call to the Democratic party. The next day after its publication it was copied into "The Nashville American," and next he saw it reproduced in "The Washington Union," the national organ of the Democratic party. Then it went the rounds of the Democratic papers of the country, and Henry Watterson had sounded his first campaign "key-note" when he was sixteen years of age. In the little mountain town of McMinnville he edited his paper and pursued his classical studies under the preceptorship of Rev. James W. Poindexter—a Presbyterian minister of much learning—for two years. At the age of eighteen he sought a wider field and went to New York, where he wrote for "Harper's Weekly"—then just established—"The Times," and other papers. The winter of 1859 found him again in Washington, where he was regularly employed on "The States"—which, under the editorship of Roger A. Pryor and the management of John P. Heiss, was the organ of the young Democracy—and did much miscellaneous newspaper work.

The eve of the Civil War found him established in journalism and as a man of letters in the National Capital. With his father, he opposed the disunion movement, but, when the die was cast and the Southern States resolved to secede, he went with his section. Returning to Tennessee in the fall of 1861 he was for a short time assistant editor of "The Nashville Banner," but early in the year 1862, when the Confederates evacuated Nashville, Watterson, to use his own phrase, "leaped into an empty saddle as Forrest's Cavalry swept by," and entered the Confederate military service, to which he devoted himself until the close of the war, except during an interlude of ten months, devoted to newspaper work. He was an aide to General N. B. Forrest, and afterward served on the staff of the bishop-general, Leonidas Polk. During the famous campaign in which General Joseph E. Johnston confronted General W. T. Sherman he was chief of scouts of the Confederate Army. The newspaper episode referred to, which for a time took him out of the ranks, was the establishment at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of a semi-military daily newspaper, called "The Rebel," which attained instant and great popularity with both the officers and enlisted men of the army. It became almost indispensable to the Western Department and exerted a potent influence in shaping events. It became an immense favorite with the soldiers, and its young editor was the friend, and his paper, in a sense at least, the organ of the able commanders of the army. It was a bright newspaper and had many fresh and novel features, some of which stereotyped themselves on modern journalism. It was—as its name indicated—an irrepressible warrior, but was not a servile follower of beaten tracks, but an outspoken and independent force, forecasting, in some respects, the famous Courier-Journal of later years. Mr. Watterson conducted this novel newspaper from October, 1862, until September, 1863, and, upon the fall of Chattanooga, returned to the military service. The paper continued to be published a few months longer in a Georgia village and then ceased to exist.

At the close of the war Mr. Watterson was one of the three young men who revived "The Nashville Banner" with their intellectual capital and a borrowed thousand dollars. He was identified with Nashville journalism until the winter of 1867-68, when overtures were made to him to become the managing editor of "The Louisville Journal," which had been made famous by George D. Prentice, wit, poet and essayist. The result of the negotiations which followed was that the Journal Company purchased the stock owned by Mr. Prentice, which was transferred to Mr. Watterson, who assumed the management of the paper in the spring of 1868. At once there was an infusion of the peculiar Wattersonian vigor and virility into the conduct of "The Journal," and a lively newspaper war ensued between it and "The Courier," the publication of which Walter N. Haldeman had resumed in Louisville at the close of the war. Mr. Watterson planned to bring about a consolidation of the papers, involving the purchase of "The Louisville Democrat," and the rapid growth of "The Journal" under his management hastened the consummation of this consolidation, which went into effect in the fall of 1868, the first number of "The Courier-Journal" making its appearance November 8th of that year. This was a master stroke of policy and business. Prosperity attended the venture from the start, and since that time "The Courier-Journal" has had no rival, either in influence or circulation in the Southern States.

Although Mr. Watterson had succeeded Mr. Prentice in the active editorial management of "The Journal," Mr. Prentice was retained on that paper and its successor, "The Courier-Journal," as an editorial writer, and whilst he lived the younger jour-

nalist preferred to remain somewhat in the background. With the death of Prentice, in 1870, he stepped to the front and assumed the leadership of the liberal and progressive element among the people of the Southland. He was among the first of the Southern moulders of public opinion "to accept the fact that politically and socially the country had experienced a complete transformation as a result of the war and the emancipation of the negroes." He was one of the initiators of the movement to bring about a complete reconciliation of the sections, and in this work he had to contend against the reactionary elements of both the North and the South. The old Bourbon spirit was strong in Kentucky, and when he came into the State, as one of his biographers has said, he found "the post-bellum belligerents in the saddle." Mr. Watterson took an uncompromising position in favor of the new order of things, necessitated by the amendments to the Constitution of the United States and national legislation. The contest was a stubborn and bitter one, but he continued the struggle until he obtained that primacy which has since been conceded to him by all parties in Kentucky and which has led to his being styled the "Dictator" and sometimes "The Uncrowned King" of the Commonwealth. Not being a native of Kentucky, he encountered in the beginning the same sort of fierce opposition that Henry Clay encountered before he was accepted as a political leader, but, like Clay, he overcame this opposition and, like Clay, his potent, masterful spirit has long kept him in a commanding position.

On all the great questions concerning which there have been divided counsels in the Democratic party within the past twenty years results have vindicated Mr. Watterson's political sagacity, though he has often been far in advance of his party. He stood for national fellowship against radicalism North and South. He stood for honest money and the national credit when a very large proportion of his party inclined to an irredeemable paper currency. From the start he led the revenue reform movement, finally forcing upon his party the shibboleth, "A tariff for revenue only." He has either written or exercised a decisive influence in shaping the platforms of the Democratic party in every National Convention since 1872. In the National Convention of 1892 the platform committee, "under the guidance of men acting ostensibly as the personal representatives of him who was overwhelmingly the choice of the convention for President, reported a tariff plank that practically repudiated the Democratic position." This action of the committee was challenged by a substitute resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence T. Neal, of Ohio, and upon call of the convention Mr. Watterson made a masterful speech and a still more powerful reply to the arguments in favor of a "straddle," and these speeches carried the convention and resulted in the adoption, by an overwhelming majority, of the honest, straightforward and emphatic declaration upon the tariff question, which gained for the Democratic party a sufficient victory at the ensuing election.

Mr. Watterson has resolutely declined office. In compliance with the wishes of Samuel J. Tilden, with whom he was closely allied, he accepted a seat in Congress during the electoral crisis of 1876-77, filling out the unexpired term of Edward Y. Parsons as representative of the Louisville District. He was made a member of the ways and means committee in recognition of his prominence as a publicist and political economist, and was also a member of the joint committee of advisement, a body charged with the control of the Democratic plan of campaign. He has sat for the State of Kentucky at large in all the National Conventions of his party since 1872, and was temporary chairman of that which nominated Mr. Tilden in 1876. He wrote the tariff plank of the Democratic national platform of that year, and in 1880 wrote the entire platform adopted by the convention. He was chairman of the platform committees of 1880 and 1888, and in every convention which he has attended has been a conspicuously interesting figure. The way to high official preferment has been, at all times, open to him, but the feeling which prompted him to decline such preferment is shown in a statement made by him, in 1883, when he declined to stand for the United States senatorship of Kentucky. At that time he said: "I shall stay where I am. Office is not for me. Beginning in slavery to end in poverty, it is odious to my sense of freedom."

As a journalist, Mr. Watterson occupies the very first rank, both by popular verdict and the concession of his associates, in the press of America. His early taste for journalism was supplemented by a long and laborious service as managing editor, as well as editorial writer, causing his personality to be impressed so thoroughly upon every part of his paper that the unsophisticated rural subscriber gave him personal credit for everything in it. His capacity for work has always been very great. Of late years he has done comparatively little editorial work, his attention having been mainly given to the lec-

ture field. But so thoroughly had he systematized and perfected the conduct of his paper that, with only an occasional ringing editorial to shape its course or expound a principle, comparatively few of his constituents have been aware of his absence from the tripod. Nearly a year ago, however, he announced his formal retirement from active politics, feeling that he "had earned a rest." Since then his editorial contributions have been rare, and he made an extended lecture tour, preparatory to his departure for Europe with his family.

As an orator Mr. Watterson has achieved a distinction scarcely less than as a journalist. Upon all public occasions, great and small, whether in national convention, before vast audiences as a lecturer, or in response to an after-dinner toast, he is equally felicitous. His oratory is of a kind that alike pleases and carries conviction, impassioned as Mirabeau when a great principle is to be enforced, as scholarly as Everett in a set oration—as that at the opening of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and as sparkling in wit as Depew at the festive board.

When it was proposed to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to meet at Louisville in 1895, he was chosen as the spokesman of the city and the South, and by force of his genius and eloquence, succeeded in the effort against apparently insurmountable obstacles. When the great body of veterans met for the first time south of the Ohio, and Louisville redeemed all the pledges made by him, his speech at Pittsburgh was only excelled by his welcome of the hosts to Louisville, in an address which crowned him with new honors and united with indissoluble bonds the enthusiastic guests and hosts.

In recognition of his scholarship and achievements in his capacity as journalist, orator and in cognate spheres, the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, conferred upon Mr. Watterson the degree of LL. D., a distinction which he has worn with becoming modesty, and coming from his native State, with grateful pride. His contributions to literature have not been confined to the press, since, in addition to innumerable tracts and pamphlets on political and economic subjects, he is the author of a characteristic volume of humor, entitled, "The Oddities and Humors of Southern Life." He has travelled extensively abroad, contributing instructive and interesting letters to his paper, and is now in Europe, engaged upon a literary work.

He was married in 1865 to a daughter of the Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, and has five children, three sons and two daughters.

RICHARD WILSON KNOTT, editor of the Louisville Evening Post, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, September 26, 1849. He was the oldest son of Richard and Ann Mary (Roberts) Knott. His father was for many years a merchant at Frankfort, where he held the esteem and confidence of the people and afterwards for a number of years was prominent in commercial circles at Louisville. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Gill Roberts, who was assistant surgeon on a vessel when Commodore Farragut was a midshipman in 1815. Dr. Roberts was also a surgeon in the Mexican War with General Wm. Preston, and a surgeon in the Union Army in 1862.

His paternal grandfather was Major Wilson Knott, of Pennsylvania, a civil engineer, and one of the earlier contractors for building locks and dams on the Kentucky River.

A biographical sketch of his father, Richard Knott, will be found elsewhere in this history.

Mr. Richard Knott came to the city of Louisville in 1854, when the subject of this sketch was five years old. He attended the private schools until he was fifteen, when he entered his father's store and remained there for fourteen years. He abandoned mercantile pursuits in 1878, when with four friends he established the Evening Post. In 1880 it was sold to Colonel C. E. Sears, and Mr. Knott became manager of the Home and Farm, and an editorial writer on the Courier-Journal. In 1893 he purchased the Evening Post and became its editor-in-chief. The paper was at once re-organized, given the best mechanical and news gathering facilities and now ranks with the best evening journals of the country.

Mr. Knott writes with facility, betraying much care and confidence in handling his subjects. As a Democrat he holds that the objects of the Democratic party are to maintain good government, to establish a sound currency, to secure greater freedom of trade and to secure a thorough reform of civil service. He has conducted the Evening Post upon these lines. He gave it a wide influence by his early advocacy of a single gold standard and his firm stand for "sound money." His was one of the earliest journals to uphold the administration of Mr. Cleveland on the questions of the currency and civil service reform. He was in accord with the president and the secretary of the treasury when they found themselves confronted by a majority of the Democrats of the Senate, and in the face of all opposition he has contended effectively for these

opinions. In municipal affairs the Evening Post has been an independent and fearless adversary of corruption and a sturdy advocate of the purity of the ballot box.

Mr. Knott has taken great interest in the commercial affairs of Louisville. He was one of the organizers of the Southern Exposition of 1883 and a director in that enterprise, and its success was largely due to his journalistic work.

In 1892 he was one of three gentlemen who drafted a new charter for the city of Louisville, his associates being Mr. E. J. McDermott and Mr. Carey Peter. This instrument was so altered and modified by the Legislature as to practically destroy its best features.

BENJAMIN LEIGHT SWOPE was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, March 3, 1824, and died in Louisville, February 22, 1896. His parents were Jacob Swope—born 1797, died 1863—and Eliza (Leight) Swope—born in 1802, died in 1874. He was brought up in Maryland and educated at the Hagerstown Academy, supplementing his academic studies with a course designed to fit him for the profession of civil engineer.

Coming to Louisville about the year 1850, his first employment here was in the capacity of bookkeeper, his employers being the old time wholesale queensware firm of Casseday & Hopkins. After familiarizing himself with this business by several years' experience, he went to Chicago and established the wholesale queensware store of Swope & Hubbel in that city. At the end of five years in Chicago he sold out his interest in that firm, and returning to Louisville was made general freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company by Hon. James Guthrie, who was then president of the corporation. He was the first man ever appointed to that position, and organized the general freight department of the company's business, holding the agency until the beginning of the war, when he resigned, intending to enter the Confederate military service, being in all respects an ardent Southerner and in hearty sympathy with the movement to establish a Southern Republic. Circumstances, which he had not foreseen, prevented him, however, from joining the Confederate Army. At a later date he became connected with the business management of "The Louisville Commercial," and during the summer of 1878, while Colonel R. M. Kelly was absent from the city, acted as editor of that paper.

Having become known throughout the city, and to a considerable extent throughout the State, as an expert accountant, demands began to be made upon him for services in that connection, and for many years he devoted a large portion of his time to work of that character. He was called upon to straighten out many complicated systems of accounts, among other notable cases with which he was connected as an expert being that of the Kentucky University. In this instance he found the accounts badly mixed and was highly complimented on his solution of the intricate problems which confronted him.

For some time he was editor of "The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Advertiser" and was a frequent contributor to the local press, all his writings tending to promote the best interests of the city and evincing marked ability and fine literary taste. Many fugitive articles were contributed by him to "The Commercial" and other papers, and among them a series of sketches discussing social and everyday topics, over the signature "Curmudgeon," which were exceedingly entertaining and attracted much attention. They were in the style of Eugene Field's later writings in "The Chicago Record," and were in no sense inferior to the bright and witty sketches of the gifted Chicago poet. Mr. Swope was also a poet of recognized ability, and his "Muse was a gentle and loving inspiration," breathing sweetness and inciting men and women to lead better and purer lives. It was written of him, "When Mr. B. L. Swope was buried, one of the truest gentlemen and one of the bravest and purest souls that ever honored our citizenship was hid away from life. He was a fine Latin and Greek scholar, a man of charming personality, evidencing a cultivated mind and superior attainments in his daily intercourse with men, "an earnest out-spoken advocate for all that was best in government and politics." His nature was thoroughly poetic, and had he devoted himself exclusively to literature, he would doubtless have gathered his full share of the laurels bestowed upon those who have distinguished themselves in that field. As it was, many of his poetical productions and other contributions to the press linger pleasantly in the memories of those who knew and loved him. "He did much good all through his honorable and useful life."

He was married in 1857 to Miss Jessie Staines, his brother, Rev. Dr. Swope—who for twenty-five years was rector of Trinity Chapel, New York—being the officiating minister. Mrs. Swope was born in Scotland, of English-Scotch parentage, descend-

ing from the Covenanters on the mother's side, and on her father's side from the English Bromby family, her grandfather having been an English officer. She was married to Mr. Swope when he was a resident of Chicago. Their children are: Jessie, now Mrs. George C. Norton; Catharine, now Mrs. Crittenden Marriott; Sally, now Mrs. Chapman C. Joyes; Eliza, Cornelius E., and Thomas S. Swope.

BALLARD SMITH, a noted journalist, the son of Hamilton and Louise Rudd Smith, was born in Louisville in 1849. His father—whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work—was a native of New Hampshire, who, after studying law in Washington with Levi Woodbury and William Wirt, went with his college mate, the late Chief Justice Chase, to Louisville in 1832 and was long prominent as a commercial lawyer and enterprising citizen. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Christopher Rudd, of Bardstown, Kentucky, whose family came from Maryland at an early period in Kentucky's history and had a prominent part in its settlement and development.

His early education was obtained at preparatory schools in New England and at Dartmouth College, where his grandfather, father and uncle had graduated. He still further followed in the footsteps of these worthy predecessors by being elected, as had been the two latter, the orator of his class at the time of his graduation. Thus equipped for the battle of life, he returned to Kentucky to decide upon his vocation for the future. His father had died when he was but four years old, leaving an estate embarrassed through his efforts to develop extensive cotton manufactures in the Ohio Valley, and the only capital of the young collegian was his education and a courageous will. While inclined to the law, but still undetermined as to his course, an incident happened which, as afterward appeared, fixed his destiny. He was present at a public dinner at which Henry Watterson spoke concerning the profession of journalism as a field for young men, and was so much impressed by his remarks that on the next day he called upon Mr. Watterson and applied for employment on the Courier-Journal. But the learned editor had only been speaking in the abstract, with no idea of calling for recruits, and informed the applicant that there was no vacancy in the office and he had no need of his services. Another noted journalist, Murat Halstead, has said that there is never a vacancy on a paper and the only way for a young man to get a start on one is to break in, and practically this is what young Smith did. He was so persistent that Watterson at last concluded to give him a trial at picking up small items of news about the city courts. The very next day an opportunity occurred which, as Mr. Smith has since said, filled the cup of his ambition to the brim. An important criminal trial was to take place at Jeffersontown, in which a number of desperate characters were charged with many outrages, including murder, which had aroused popular feeling to a high degree of excitement threatening to culminate in a lynching. Every sensational feature which could inspire a reporter was prominent. A strong guard accompanied the prisoners from the Louisville jail to the place of trial, and Ballard rode in the wagon which conveyed the outlaws, the heavily armed escort marching on either side. Arrived at Jeffersontown, an exciting crowd received the cortege with every demonstration of a purpose to take the law into their own hands, from which they were restrained only by the coolness of the officer in charge of the guard. An exciting trial followed, in which the guilt of the accused was established and the law vindicated. The young reporter proved equal to the occasion. He wrote seven columns, graphically describing the proceedings and all the attendant incidents, which appeared only in the Courier-Journal. He afterward found out that, for fear that he might not be equal to the task, two other reporters had been sent to the trial, but it was his report that went into print. After that he had plain sailing. He became, in time, city editor, and within eighteen months, Mr. Watterson being absent in Europe and the managing editor resigning, he, as he has expressed it, "executed a sort of coup d' etat in taking charge without any authority and was confirmed in my position when Mr. Watterson returned." He had not only broken into the Courier-Journal office, but had captured the citadel of the fortress. From this position he subsequently resigned to become editor of the Evening Ledger, which he in time relinquished to accept a position on the staff of the New York World, under William Henry Hurlbut. Starting as Southern exchange reader, he within a year became city and managing editor. In 1878 he was made managing editor of the New York Sun, but having impaired his health by his close application, he retired from journalism for a period of rest and travel. In 1882 he became general correspondent of the New York Herald, but in 1885 returned to the World, at Mr. Pulitzer's request, soon became managing editor, and during the

absence of Mr. Pulitzer in Europe in 1891 was acting editor-in-chief. In 1893 he was made managing editor of the World's entire foreign service, with headquarters in London, in which capacity he fully maintains his high reputation as a journalist.

To a thorough education, an indefatigable industry and a handsome person, Mr. Smith unites a pleasing address, which fits him admirably for the higher functions of his business. While he is master of every branch of journalism, his real forte has been in gathering news and presenting it in a form to please the public. To accomplish this in important matters requires one who inspires confidence in his direction as well as capacity. It was to him that John Kelly communicated the details of "Boss" Tweed's confession after he had been brought back from Spain, and when he declined, upon demand of the court, to give the name of his informant, was about to suffer imprisonment when Mr. Kelly relieved him by acknowledging his responsibility for the facts. In 1886 the country rang with Mr. Smith's enterprise in securing from President Cleveland an interview in which he declared his entire financial policy. It is this rare quality which belongs to the highest realm of diplomacy which so well fits Mr. Smith for the position he now fills. When all England is agitated with questions of the gravest character, he controls the key which unlocks to the world the most important state secrets which prime ministers and cabinet officers, sooner or later, wish given out discreetly through a proper channel. No one commands this kind of confidence to a greater extent, or is more frequently made the vehicle of communication to an anxious public than Mr. Smith. He has not yet had an interview with a crowned head, but the opinions of some of the leading ministers of Europe are not infrequently uttered through him.

Mr. Smith was some years ago happily married and his family reside with him in London, but he has lost none of his love of country and especially of his affection for his native State.

WALTER NEWMAN HALDEMAN, publisher, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, April 27, 1821. He was the oldest child of John Haldeman, who was born near Lancaster, in what is now called Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1771, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, January 19, 1844; and of Elizabeth Newman Haldeman, who was born in Heidelberg Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1790, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, December 25, 1874, both his parents having been natives of the Keystone state.

His grandfather, Jacob Haldeman, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1747—was married to Elizabeth Muselman, November 27, 1768. They moved from Christiansburg, Pennsylvania, to Augusta County, Virginia, some years later and both died there, he December 18, 1790, and she June 9, 1829. His great-grandfather, Jacob Haldeman, Sr., was born in the Canton of Neufchatel, Switzerland, October 7, 1722, and died in Rapho Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1783. His wife, Maria Haldeman, was born December 3, 1726, and died September 9, 1800. His great-great-grandfather, Honnas Haldeman, came to America in 1727, about five years after his son, Jacob Haldeman, Sr., was born and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he was living as late as 1773, as evidenced by a transfer of land to his grandson, Jacob.

The line of this Swiss family, from which Walter Newman Haldeman is descended, is traced back with distinctness to Hoinnete Gaspard Haldimand, as rendered in French, or "Honest Caspar Haldeman," as in German, who was born in the bailiwick of Thun, Canton Berne, Switzerland, April 1, 1671, the record beyond this being imperfect and uncertain. Caspar Haldeman had four sons, one of whom was the father of Sir Frederick Haldeman, K. B., who in early life served with distinction in the armies of Sardinia and Prussia, and afterwards was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel in the British army at Hague in 1756. He came to America the following year and was conspicuous at Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758, and in the defense of Oswego, 1759, against the French. He was promoted to colonel and placed in command of Florida in 1767. He was made major-general May 25, 1772, and succeeded General Gage at New York in 1773; in command at Boston in 1774, when summoned to England as adviser in American affairs. There is no record of his having taken an active part in the war which ensued with England, but in 1778 he was made governor-general of Quebec and Canada, with the title of captain-general and governor-in-chief; was vice-admiral and commander-in-chief of the English forces in these provinces. He was made Knight of the Bath in that year, and on July 30, 1789, governor of Gibraltar. He returned to Yverdun, Switzerland, and died there, June 5, 1791. He was a first cousin of Jacob Haldeman, Sr., the great-grandfather of Walter Newman Haldeman.

In tracing the several branches of this family it is found that all of them were men of thrift and wealth in each generation, and that very few of them were dependent upon hereditary fortune. The record shows quite a number to have been bankers, landowners and mill proprietors—all leading active and industrious lives and proving valuable as citizens of integrity, enterprise and public spirit, Sir Frederick Haldeman being the only one of record who sought name and fame in public office and through the profession of arms. Modesty and quiet worth appears to have been the ruling family characteristics.

The early immigration of the Haldemans to this country brought to the sections in which they settled a courageous, hardy and most excellent element. Pennsylvania seems to have been the point of first attraction, but in the last century they spread out to the South and West, finding homes in Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and other States, where their descendants now reside, and are generally prosperous and honorable.

The grandfather of Walter Haldeman, on his mother's side, was Walter Newman, a Revolutionary soldier of distinction, who lived near Point Pleasant, Virginia, and afterwards moved to Newark, Ohio, where he died about the year of 1840. He was also a stanch and active man, of great public spirit and enterprise. Walter Haldeman had a large family, some of the sons being farmers and living near Point Pleasant, Virginia, while others located in the West. Jesse Haldeman located at Paris, Kentucky, and was a popular dry goods merchant there for many years, removing later to Missouri, where he died. John Newman and Jonas Newman went to St. Louis, the first being a lawyer of high position and dying when comparatively young. Jonas was a wholesale grocery merchant, dying at a ripe age, after acquiring a fortune. Dr. Thomas Newman and his sister, Catharine, settled in Maysville, Catharine living with John Haldeman's family until her death in Louisville in 1866. Dr. Thomas Newman removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he successfully practiced medicine until his death there about the year 1868.

John Haldeman, father of the subject of this sketch, came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and settled at the "Mouth of Limestone"—Maysville, Kentucky—some time prior to 1820, and, as stated, Walter Newman Haldeman, his oldest child, was born there in 1821. He was sent to school at an early age, his tutors being first, Mrs. Scarborough, next Rev. Mr. Logan, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. William W. Richeson, and finally Rand & Richeson—Mr. Jacob W. Rand having formed a partnership with Mr. Richeson. All of these were teachers, in the order named, at the Maysville Academy, or as known later, "Maysville Seminary." It was, perhaps, next to Transylvania University, at Lexington, the most famous educational institution then in Kentucky. It was beautifully located upon the side of one of the high hills that surround this prosperous little city, affording an uninterrupted view of the Ohio River for many miles, and having the inspiration of pure air and picturesque surroundings. Besides a primary course in the ordinary English branches, including a thorough training in mathematics, Mr. Haldeman received a good basis of classic education, being taught both Latin and Greek. His inclination was, however, more to commercial than to professional life, and his early acquirement of knowledge took the practical turn. Among his classmates were quite a number of men who have since acquired considerable distinction in the State and the country at large, such as Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, ex-minister to Mexico; Hon. William H. Wadsworth, prominent as a lawyer, forensic orator and member of Congress; Hon. Elijah C. Phister, lawyer, circuit judge and member of Congress; General William Nelson, known as "Bull" Nelson, an active Federal officer in the occupation of Kentucky at the beginning of the late war, and towards the close of his term, General Ulysses S. Grant, who was one year his junior—Jesse Grant, the father of General Grant, having about that time moved with his family to Maysville. There are many others who could be named as attendants at this famous school during Mr. Haldeman's time, who have taken position in the business as well as the political and literary world. Richard H. Collins, the historian, son of Lewis Collins, the historian, was of this number.

At the age of sixteen he closed his scholastic career and came with his father to settle in Louisville. Even at that early period he was resolved to be self-sustaining and to enter upon any honorable vocation that offered, so he sought and obtained his first employment as a clerk in the commission, flour and wholesale grocery house of Rogers & Dunham, on what was then known as Wall Street—that portion of Fourth Avenue which extends from Main Street to the river, and which was then the great business center of the city. The firm was subsequently changed to Shreve & Rogers, Mr. Thomas T. Shreve becoming the purchaser of Captain Dun-

ham's interest. While engaged in the clerking business for this house, he became the proprietor of a horse and dray, and having employed a driver, supplemented to some extent his small earnings. He remained with this firm until it withdrew from business in 1840, when he was employed as clerk in the office of the Louisville Journal, then published by Prentice & Weissinger—George D. Prentice being editor and in the midst of a successful career. Here he remained for several years, obtaining a full knowledge of the printing business and of journalism, and practically laying the basis of the extensive and successful business, in which the greater part of his life has been engaged.

After leaving the Journal office, having borrowed from his aunt, Catharine Newman, a small sum of money, three hundred dollars, he purchased a circulating library and established a book and periodical store on Fourth Street, near Main. At that time the publication of cheap books by the principal publishers was in its incipiency, and the public took to them with avidity. His enterprise was among the earliest of this character in the city and it proved an entire success. Pending the prosecution of this business, he became the purchaser of a small newspaper called "The Daily Dime," which had been started by some printers who were unable to sustain themselves and were compelled to abandon the enterprise. Its first number had been issued on the 11th of March, 1843, and on the 12th of February, 1844, he became its proprietor. He sold his bookstore and its good will to Noble & Dean, and at once devoted his energies exclusively to the publication of his paper, the name of which he changed almost immediately to "The Courier."

It may be well said that he had a hard time in placing this paper upon a substantial footing. For several years he struggled manfully for its success and had the final satisfaction of knowing that it had reached a secure basis. It was a fair illustration of how history repeats itself, as evidenced by the careers of Benjamin Franklin, James Gordon Bennett and others of the press, who came up laboriously from a similarly small beginning.

In January, 1845, Judge Edwin Bryant, of Lexington, at the instance of Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden, became associated with him in the editorial management of the Morning Courier, but at the end of a year the business was found to be so involved that its suspension was contemplated. Mr. Haldeman, however, clung to it with tenacity, reduced his force, curtailed its expenses, and kept a close personal supervision over its economy, doing the work of two or three men for several years, so that it was placed on a paying basis and became a pronounced success.

In January, 1852, he sold a small interest in the paper to F. B. French, but in a little while bought it back, and on the 1st of January, 1853, sold a half interest to William D. Gallagher. This partnership continued until June, 1854, when Mr. Haldeman again became sole proprietor. On the 1st of October, 1857, he sold a half interest to Reuben T. Durrett, with whom he continued until September 20, 1859, when Colonel Durrett sold his interest to Walter G. Overton, and the establishment was then organized as a corporation by act of the Kentucky Legislature, and it became "The Louisville Courier Printing Company." This arrangement continued, without change, until the suppression of the paper on the 18th of September, 1861, General Robert Anderson making a seizure of the office and stopping the publication. For two years prior to the suspension, Colonel Robert McKee, formerly of the Maysville Express and a writer of vigor, had the editorial charge.

At this juncture, in order to avoid arrest and imprisonment, Mr. Haldeman fled southward and reached the Confederate lines at Bowling Green in the same month. Here, under direction of Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Simon B. Buckner, he resumed the publication of the Courier at Bowling Green, issuing its first number on the 4th of October, only two weeks after its suspension at Louisville. Colonel McKee had joined him and remained as associate editor, Mr. Haldeman making his headquarters at Nashville. Upon the evacuation of Bowling Green by the Confederates, it was removed to Nashville and the publication continued there. It was designated facetiously throughout Kentucky and elsewhere, "The Louisville-Bowling Green-Nashville Courier." The circulation of the paper became enormously large and the demand for it was so great that it could not be supplied. Mr. Haldeman gained a great deal of knowledge from this predatory experiment and admits now that he learned more in the experience of a few months at this time than he had in all of his eighteen years of struggle at Louisville.

On the 4th of December, after the close of the war, when there was no martial law to interfere, the Courier again appeared at Louisville, and in less than six months it was prosperous and firmly established. For more than three years after its es-

tablishment at Louisville, the Courier had an uninterrupted business success, and on November 8, 1868, the consolidation of the Louisville Courier and the Louisville Journal was effected, with Mr. Haldeman as president of the new company, and the brilliant young journalist, Mr. Henry Watterson, as editor. The Louisville Democrat was shortly afterward included in this arrangement, and the Courier-Journal was fairly launched upon the tide of prosperity that has known no ebb since its flow began. Of the career of this great paper it is scarcely necessary to speak. It has become a part of the history of the country, and is, to-day, a most important factor in shaping the political economy of the people of the United States. It has grown to be an immense establishment, with a business patronage far beyond the most sanguine hopes that its proprietor ever entertained.

The idea of starting an evening paper, in conjunction with the Courier-Journal, occurred to Mr. Haldeman, and notwithstanding some remonstrance from his friends, who thought it would never become a success, he organized and equipped the Louisville Times, and on May 1, 1884, its first number was issued. This paper was intended to be under independent editorial management and entirely apart from the Courier-Journal. Mr. Emmet G. Logan was made the editor-in-chief, with Colonel E. Polk Johnson as associate editor. Mr. Haldeman had far less trouble in the establishment of this enterprise than in any other that he had undertaken. It was successful from the start. He found an eager demand for it in the city and within two years it went out upon all of the railway lines and found patronage in most of the important cities and towns of the State where the mail and express facilities were favorable. It is now a very prosperous journal, and a monument to the business tact and foresight of its progenitor. It has been, in all respects, ably conducted and is everywhere looked to as a bold, outspoken and fearless advocate of Democratic principles, as well as a live, active and untiring disseminator of the general news of the country and a supreme advertising medium.

Mr. Haldeman's father was a stanch Whig, as were his antecedents. He was reared in a firm belief in the principles of that party, and was the devoted friend of Mr. Clay; but upon the defeat of that great statesman by James K. Polk, in 1844, he became an advocate of the American or Know-Nothing party, and held with its ephemeral organization until he became assured that it was no more than a mob and would go out of existence in riot, fire and bloodshed. Its lawless acts were such as he could never approve, and seeing its tendency to disorder, he went back to the old Whig organization, only to find that it, too, was on the verge of dissolution. When he found that Mr. Filmore was in sympathy with the Abolition party, he turned to the support of the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan, and has since adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. The only public office ever held by Mr. Haldeman was that of surveyor of the port of Louisville, under the appointment of President Buchanan. This position he retained for nearly four years, when he was relieved by Mr. Lincoln. The only secret society to which he has belonged, except that of the American party, is the society of Odd Fellows. He has held no position other than simple membership in this and has had little time in his active business life to give to even so worthy a purpose as preferment in this honorable order.

The only military experience that Mr. Haldeman has had consists in having been suppressed by one party and impressed by the other in the publication of his paper. He rather plumes himself upon the circumstance that, during the time of Governor Magoffin he was one of the few men in the State who were not made colonels upon his staff.

With regard to his religious views, Mr. Haldeman has been all his life a most zealous and devoted Presbyterian. He was born in that church and reared under its influence, and has always been a faithful and consistent member, giving freely and cheerfully to its support and being ready at all times to aid in sustaining it.

On the 30th of October, 1844, Mr. Haldeman was married to Miss Elizabeth Metcalfe, daughter of Mr. William Metcalfe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was an old and highly respected business man of that city. Of this marriage there were six children, one of whom died in infancy, and one, Lizzie, the oldest daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Charles D. Pearce, died in her twenty-fifth year. She left one son, who is now living in his thirteenth year. He has three sons, William, John and Bruce, who are all engaged with him in business, and one daughter, Isabella Metcalfe, who is a young lady, residing at his home.

Mr. Haldeman has been so closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Louisville during the last half century that no history of its progress could be written without some account of his life running through it like a thread of gold. The

impress of his hand has been upon almost every one of its great public enterprises. Personally, he has been broad-minded, generous and filled with the spirit of public progress. His paper has been the medium through which the policy of municipal government has been shaped and carried out. In the midst of all the absorbing duties of his own business, to which his personal attention has always been given, he has found time for generous and charitable action. His life has been that of a Christian and an excellent citizen.

ROBERT MORROW KELLY, editor, was born at Paris, Kentucky, September 22, 1836. His father was Thomas Owings Kelly, and his mother Cordelia Morrow Kelly. The former was a son of William Kelly, who came to America from Ireland near the close of the Revolutionary War, settling first in Maryland and afterwards coming to Kentucky with Hugh Brent, and settling at Paris in 1790. He was the builder of the first brick house in that city, and it is still standing on Main Street, occupied by the Citizens' Bank, a monument to his early enterprise. The latter was a daughter of Robert Morrow, born near Springfield meeting house in Bath County. Robert Morrow was the youngest child in the historic block house at Lexington during the eventful period when bands of Indians from beyond the Ohio River were making periodical incursions upon the early settlements in Central Kentucky. His wife was Margaret Trimble, sister of Justice Robert Trimble, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hugh Brent, who came with William Kelly from Maryland, in 1790, became a very prominent man in Bourbon County, and some time after the death of William Kelly married his widow.

Thomas Owings Kelly, father of the subject of this sketch, as heir of William Kelly, succeeded to an estate in Ireland, known as High Park Lodge, but being unwilling to sever his connections with this country declined to accept the heritage.

Robert was educated in the excellent private schools of Bourbon County, under the tutorage of classical scholars of eclectic learning. His studies were, in most part, classical, and he was thoroughly based in Latin and Greek, as well as in ethics and the ordinary English branches. He was especially well equipped, coached and prepared for entering Yale College, but for some reason this did not accord with his inclinations, and he finally decided not to matriculate at that institution.

At the close of his scholastic career, during a visit to his grandfather, Colonel Robert Morrow, a veteran of the War of 1812, resident in Montgomery County, at Mount Sterling, being eager to put his education to some practical use, he gladly seized an opportunity to join a surveying party then engaged in running a line for the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad from Owingsville to Lexington. Upon this work he remained until its completion and then took up construction upon a division of the road extending west from Mount Sterling. After remaining there for some time, he went back to Paris and assisted in the mathematical process of measuring up field work on the Covington & Lexington Railroad between Paris and Covington.

Having had this practical experience in railroad work, and there being no further available employment in that direction, he organized a neighborhood school at Paris, as much for his own improvement as for that of his pupils and to keep in the line of his inclination to literary and educational work. He opened a school house on his father's premises, where he and his older brothers and sisters had been first inducted into the mysteries of learning. This school he taught successfully for one year, and then took charge of a public school at Bryant's Station, in Fayette County, which he also taught for one year. Then being appointed assistant superintendent in Bath Academy, at Owingsville, he went there and taught still another year, when he was made the principal and continued one year longer.

While engaged in this educational work at Owingsville, he determined to take up the study of law and ultimately became a student in the office of Hon. J. Smith Hurt, a prominent lawyer of that place. In the fall of 1859 he obtained his license, and in the spring following went to Cynthiana and took charge of the branch office of Hon. Garret Davis, with whom he was connected by marriage, and who was then one of the most distinguished lawyers at the Kentucky bar. Mr. Davis was afterwards elected to the United States Senate, serving two terms and making a conspicuous mark in that body. He remained as an assistant or junior partner of Mr. Davis, until the opening of hostilities in the war of secession or Civil War, when he joined the State Guard and was made first lieutenant of the company known as the McDowell Guards, of which he afterwards became the captain.

A little later, in co-operation with two other gentlemen, he succeeded in organizing a company for the United States service, and immediately after the

August election in 1861, he marched with it to Camp Dick Robinson and was mustered into the regiment commanded by Colonel Speed S. Fry, of which his friend and old schoolmate, John T. Croxton, was lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Fry was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and Lieutenant-Colonel Croxton became the colonel; he in turn being promoted to brigadier-general, the subject of this sketch became successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, remaining with the regiment and participating in all of its arduous service until the close of the war. The regiment was first known as the Second, and afterwards as the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. It was conspicuous alike for the distinction of its several commanders and the efficiency of its service during the entire war. It was mustered out September 1, 1865. The regiment served with the Army of the Ohio and Cumberland at Mill Springs, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta Campaign, Franklin, Nashville and in various minor engagements and skirmishes. Colonel Kelly was taken prisoner in a cavalry raid south of Atlanta and was in prison at Charleston for two months before being returned to the service through an exchange of prisoners.

At the close of his service in the army Colonel Kelly went back to his old home at Paris and resumed the practice of his profession. He was in the midst of a good business when, a year later, he was induced by his friends to accept the nomination by what was then known in Kentucky as the Union party, for the office of county attorney, but while this canvass was in progress he was appointed collector of the Seventh Internal Revenue District of Kentucky, and declined the race to go to Lexington and assume the new office.

On April 6, 1870, after a service of several years, he resigned the collectorship in order to take editorial charge of the Louisville Commercial, the first number of which had been issued December 28, 1869, and which was then, as now, the leading organ of the Republican party of the State.

In 1873 he was appointed pension agent, but continued his editorial work until the spring of 1885. In 1886 he resigned the pension agency and, for a few years afterwards, was engaged in the insurance business at Louisville, but this not being to his taste, he resumed his connection with the Commercial as editor-in-chief, a position which he has since held to his own and the satisfaction of his party.

Colonel Kelly was of Whig antecedents and sympathies, nearly all of the conspicuous members of his family being strong adherents of Mr. Clay, and participating vigorously in the early contests with Jackson Democrats. In 1860 he favored the election of Bell and Everett, though he had strong pro-slavery principles and no anticipation of the eventful scenes which were to succeed the year 1861. In 1864 he was for McClellan, and would have voted for him had he been at home. At the close of the war he was inclined to oppose the Republicans, but finding in Central Kentucky such a manifest disposition to proscribe and ostracise Union men as did not accord with his views, he had no alternative but to unite his fortunes with that party, and he did so actively from its organization in 1867. He was disposed at first to follow David A. Wells as a tariff reformer, but as the discussion advanced, he became a strong protectionist, in favor of civil service reform and "sound money," or a single gold standard.

He became a Mason after the war, taking the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch degrees, but failing to keep up his affiliations after leaving Paris. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Ohio Commandery, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected commander of the Department of Kentucky in April, 1895, at the Hopkinsville State Encampment.

He was married June 27, 1867, to Harriet Holley Warfield, daughter of E. N. Warfield and Elizabeth Brand Warfield. She was a granddaughter of Benjamin Warfield and on her mother's side a great-granddaughter of Rev. Horace Holley, president of Transylvania University, under whom Thomas Kelly, his father, graduated about the year 1820.

Colonel Kelly has been the father of twelve children, five of whom died in infancy. His oldest daughter married Dr. H. M. Pusey, and died about eighteen months after marriage. His oldest son, Elisha Warfield Kelly, is city editor of the Louisville Post, and R. M. Kelly, Jr., is of the firm of Davis, Kelly & Co., iron factors, and vice-president of the Commercial Club.

Coming from such an ancestry, it is not strange that Colonel Kelly is a typical Kentuckian in manner and mind. He is one of the ablest, clearest and most graceful writers who have adorned the journalism of Louisville. Fair, honorable and gracious, he has won the respect of his political opponents, and is everywhere esteemed for his high points of character, as well as for his ability as an editor, his estimable qualities as a man and a citizen, and his steadfast friendships.

WILLIAM B. HALDEMAN, general manager of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 27, 1846, eldest son of Walter Newman and Elizabeth (Metcalfe) Haldeman. Elsewhere in the body of this history is given a full genealogical sketch of Walter N. Haldeman, in which the Swiss origin of the family is fully set forth and both the paternal and maternal lines traced to distinguished and honorable antecedents.

In the biography of his father it is shown that the family were early comers to this country and active participants on the side of the colonies in the war for American independence. It is also shown that its branches extend to all parts of the country and that the name Haldeman is synonymous alike in the North and South with intelligence, integrity and good citizenship. Wherever its representatives are located, they are found to be active, prosperous and public-spirited. These family characteristics are fully exemplified in the Kentucky descendants and not more in any than in the subject of this sketch.

A commencement of the education of William B. Haldeman was made in the common schools at Louisville when he was quite young. He entered the primary department about 1852, at the tender age of six years, and prosecuted his passage through the several grades, also attending a private school taught by Mr. Gazlay, on Green between Third and Fourth streets, until prepared to enter a more advanced course of study at McCown's Academy, near Anchorage. His father having removed, in 1855, to Pewee Valley, he was taken from the Louisville schools after a three years' experience in their several departments, and sent first to a private school taught by Rev. Mr. Ringold, at that place, and then to the academy referred to. Here he continued, making fair progress in his studies, until the inauguration of the Civil War, in 1861, when he abandoned his books, taking "French leave" of his tutors and making his way into the Confederate lines. He was then only in his fifteenth year and quite too young to endure the hardships of regular service, but he had the will to do so, and without enlisting performed the duties of a soldier with several commands. In the early part of 1862 he was with General Morgan's command for a short time, and in October, 1862, he was entrusted as a bearer of important dispatches from General John C. Breckinridge, at Tullahoma, Tennessee, to General Braxton Bragg, at Lexington, Kentucky. This service he performed faithfully, and on his return participated in a small engagement at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, retreating with General Bragg's forces from the battlefield of Perryville and rejoining General Breckinridge at Knoxville. Shortly after this event, in the winter of 1862-63, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, of the famous "Orphan Brigade." This regiment was then commanded by Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, and the brigade by General Ben Hardin Helm. He had active work from the very commencement of the service as a regular soldier. In May, 1863, he went with his brigade in the vain effort to relieve Pemberton, at Vicksburg, traversing the State of Mississippi and taking part in the fight at Jackson. He endured all of the privations and hardships of the long marches and severe campaigns of that memorable year. He was at the great battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, the sanguinary fight at Missionary Ridge, on the 25th of November, and in all of the minor engagements on the march to Dalton, Georgia, and at the engagement there in the spring of 1864.

This terminated, for awhile, his army service, by reason of his appointment as a midshipman in the Confederate States Navy, and his assignment to duty on board the schoolship, Patrick Henry, then lying off Drury's Bluff—or Bermuda Hundred—occurring shortly after his naval service commenced, the crew of his vessel was taken to the fort and he had charge of a gun and complement of seamen. This was the celebrated fight of General Beauregard with General Butler, in which it was said the latter was "bottled up" at the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers. The Confederates were victorious, capturing five thousand Federals. This occurred in May, 1864, and the naval force at Drury's Bluff was chiefly instrumental in repelling Butler's attack.

He continued in the navy until after the fall of Petersburg, Virginia, August, 1864, when he resigned and returned to the "Orphan Brigade" (then mounted infantry), stationed at Aiken, South Carolina. Here he remained, participating in all of the events of the Carolina campaign and all of the brigade's movements until the surrender. He was paroled with it at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865.

When the war closed he was in his nineteenth year, one of the youngest soldiers who had passed through it from beginning to end and had come from its many sanguine fields two years before his majority was attained. Very soon after his return he entered the Kentucky Military Institute, of Franklin County, Kentucky, and resumed his schol-

arly work. He took the full collegiate course, taking his degree of A. B. in 1869.

Almost immediately after graduating he commenced a business career by serving as a collector in the business department of his father's paper, The Courier-Journal. He, however, continued only a few months at this, when, to obtain a practical knowledge of civil engineering, he became a member of the McElfatrick's surveying party, then engaged in running the line of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, now the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad. He continued with it until the line had crossed the Tennessee River, when he was attacked by malarial fever and forced to return to Louisville. Continued ill-health induced him to seek relief in a different climate, and accordingly he went to Texas, and remained there about eighteen months. While upon this health-seeking expedition he became a student at law in the office of Miller & Sayres, Gonzales, Texas, and within the time obtained a license to practice in the district and superior courts of that State; but, in 1871, he returned to Louisville and went back to The Courier-Journal office. Since that date he has filled every position in the editorial department of the paper from court reporter up to managing editor. In 1875 he assumed the editorship and general management of The Weekly Courier-Journal and held it for ten years, during which time its circulation ran up from eight thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand. In January of that year he was made general manager of The Daily Courier-Journal, and now has charge of all the business affairs of that vast establishment.

It is noticeable to those familiar with the conduct of the business of a great newspaper like that of the Courier-Journal that the system inaugurated by Mr. William B. Haldeman in all of its numerous departments is complete. He has so arranged his daily and weekly reports from the heads of each branch of the business that a knowledge of the labor performed and the amount earned by each employe in any specified time, or for each day, is constantly before him. He understands the economy of the establishment from beginning to end, and there is no feature of it that is not constantly under his eye. Everything about the establishment moves like clockwork. His heads of departments are held responsible for the faithful performance of the duties of all employes under them. The men are paid promptly and liberally and feel that their services are appreciated. In all points of business Mr. Haldeman is prompt and thorough, a model manager of a model establishment.

Outside of The Courier-Journal office he has engaged in but few enterprises of a business nature, all of his energies being given to perfecting the work of the paper, and he has had no time for any business foreign to journalism. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and to use his own phraseology, he "never scratched a Democratic ticket." In municipal affairs and general politics he has naturally felt interest enough to take a proper part. He is a man of strong convictions, firm will, and not easily driven from a position he has once assumed. He has many of the rare qualities of his father and will prove a fit successor to him in the great business which he established.

He has never sought any public office nor aspired to conspicuous political position, but he served as a member of the Democratic State central committee from 1884 to 1890, and as a delegate from the Louisville district to the National Democratic conventions held at Chicago, in 1892 and 1896. For a year and a half was a member of the board of managers of the Louisville House of Reform. This latter term was for three years, but his private business was of such an absorbing nature that he was compelled to resign when it was half through.

On November 30, 1876 (Thanksgiving Day of the Centennial year) he married Lizzie R., daughter of Henry Y. and Clara D. Offutt, of Shelbyville, Kentucky. Mr. Offutt was a prominent farmer of Shelby County, and a worthy member of one of the most distinguished pioneer families of the State.

In religious association Mr. Haldeman is a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church. He attends its services and contributes liberally to its support.

From this brief sketch it is apparent that William B. Haldeman, as boy and man, has had an active and earnest career, and that his usefulness as a citizen is patent to the people of Louisville.

EMMETT GARVIN LOGAN, editor-in-chief of The Louisville Times, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, October 9, 1848, a son of Benjamin Harrison Logan and Martha (Williamson) Logan. On the paternal side, he is of Scotch-Irish origin, his grandfather, James Logan, coming direct from Ireland during the last century and settling in Virginia. He married Mary, a daughter of John Logan, known as "Botetourt John," who was a cousin of General Ben and Colonel "John of Lincoln" Logan.

The family was extensive and largely established in Virginia.

On the maternal side the family came from Tennessee, his mother being a daughter of Thomas Williamson of that State. In Kentucky there are numerous branches of the Logan family, all probably of the same common origin, but in some instances not clearly traced to the primary stock.

Emmett G. Logan received early instruction in the "old field schools" of Shelby County under private instructors, the public school system then being in its incipiency and not available for children living outside of the towns. From these schools he was sent to an institution conducted by the celebrated Dr. J. W. Dodd at Shelbyville. Here he remained three years, building up a rather delicate constitution by means of his daily horseback ride of twelve miles per day, and having advantage of the guidance of this accomplished scholar and kind master until he was prepared for entry at Washington—now Washington & Lee—University, at Lexington, Virginia. Here, under the presidency of General Robert E. Lee, his educational course was completed in June, 1871. At this university he was editor of The Collegian, and was given his first direction toward the editorial profession. Returning to his old home immediately after graduation, he established in 1872, The Courant, at Shelbyville, and in a very brief period became familiarly known to the journalists in all parts of the State. He conducted this paper with marked ability and strong force of character for four years, when he accepted a position upon the staff of The Courier-Journal, as Kentucky and Southern news editor. In this position he soon formed a close relationship with all of the newspapers of Kentucky, Tennessee and the South generally. His trenchant pen—terse and brilliant paragraphs—brought him conspicuously into notice and notwithstanding the prevalent idea of impersonal journalism, his name became widely known and his paragraphs were so distinctly marked that they were generally credited from "Logan, of the Courier-Journal."

While in this service his reportorial fitness was soon discovered, and he was sent to Frankfort during the notable sessions of 1877-78, where his keen appreciation of the political situation was made manifest. His utter fearlessness in attacking all measures of a pernicious nature, in exposing the schemes of designing politicians, and assaulting boldly all sorts of corruption made him a terror to conspirators and a conspicuous friend to honest laws and good government. During this period many efforts were made to suppress the freedom of his specials; threats were being made against his life, and at one time the House had under consideration a motion to exclude him from the privilege of the floor, but it made no difference whatever with the carrying out of his bold purpose. The galleries were free to him, as to any other citizen, and for a brief period his reports were fully made from the lobby. The House soon grew ashamed of its hot and foolish action and the resolution of expulsion was withdrawn.

About this time Hon. John C. Underwood conceived the idea of establishing a Democratic paper at Bowling Green and Mr. Logan, in company with Colonel E. Polk Johnson, became a participant in the enterprise, but this field was not wide enough for him, and after a brief career at that point he came back to The Courier-Journal, as managing editor. He continued as such during 1882, when he went to Cincinnati as managing editor of The News-Journal. This place he held until the spring of 1884, when he came back to Louisville and took the editorship of The Louisville Times from the date of its establishment in that year. This paper became a success from the very start and has continued to increase in circulation and patronage until it is now the most widely circulated and influential evening paper in the South. Mr. Logan has continued in editorial charge and is to-day as fresh and strong on its editorial page as when, years ago, he made his mark as a boy journalist. There are few men who write with the force and individuality of Emmett Logan. His editorials are as easily distinguished in The Times as are Mr. Watterson's in The Courier-Journal. They are generally brief, but direct and so forcible that their authorship cannot be mistaken. With the basis of a fine classical education, supplemented by a close and critical study of political economy and a wide general reading, he never fails to give point and pith to every article his pen produces.

With the exception of part of one year spent in recreation upon a farm in Warren County, he has been at the editor's table during all of the years since he left the university. He has never sought office or public position of any kind, and except as president of the country club, school trustee and trustee of the suburban town of Anchorage, he has neither sought nor held any place whatever outside of an editorial sanctum. In political affiliation he is a Democrat who has never scratched a ticket, and in church association he is a Presbyterian by rear-

ing and predilection, though, to use his own language, "not conspicuously so by practice."

On November 30, 1881, he married Lena Covington, daughter of Dr. Albert Covington, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. They have three boys: Wells, Emmett and Dulaney.

CHARLES EDWARD SEARS, journalist, son of Edward and Fanny Curtis (Wyatt) Sears, was born at Old Upton, Gloucester County, Virginia, November 10, 1842. His father was descended from John Sears, who came from England with Lord Fairfax and settled on Chesapeake Bay in 1739. His mother was descended from Sir Francis Wyatt, twice appointed Colonial Governor of Virginia by Charles II. The Sears family occupied Upton plantation, and the Wyatt family "Boxley," named after the homestead of the Wyatts in Kent County, England. The two plantations adjoined.

The subject of this sketch having been brought up amid the best associations of tide-water Virginia, attended a school in Norfolk, Virginia, conducted by the Southgates, his relatives, and later at Dr. Gessner Harrison's school in Albemarle, Dr. Harrison having been long professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Virginia. At the breaking out of the war, he had entered Randolph Macon College, which he left to join the Confederate army. He enlisted May 8, 1861, and served until the surrender at Appomatox Court House. On that occasion he accompanied Major Mason, of General Fitzhugh Lee's staff, under flag of truce with Gen. R. E. Lee's letter to General Grant.

After the war, in which he served with gallantry and distinction, first in artillery, then in infantry, and finally in Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, Colonel Sears attended the University of Virginia for two sessions, his course embracing moral philosophy, political economy, international, constitutional and commercial law. Upon the close of his studies, in 1867, he was unanimously elected final orator of Washington Literary Society. In the same year, he came to Kentucky and settled in Paducah, where he entered upon the practice of law, but gradually drifting into journalism, he became the editor of the "Paducah Kentuckian." After having acquired some experience in this position and a wide acquaintance with the press of Kentucky by his scholarly qualities as a writer, he came to Louisville and became editorial writer upon the Courier-Journal. Here his capacity found full scope, and his reputation as a journalist during his several years' connection with the leading paper of Kentucky became fully established. He subsequently established "The Age," and still later became proprietor and editor of "The Evening Post." This was the first paper to fix its price at two cents. This, which took place in 1882, together with the ability with which it was conducted, gave it a very large circulation and it became an important factor in State politics. It was strongly Democratic, yet conducted independently and free from the influence of any faction, and its policy has remained substantially this ever since.

In 1886 Mr. Sears, who had in 1884 sold a half interest in "The Post" to Mr. A. V. du Pont, sold him the remaining half and retired from the newspaper business. He then for some years followed his profession in New York, where he furnished editorial matter for "The Sun," and later became a member of the editorial staff of "The World." Several years ago he returned to Kentucky and has lived the quiet life of an amateur farmer and gardener, at an attractive home several miles from the city. He is a Mason, a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, and an Episcopalian. Of a strikingly handsome physique and intellectual gifts of a high order, he is a man of positive mold, warm in his personal attachments, and undisguised in his personal antipathies, made in the course of his career amid the clash of political controversy.

On the 6th of July, 1876, he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Waring Fauntleroy, of Oakenham Plantation, Middlesex County, Virginia.

EUGENE W. NEWMAN, long connected with the press of Louisville, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, May 3, 1845. His father, Thomas E. Newman, was of English and his mother, Amy E. Cummins, of Scotch descent. His early education was received at the schools of Edmonton, the county seat of Metcalfe County, where he was reared, and completed at academies in Columbia and Greensburg, Kentucky. After preparing himself for the profession of law he entered upon its practice at Edmonton, in 1869, but the bent of his mind was for literature rather than Blackstone, and in 1873 he became connected with a newspaper at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and has followed the career of a journalist ever since. In 1875 he became editor of the Columbia (Kentucky) "Spectator," and in 1882-83, edited the Macon (Mississippi) "Sun." Meanwhile he began to attract attention in a broader field by communications in well known papers, his correspondence being characterized by a certain pith

in the narration of incidents, a breadth of historical information, a skill in personal characterization, and a general tone of excellence, which marked him as a writer of unusual ability. In 1885 he became the correspondent of the Courier-Journal and has continued in that service since. Much of his time is spent at Washington during the sessions of Congress, and at intervals of rest, he does editorial work for the Louisville "Evening Times." His nom de plume of "Savoyard," over which he frequently writes, is a guarantee that the reader will always find something out of the beaten track, crisp, fresh and full of historical and current information of a kind not usual to the average correspondent. In his knowledge of political history of England, from which he draws apt illustrations, as well as his thorough acquaintance with the lives and character of the public men of America, he has no superior in his profession. He devotes himself to his work with an assiduity which makes him almost a recluse, being a student as well as writer, and devoting his time exclusively to his work. His sketches of public men have a finish of Macaulay and, as a critic, he can be as severe as Jeffries. One of the best of his works in this line is a review of the life and services of Roscoe Conkling.

He has always been a Democrat in politics, but, except in one or two appointive places, he has never held nor sought office; and, except as a member of the Masonic Order, he has no connection with social or other organizations. In his friendships, he is steadfast, and to those admitted to its circle, he is a companion full of the best elements.

In 1865 he married Emily Clark, of the family of General George Rogers Clark. She died in 1873. In 1883, he married Miss Florence Newman.

THOMAS G. WATKINS, one of the brightest young journalists of Louisville, was born in Hart County, Kentucky, December 3, 1859, the second son of William Willshire and Nancy (Gibson) Watkins. His paternal grandfather was Hezekiah Watkins, son of James and Ann (Canady) Watkins, who came to Kentucky from Maryland in 1784, soon after their marriage, and settled on a large tract of land in Hart County, which is still owned by his descendants. They left a large family. Three brothers of James Watkins followed him to Kentucky, and their descendants are scattered throughout Kentucky and Missouri. He was a typical pioneer and engaged in several expeditions against the Indians. The Watkins family descended from three brothers who came to America with Lord Baltimore. They were originally from Wales and during the Revolutionary War several members of the family took part on the patriot side. William Willshire Watkins was a country merchant and after accumulating a competence, settled upon a farm near the old homestead. He left a family of six children, of whom Henry A. Watkins, for several years judge of the Hart County Court, was the eldest, and died in 1870, leaving a widow, who yet survives.

Thomas G. Watkins had his educational training at Gilead Institute and Hodgenville Seminary, and later under private teachers. He then received a good academical education and made fair progress, especially in mathematics and the classics, for both of which he had an aptitude. His reading took a wide range and he made a special study of the best ancient and modern parts. He was brought up on a farm, as country boys in Kentucky usually are, but his practical experience as an agriculturist was limited. Literary tastes and farming do not go well together, and his fondness for reading was not much interfered with by devotion to the plow. His first inclination was to study law, but a taste for writing developed too early and too strong to be resisted, and he wrote a great deal from the time he was eleven years old, though he published little. After attaining his majority, he became editor of "The Hart County Democrat," but weekly newspaper work was not to his liking and in a few months he came to Louisville in search of a wider field. In December, 1882, he offered his services to "The Courier-Journal," and insisting on a trial, was assigned to duty as a reporter. In two years he rose to the position of assistant city editor, and in the summer of 1885 became city editor of "The Evening Times," in which capacity he served four years and a half. Later he was transferred to the same desk on "The Courier-Journal" and was in charge of the local force for five years. From the inception of his journalistic work he had proven that he had found his proper calling, evincing not only capacity for individual work, but the best administrative qualities for directing others in gathering and collaborating news. This was demonstrated in his full and elaborate report of the great cyclone of March 27, 1890, which was recognized as a remarkable journalistic feat. His experience as an editor that night was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by invitation of the faculty before the State University, at Bloomington, Indiana. In 1894 he became the

financial editor and editorial writer of "The Courier-Journal" and now occupies that position. His chapter on "The Tobacco Trade of Louisville," in these volumes evinces the thoroughness of his work in commercial lines, while his editorial contributions to "The Courier-Journal" give evidence of the wide range of his reading and of his fine capacity as an all-round journalist. In his personal character he combines great energy and application in the line of duty with the elements which make him respected by all who know him and beloved by those in closer relation to him. In politics, he has always been a staunch Democrat.

He married, October 29, 1885, at Gallatin, Tennessee, Jennie, daughter of John Graham and Minerva (Hanna) Holder, of that place. The Holders are a Scotch-Irish family who were early settlers in Tennessee from North Carolina. The Hannas were pioneers in Sumner County, Tennessee, and the family is one of the largest and best known in the county. Mrs. Watkin's father was a merchant and served in the Confederate Army under General Forrest. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have one son, Thomas Graham Watkins, born May 20, 1887.

THOMAS MADOR GILMORE, son of Thomas Kerwin Gilmore and Ann Eliza (Forster) Gilmore, was born at Columbus, Georgia, September 4, 1858. His father was born in North Carolina in 1810, and was a Confederate soldier in the late war. He was severely wounded, paralyzed and died shortly after the war closed. His mother was born in South Carolina in 1820—a daughter of Rev. Alexius Mador Forster, a distinguished minister of that State. His grandfather, William Gilmore, was of Irish ancestry, the immigrant ancestor of the family in this country, coming about the middle of the last century and taking part in the war for independence. His grandmother came of English antecedents, and both families were represented in the Revolutionary War.

Of the early life and primary education of Thomas M. Gilmore there is little to be said, except that up to his twelfth year he received no other instruction than that given him by his mother. He did not have the advantage of attending school with other children, but, having only a mother's training, at the early age of twelve, he started out in life to be the architect of his own fortune. His first employment was as a laborer upon a farm near Salem, Alabama. He had been taught the ordinary English branches, but had made only a little progress in figures, when this employment commenced. He worked on this farm for food and clothing during three years and, at the end of this time, when he was fifteen, obtained a new position, but lost it the next day, because he did not know how to express the sum of $1.50 in figures. After this failure, he made his way to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he obtained employment in a store, first as a cash-boy and afterwards as a salesman. At Lebanon he remained until he had entered his eighteenth year, when he gave up his clerkship to travel as a salesman for a patent right. In this business he continued for four years, adding something to his education and obtaining a knowledge of men. His employment necessitated his visiting and dealing with the people of twenty States. At Logansport, Indiana, during this period, he met a phrenologist, who advised him to try composition and writing for public journals. This advice he took and went diligently to work to improve himself in grammar and the structure of language and, when his twenty-second year was reached, he had already employed his pen as a contributor to several journals. In 1880, when he was in his twenty-second year, he wrote an eight-page article on the low country of South Carolina, which was accepted and published by a leading magazine. Two years later, in 1882, he began his first work for Bonfort's "Wine and Spirit Circular," of New York, writing a number of articles that invited attention from the trade, so that in 1884 his ability was substantially recognized by his selection as manager of the Western department of that widely known journal. This department, of which he is still the manager, comprises all of the States west of the Allegheny Mountains, with offices at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. So ably has he administered the affairs of this great trade journal that, in all his section, it stands as the highest authority in the United States upon all questions affecting the interests of the wine and spirit business. His individual work as a writer upon whiskies—which form the chief product of his department—is recognized in all parts of the business world, and his opinions are quoted as from a man entirely qualified to give intelligent expression. No writer upon distilled spirits and their relation to trade has made a closer study of this subject, has wider knowledge, or higher integrity in giving opinions. He is not only familiar with all the laws of distillation, the manner in which the various brands are produced, and the quality of each, but he has for years kept a close watch upon

all of the statistics of production, and, at a moment's notice, can give the out-put of distilleries in any locality or from the world at large—amounts in bond, at home and abroad—amounts in free warehouses, and everything relating to the production. Besides this he is familiar with all of the laws of the States affecting the liquor production, especially those of a prohibitory character, or such as are likely to affect the markets in any way. He has written much for daily newspapers upon these subjects, and has made a number of speeches in opposition to sumptuary or prohibitory laws. He has also taken a strong and active part against a protective tariff, and has written and spoken much upon this subject.

Altogether his career has been a remarkable one. His success, both as a writer and a business man, something phenomenal. His ambition and his natural ability have enabled him to overcome difficulties that would have subdued another nature. He started out in life with practically no education, and he has sustained and educated himself. He not only writes prose with great vigor, but poetry with much beauty and taste. He is fully imbued with a sense of both the useful and the beautiful, and the well-spring of his nature fairly bubbles over with music.

In politics he has always voted the Democratic ticket, but insists that he is not bound by any party lines and will exercise his right of suffrage as his judgment dictates. He is for free trade, free coinage of both gold and silver at any satisfactory ratio, and is naturally and by long association, a Democrat in principle.

In religious affiliation he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is treasurer of St. Mark's Mission, at Crescent Hill, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Home of the Innocents, of Louisville.

He is a Mason, a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 258; of Eureka Chapter, and of Louisville Commandery No. 1; and a Knight of Pythias, Alpha Lodge and Royal Arcanum.

On December 16, 1880, he married Julia C. Forster, daughter of Dr. A. M. Forster, a rice planter and a member of the original South Carolina Secession Convention. They have three children, aged respectively, eight, ten and fourteen years.

Throughout Kentucky, and especially with business men of Louisville, Mr. Gilmore is exceedingly popular. He has won his way to the confidence and respect of all persons engaged in his particular line of trade, and it is apparent that he is no small factor in promoting the commercial interests of Louisville.

Without a friend's assisting hand,
Without the aid of pelf,
He entered on life's harvest land,
And boldly helped himself;
Upon his own high pride he leaned,
And garnered only what he gleaned.

YOUNG EWING ALLISON, editor of "The Insurance Herald," was born at Henderson, Kentucky, December 23, 1853, a son of Young E. Allison and Susan Speed (Wilson) Allison. His father was for many years county clerk and judge of Henderson County, a man of character and high social standing. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin. It came to this country in the last century, sometime prior to the War of Independence, and settled in Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Samuel H. Allison, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, who fought at King's Mountain, and took part in the starvation defense at the siege of Charleston. His uncle, Samuel H., who was an elder brother of his father, organized a company of volunteers in Todd County, Kentucky, to take part with General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, but upon reaching that city, was stricken with disease and died in a hospital. His mother was of Virginia parentage and descended from early English settlers in that State.

The basis of Young E. Allison's education was obtained at the common schools of Louisville from 1860 to 1864. This, with the exception of private teaching at home, was all of the scholastic advantage that he received. Almost his entire education, which is broad and liberal, has come of independent study and observation. He has obtained a wide knowledge of literary and scientific subjects and is esteemed one of the ablest and most finished journalists that Kentucky has produced.

From the age of eleven until he was fourteen he acted as deputy county clerk in his father's office and there had his first experience in practical business life. He was thrown much in contact with men and soon began to understand something of human nature. Upon leaving the clerk's office he entered a printing establishment and soon became a compositor. From the case he went to the editorial rooms, and after serving an apprenticeship as a local reporter upon a country paper, he went to Evansville, Indiana, in 1873, and made a bolder

entry upon journalism as city editor of "The Evansville Journal." In 1879 he came to Louisville and took the city editorship of "The Courier-Journal." Continuing in this position until 1881 he became managing editor of "The Louisville Commercial" and held that until 1884, when he gave up daily journalism. In that year he was made special secretary of the Board of Trade's commercial improvement committee and was for some time engaged in the development of mining, manufacturing, and railway building. During this service he conceived the idea of establishing "The Insurance Herald," which, being carried out, has proved one of the most successful and important journalistic enterprises of the city. It has developed into a valuable property and in the line of insurance, has attained rank with the highest journals of its class in the United States. It has been carefully and conscientiously edited from the standpoint of information accurately and fully obtaied and with the integrity of a man who has no wish to obtain power otherwise than through truthful expressions.

Mr. Allison has been sincerely devoted to his journalistic work and to promoting the progress and commercial development of Louisville. He has had no desire for public office and has held none other than the local one referred to. In 1888 he represented the State as commissioner to the Cincinnati National Exposition. In 1893 he was one of the State's representatives at Chicago, and in 1895 at Atlanta. These were directly in the line of his inclination to promote the general progress of the country.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has shown no desire to take prominent part in either general or local contests further than to vote his sentiments and look out for the promotion of his party's principles as a citizen. A respecter of all religious denominations, an advocate of all social and moral institutions, he has no affiliation with any particular sect and has never been a member of either of the several churches.

In 1883 he married Margaret Yeiser Allison, daughter of George S. Allison, an old and well known banker of this city. There is no blood relationship between the families other than that of the marriage.

JOHN AVERY HALDEMAN, second son of Walter Newman Haldeman and Elizabeth Metcalfe Haldeman, was born at Peewee Valley, Oldham County, Kentucky, December 2, 1855. His education was commenced in very early youth under the direction of a private teacher at Peewee Valley, where his father resided up to the outbreak of the war. John had then reached his sixth year and was far enough advanced to enter the public schools of Louisville, then, as now, under admirable management, but his father's purpose to enter him in these schools was thwarted by the change of location occasioned by the war. He was taken to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville and thence to various other points in the South where the fortunes or misfortunes of the war dictated his father's temporary abode. During the four years of the struggle his educational facilities were not as favorable as they would otherwise have been and the regular course he should have had was disturbed and broken by untoward circumstances. He received tuition under different teachers under differing methods at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia, Abbeyville, South Carolina, Madison, Georgia, and at other points. He was just ten years old when the war closed and was brought back to Louisville, where he entered the ward schools and continued his studies until fitted to enter the High School under Prof. W. N. McDonald, where he finished the common school course. In 1872, when seventeen years of age, he entered Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, where he took a three years' course and wound up his scholastic career at the age of twenty.

His first entry into business was under the supervision of his father, upon the Courier-Journal, of which he is today the oldest employee yet actively engaged. He began in the reportorial department, but soon became editor of the "Kentucky and Southern News" column, continuing in that capacity for a number of years, until the establishment of "The Times," of which, in December, 1884, he became manager, a place which he has since filled with marked business ability.

In July, 1879, he married Miss Lollie Ryan, a daughter of Mr. William Ryan, an old and honored citizen of Louisville. They had but one child, who died when about five years of age, the mother dying in the summer of 1885, after six years of companionship. On September 7, 1887, he married Miss Annie Buchanan, a daughter of Mr. John Buchanan, of Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky. From this marriage three children, all girls, have resulted and all survive.

In political affiliations Mr. Haldeman has always

been a Democrat, and the policy of his paper has never varied from the Democratic faith. Under his management, from a small "afternoon experiment," it has grown to be a powerful and influential organ, with a very large and rapidly increasing circulation, and a vast advertising patronage.

As a business man Mr. Haldeman seems to have inherited many of the admirable qualities of his father. The affairs of his paper in its business department have been conducted with great care, and its financial success is due largely to the intelligence and integrity with which its accounts have been kept. Business probity and untiring industry seem a strong characteristic of the entire family and, in commercial circles, all of the Haldemans, father and sons, hold high places.

Although not now attached to any church, John Avery Haldeman, was reared under strict Presbyterian auspices, and his leaning has always been to the doctrines of that church.

He has held no public offices and has no desire for public life, content to keep the even tenor of his way within the lines of his journalistic business. He has had no membership in any secret societies, except that in the Chi Phi, during his collegiate course.

He has a strong social current in his nature, is warmly attached to his friends and has the faculty of inspiring a friendly interest in others. He is liberal, charitable and hospitable; a cheerful and hopeful nature, he is never despondent and has always an eye for the bright side of life.

His fondness for Louisville has imbued him with large public spirit, and he is proud to believe that the journal over which he exercises a business direction is one of the chief agents for promoting the progress and prosperity of the city.

BRUCE HALDEMAN, vice-president of the Courier-Journal Company, was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 5, 1862, the youngest son of Walter Newman Haldeman and Elizabeth (Metcalfe) Haldeman. During the eventful period of the war his father found it necessary to remove his family and business from Louisville to Knoxville and to other points South as the struggle progressed and it was while upon this uncertain movement that Bruce Haldeman was born. When the war closed, in 1865, the family was brought back to Louisville and here the boyhood of Bruce was passed. As soon as he was old enough to begin the acquirement of knowledge he was entered in the public schools and here, under a good school system, and with the aid of good teachers, was laid the basis of his education. After obtaining all that he could receive from the ward schools and three years at the High School, he was sent to the University of Virginia and given the benefits of a two years' course there. At the close of his career in the university he came back to Louisville and began a practical career by serving several years in the business department of his father's paper, the Courier-Journal. Then having familiarized himself with the operations of the business of newspaper progress, he entered the local rooms and served in various capacities as a local writer and reporter. Then he became the exchange editor, performing all the peculiar duties of that position effectively and with credit. Next he became the representative of the Associated Press at Louisville and held that position for several years. This involved great care and circumspection and was a position of no little responsibility for one so young. Then, for about one year, during the absence of his eldest brother, Mr. W. B. Haldeman, he became editor of the Weekly Courier-Journal, another highly important and responsible place in view of the wide circulation of the paper in the South and the sturdy effort to popularize it as a family visitor and a true compendium of the news gathered during the week. Later he became telegraph editor of the Daily Courier-Journal and later still managing editor, the most important place of any, except that of editor-in-chief. In this he succeeded Mr. Harrison Robertson, who became associate editor and acting editor-in-chief during the absence of Mr. Waterson. He held the position of managing editor for a number of years, showing untiring energy and ability throughout. He was then called back to the business department which had grown rapidly and demanded careful attention. He remained with it one year as manager of circulation and advertising when he was elected vice-president of the Courier-Journal Company, succeeding Mr. Charles D. Pearce, who resigned to enter another field.

From this it will be seen that the subject of this sketch has served in almost every department of the great journal of which he is now vice-president. He is comparatively a young man, but has had the experience in newspaper work and management that has rarely come to much older members of the profession. He has much of the genius of his father for successful and honorable business methods. His temperament is admirably suited for administrative

work. He betrays no impatience or disturbance over difficulties which frequently arise in the course of business, but is uniformly cool and clear headed, hearing with politeness and respect the opinions of others and dealing equitably and fairly with all. As one of the probable successors of his father in the conduct of one of the greatest journals in the country, he bids fair to aid in maintaining its character and prestige for many years to come.

It is unnecessary to say that he is a thorough Democrat in all respects, fully in accord with the political views which have governed his father's action.

In religious connection he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having beene raised under Presbyterian auspices and believing in Presbyterian doctrine.

On January 20, 1892, he married Annie Ford Milton, daughter of William A. and Florence Milton, of this city. From this has resulted one child, Florence Milton Haldeman, now three years of age.

JOSEPH KENT DRANE was born in Louisville, August 31, 1833, eldest son of Captain Anthony Drane, of the United States Army, and Elizabeth Rebecca Drane, the latter daughter of Dr. Richard Ferguson. Of Welsh antecedents, his father was the fourth Anthony Drane in this country, his ancestors having settled originally in Maryland.

Joseph K. Drane was named Joseph Kent in honor of Governor Kent, of Maryland, who was a great friend of his father in the early youth of the latter, and who took him on horseback to Havre de Grace, Maryland, when he was on his way to West Point to enter the military academy. Reared in Louisville, the son was educated in part in the schools of this city, and in part in New Albany, Indiana, completing his course of study at the University of Virginia, where he took a full academic course. He was in attendance at the university during the sessions of 1853-54 and, while there, met and loved Miss Mattie Winn Poindexter, daughter of Dr. James W. and Mary J. (Wayt) Poindexter. Dr. Poindexter was at that time one of the leading practitioners of Virginia, and his family stood high in social circles. Soon after leaving college Mr. Drane married Miss Poindexter and almost immediately afterward came to Louisville, where they made their home until 1858. At that time they returned to the home of Mrs. Drane's parents, at Charlottesville, Virginia, and lived at that place until the breaking out of the war between the States. Mr. Drane was a Jeffersonian Democrat and a strong Southern man in all his sympathies. Early in the war he enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of the famous Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Before the war he had military experience as a member of Company B, of the old Louisville Legion, and after his removal to Virginia had served some time as a member of the Albemarle Rifles, a company which distinguished itself during the war on the Confederate side. When he entered the Confederate service his knowledge of military tactics, his chivalrous nature and devotion to the cause for which he had taken up arms combined to make him a model soldier. Being physically unable to stand the fatigues and hardship of active campaign duty he was transferred to light duty.

He lived at Charlottesville, Virginia, until 1882, when he removed to Louisville, and continued to reside in this city until his death, which occurred April 21, 1896. Having inherited a comfortable fortune, he never engaged actively in business, and was a gentleman of the old school, charmingly entertaining and very popular with all classes of people. He had a passionate love of music and art, and was recognized as an art critic of exceptionally fine taste. Among lovers of music he was known as a fine singer, and during his residence in Virginia, he was at different times the director of several church choirs. He knew intimately many of the leading singers, composers and artists of the country, and spent much of his time in the company of those devoted to these causes. A fine classical scholar, he had a broad knowledge of literature, and a wonderfully retentive memory enabled him to call to mind, at will, almost everything that he had ever read. In social and domestic life he was a most charming character, genial, kindly, and remarkably entertaining under all circumstances. Liberal in his religious views, he was generous and charitable, honest and upright in all things, devoted to his family and always true to his friends. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal Church and his membership was in Christ Church of Charlottesville. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party and was a thorough Jeffersonian in principle. His children surviving him are Poindexter, Joseph K., Mary, Mattie, and Rosalind Drane.

HENRY FIELD DUNCAN, late insurance commissioner of Kentucky, son of Joseph Dillard and Jane (Covington) Duncan, was born near Bowl-

ing Green, Kentucky, March 13, 1854. Rev. William Duncan, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, January 7, 1630, was the progenitor of the Duncan family that settled in the colony of Virginia. William Duncan, a grandson of Rev. William Duncan, left Scotland accompanied by his four brothers and arrived in Culpeper County, Virginia, January 23, 1722. On February 11, of the same year, he married Ruth Raleigh, daughter of Mathew Raleigh, who was born in England of Welsh parentage. Raleigh Duncan, eldest child of William Duncan and Ruth Raleigh, was with General Washington at Braddock's defeat in 1755; also at Point Pleasant in 1774, where he was severely wounded, and was in all attacks made by the colonial troops against the invasion of Virginia by the traitor, Arnold, in 1781. The old Scotch families thus settled in the northern neck of Virginia were true to the cause of freedom during the great struggle for independence. No family was more loyal to the American cause than the children and grandchildren of William Duncan, who was the founder of this family in the colony of Virginia, and the ancestor of the various branches of the Duncans who have scattered themselves over the South and West.

Joseph Dillard Duncan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, December 2, 1814, and, with his father, came to Kentucky in 1818. Edmund Duncan, his father, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and was born in 1786. Upon coming to this State he settled in Warren County, where he was a large land and slave owner and a prosperous farmer up to the time of his death, January 10, 1860. He was a Whig and never held any office except that of magistrate. Joseph Dillard Duncan has devoted the greater part of his life to agriculture on his farm in Warren County, where he now resides. Jane Covington Duncan, the mother of Henry F. Duncan, was the daughter of Joseph Covington and Nancy Lylburn Berry. Her father was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and came when a child and settled in Warren County, where he died in 1860. Nancy Lylburn Berry was born in Virginia and moved to Kentucky in 1783, settling in Hardin County. The Covingtons are of Scotch-Irish extraction.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of Bowling Green and at Georgetown College, of Georgetown, Kentucky, completing his collegiate studies at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In May, 1876, he was appointed clerk in the state auditor's office, at Frankfort, and served two years each there and in the following positions: Chief clerk, quartermaster-general's office; clerk, auditor's office, and clerk in the insurance bureau of Kentucky, from June 1, 1882, to January 1, 1888. On the 1st of January, 1888, he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Kentucky, and on November 11, 1889, was appointed insurance commissioner to fill out the unexpired term of L. C. Norman, resigned. On the 1st of January, 1892, he was re-appointed for a term of four years, upon the expiration of which he removed to Louisville and engaged in the fire insurance business in partnership with A. H. McAfee. From his long experience in the departments at Frankfort, Mr. Duncan came to the insurance bureau well equipped for the duties of the office, and for six years filled the responsible position of commissioner with credit to himself and to the State. During his administration he was recognized by his fellow commissioners of other States as a leading authority in all matters pertaining to insurance, and, in their meetings, was always assigned a position of honor. In politics Mr. Duncan is a sound money, gold standard Democrat. In church affiliation, he is an Episcopalian, and was secretary of the vestry of Ascension Church, Frankfort, from 1882 to 1896.

He was married at Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown, Kentucky, Nov. 9, 1876, to Sallie Childs Buford, daughter of Temple and Edward Ann (Morrison) Buford, and granddaughter of Napoleon B. Buford, graduate and professor at West Point and late major-general U. S. A. On her maternal side Mrs. Duncan is a great-granddaughter of General William Johnson, of Scott County, Kentucky, and a descendant of Robert Johnson, the pioneer ancestor of the family, who was the father of Vice-President Richard M. Johnson.

WILLIAM ALVA WARNER, famous, not only in Louisville, but throughout the West as a theatrical manager for many years, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, February 6, 1826, and died in Louisville January 24, 1886. His father was Alva Warner and his mother's maiden name was Jerusha Wheeler. His mother's father was Isaac Wheeler, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the daughter, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years, had a vivid recollection of the war and used to entertain her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren with the story of the old farm bell ringing the alarm which called the "Minute Men" to arms and of how her

father left the field, picked up his gun and was gone to take part in the struggle for independence before she had time to bid him good-by. Originally natives of Wales, five brothers belonging to the Warner family were among the Pilgrims who landed first in Massachusetts and from one of these five brothers Mr. Warner was descended.

His father died when he was three years of age, and his widowed mother soon afterward removed to Columbus, Ohio. There he obtained his rudimentary education and in 1835 was sent to Kenyon College, the famous institution of learning founded by Bishop Chase of the Episcopal Church, in the picturesque and beautiful village of Gambier, Ohio. After completing his collegiate studies he removed to Cincinnati in 1843 and for two years thereafter engaged in the study of law under the preceptorship of an eminent jurist of that city. He inclined, however, rather to literature and art than to the law, and while in Cincinnati was for some time editor of a paper called the "Evening Welcome." In 1847 he became connected with Mr. John Bates, then one of the most famous Western managers in theatrical ventures, and finding this a congenial calling, devoted himself to it during the greater part of his life thereafter. His association with Mr. Bates continued until 1857 and during this decade, or at least during the greater part of it, he was joint manager of the old National Theater of Cincinnati, and the Louisville Theater, both famous play houses in their time. The Louisville Theater occupied the site of the present Courier-Journal building, and many leading citizens of Louisville, now silver haired, cherish pleasant recollections of the entertainments given there under the management of Mr. Warner. For several years he divided his time between Louisville and Cincinnati and was equally well known and equally esteemed in both cities. Shortly before the beginning of the Civil War he retired temporarily from the theatrical business, and was connected first with the large wholesale dry goods house of Mark & Downs, and later engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco business. As a tobacco merchant he had a prosperous trade but in 1873 he again turned his attention to theatrical enterprises, becoming at that time manager of Macauley's Theater. He continued to hold that position for many years and was in all respects a popular and successful theatrical manager. In 1884 his health failed and he removed to New York City, where he remained for two years, living quietly in the Eastern metropolis during that time. He then returned to Louisville but died within a short time after his coming back to this city.

While he was always in a sense a public man, a limited experience satisfied Mr. Warner with official life and so far as the writer of this sketch is informed the only office he ever held was that of member of the city council of Louisville, to which he was elected in 1863, but which office he resigned after a short term of service. In Masonic circles he was long a leading light. He became a member of that order in 1850 and at the time of his death had taken the thirty-third degree and had filled all the important offices in connection with the Masonic bodies of Kentucky. He was grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky in 1870, and few men have lived in Louisville who were so thoroughly versed in Masonic literature and knew so much of the historic lore of that mystic brotherhood. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party and he was an Episcopalian churchman.

Mr. Warner was married in 1846 to Miss Susan Matilda Thompson, of Cincinnati, their marriage taking place on the site of the present Burnet House in that city. Mrs. Warner was born in Hudson, New York, but was educated at the city of Albany in the Empire State, coming from that city to Cincinnati, where she was married at seventeen years of age. Her parents, who came to America in 1816, were born at New Castle-under-Lyne, forty-one miles southeast of Liverpool, England, and her mother was a descendant of George Fox, the famous Quaker preacher. Her mother's father, Edward Fox, was converted to Methodism under the preaching of John Wesley, and was one of the first converts of that famous evangelist. This Edward Fox himself became a preacher, holding his meetings in barns, shops, and other similar places and suffering much persecution on account of his religious faith. He built the first Methodist Chapel in New Castle-under-Lyne, and is entitled to a place among the founders of this great religious body. Two of Mrs. Warner's uncles were participants in the battle of Waterloo and both gave up their lives in that historic struggle, one of the uncles, who was a drummer boy, falling at the first fire. One of her brothers, Edward Thompson, went with Dr. Kane on his Artic expedition and remained six months in captivity among the Esquimaux, being picked up by a whaling vessel at the end of that time. This brother came from England back to America to enter the Union Army when the Civil War began. He served

under General McClellan and received a wound which caused his death in the battle of the Wilderness.

Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner, the eldest of whom was Morris H. Warner, who achieved merited distinction as a journalist. He was for many years identified with the press of Louisville and later was on the editorial staff of the New York Morning Journal and of the newspaper Truth of the same city. He died in 1891 at Galveston, Texas, where he was engaged on the editorial staff of the Galveston News. He was the author of numerous musical and literary compositions and wrote the libretto for the opera "Cadets," the score being written by the now celebrated composer, Mr. Gustav Kerker. The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Warner was William A. Warner, who followed mercantile pursuits until his death in 1894. The youngest son, Dr. George M. Warner, studied medicine and was graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1880. Since that time he has grown into prominence among the medical practitioners of the city and has been connected also in an important capacity with the educational department of his profession, having been secretary of Louisville Medical College ever since his graduation.

HENRY BANNISTER GRANT, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. A. M., was born at Auburn, New York, March 12, 1837. His father, Rev. Loring Grant, was publisher of the "Auburn Banner" at the date named. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac Grant, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was at Valley Forge with "Mad Anthony Wayne," at the taking of Stony Point, and in other engagements. His ancestors, who traced an honored lineage back through centuries, came to this country in 1639.

Prior to his coming to Kentucky in January, 1853, Henry had studied at schools in Michigan and attended the Albion College. He continued his studies in Frankfort, Kentucky, and afterward was employed for several years in the office of the auditor of public accounts. He removed to Louisville, January 1, 1860, and became an officer in a bank, advancing to the place of managing cashier with credit and success. At the outbreak of the Civil War he espoused the side of the Union and, in the fall of 1861, entered the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, as captain of Company F. He served till the close of the war, refusing promotion. After the battle of Perryville, he was assigned to staff duty as assistant inspector general, where he laid the foundation of those studies in tactics which have since borne fruit in the publication of six works on military subjects. He also did considerable service as a member and judge advocate of courts-martial, and member of a board for the examination of army officers, etc.

Brother Grant first saw Masonic light in Hiram Lodge No. 4, Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1859. He assisted in the organization of Louisville Lodge No. 400, and was elected master in 1869. He received the Capitular degrees in King Solomon's Chapter No. 18, in which he served two terms as high priest. He was made a royal and select master in Louisville Council No. 4, in 1863, and served two terms as master. He was knighted in 1863, and assisted in the organization of DeMolay Commandery No. 12. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Louisville in 1866, and was made knight commander of the Court of Honor in 1888.

He was for ten years assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, while the venerable Hiram Bassett was grand secretary. As Brother Bassett resided at a distance from Louisville the office work fell upon Brother Grant. In 1887 Brother Bassett declined re-election, and Brother Grant was chosen grand secretary in his place, and has been re-elected every year since that date. In 1887 he was elected grand master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., and in 1889 was chosen grand high priest. In 1892 he was chosen one of the members of the Board of Custodians of the work, a position which he still holds. In 1893 he was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Kentucky Veterans. In August of the same year he was one of the Kentucky delegates to the Masonic Congress at Chicago, whose deliberations were conducted wholly in accordance with plans drafted by him, which were used by the committee on business, though, by some oversight, no acknowledgment of the obligation was made. He also drafted the present constitution of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council.

In 1880 he planned and was in charge of a three days' competitive drill in Louisville, the most successful of any that had been undertaken in the South, realizing $10,000 for the benefit of the Masonic Home. In another competitive drill he asked for United States Army officers as judges, which were declined, but on his arguments in favor of Army officers' supervision, the judges were detailed for this occasion, and a few months afterwards, one of the

same officers was assigned to duty with the Ohio National Guard Encampment, and his instructions contained substantially the ideas presented by Captain Grant to the Secretary of War. Since then the government does not hesitate in such details.

Brother Grant has been so closely and constantly associated with everything Masonic in Kentucky for a long series of years that it is hardly possible, in a limited space, to mention all his services in detail. He has been "guide, philosopher and friend" to everybody that has sought his aid, and their name is legion. Each successive grand master for years has acknowledged indebtedness to him. He has been a fast friend of the Home from the beginning, and for five years edited the "Home Journal" with distinguished ability. He has been active in the revision of the ritual of chapter, council and commandery. He has rendered most valuable service on important committees of the General Grand Chapter. He has drilled and commanded the Masonic Home drill corps, whose precision of movement has won encomiums from military experts; and the credit of DeMolay Commandery winning the first place in inter-state drill is attributable to his instructions. He is the author of several works on tactics. His manual on "The Landmarks of Masonry" attracted great attention, and was highly complimented at the Masonic Congress. His latest literary work, save the chapter on the History of Masonry in these volumes, was the preparation of the new book of constitutions for the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, a monument of judgment, taste and industry.

Brother Grant was married, February 26, 1863, to Miss Maria L. Richardson, daughter of Samuel K. Richardson, a wealthy citizen of Louisville. They have two sons and two daughters. He is a member and office bearer of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is active in church and Sunday school work. Captain Grant is the highest authority on Masonic literature in Kentucky, and has prepared the chapter on "The History of the Masonic Order" for these volumes. This sketch of his life is from the pen of Past Grand Master J. W. Hopper.

CARL C. BRENNER, artist, was born in Lauter Ecken, Rheinfals, Germany, August 10, 1838. His father, Frederick Brenner, was a wine merchant and gave his son such education as the schools of the village in which he lived afforded. In these schools drawing was taught as part of the course, and young Carl showed such a decided talent for art that his teacher gave him extra lessons and taught him, as he was wont to say, all he knew. He thus became well grounded in the principles of drawing, the foundation of the painter's skill, involving accuracy of outline and perspective. In consequence of the proficiency he displayed his teacher procured him a commission as scholar in the Munich School of Art. But when he presented the document to his father with the great seal of King Louis on it, he refused to let him go. It was a great disappointment to the young man, but his ambition in that direction never left him. He came to Louisville in 1853 and embarked in the business of a sign painter, still cherishing the idea of some day becoming an artist while pursuing this purely mechanical business. It was many years before he ventured to place on canvas the dreams which inspired him. He was a lover of nature and was fond of rambling in the forests and fields about Louisville, but it was not until 1871 that he began his career as a landscape artist. His first picture of any note was a canvas, 25x30 inches, exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, the chief feature of which was the beech tree, which finds in this locality its finest development, and in the treatment of which he afterward achieved so much success and reputation. His chief reason for selecting the beech tree as his principal theme was the fact that he found it best adapted to artistic effect, and his studies of nature led him to observe the chief glory of Kentucky landscape. From this time until his death, he devoted himself to art with great success and became a master in the line in which he has had many imitators but no rivals. His pencil was very prolific and his paintings adorn many of the walls of the lovers of art in Louisville, and many galleries in other parts of the United States. Among the latter is the Corcoran Art Gallery, at Washington, for which Mr. Corcoran purchased two of his landscapes. Mr. Brenner was an enthusiastic devotee to nature, always keeping himself in touch with its changing forms by actual contact, making extensive tours at all seasons of the year to familiarize himself with the various types of Kentucky scenery. But his heart was in the beech woods. The glint of the sunlight on the whitened bark, the deep shadows relieved by the golden sunshine with the cool waters of a small stream or pool, are the favorite elements in his composition. For one who produced so many pictures, his work is very equal, presenting a finish in detail which gives him a high place among the best of the realistic school. His excellence is shown as well in his smallest as

Thos N. Hays

in his largest canvases. He lived long enough to enjoy his success and to realize that he had won an enduring fame, dying at his home in Louisville, July 22, 1888.

In 1864 he married Ann Glas, daughter of a violinist, who, with six children, survives him. Among these is a son, Carolus Brenner, who inherits the talent of his father. The others are Edward F., Nellie, Olivia, Maye and Proctor Knott. The latter is but fourteen years of age, and has acquired a wonderful knowledge of the art of painting. His productions are now in demand by many of the best families of the city, and no doubt he will become a famous landscape artist.

THOMAS HERCULES HAYS, state senator for the First and Second districts of Louisville and Jefferson County, was born at West Point, Hardin County, Kentucky, October 6, 1837, the oldest son of William H. Hays and Nancy (Neill) Hays. His father was born in the same county, October 16, 1812, and is still living, a vigorous farmer, at the age of eighty-four. In earlier manhood he was elected sheriff of Hardin County and served effectually for twelve years. He is a man of marked integrity and such high points of character as have given him the esteem of the people of his section. He is a large landholder and has reached the point of pecuniary success that his unflagging industry and fair dealing have so well deserved. The Hays family is of direct Scotch origin. William H. Hays, of Hardin County, Kentucky, was a son of Hercules Hays, of Washington County, Kentucky, born there in 1786. He afterward removed to Hardin County, and was a magistrate under the second constitution of the State and held the office during his life. He was an ardent Whig and a man of sterling character. He married Elizabeth Lusk, daughter of Hugh and Mary McMurtry Lusk. The latter, born Miss Todd, came of the pioneer family of Todds, distinguished in the early history of the State. Hugh Lusk served eight years in the Continental Army, was wounded in the hip at Lundy's Lane, served with distinction at Cowpen's, King's Mountain and in other battles. He received a pension from the government for his services and on account of his wound. Hercules Hays, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in Hardin County, March, 1854, in his sixty-ninth year. The father of Hercules Hays and great-grandfather of Thomas H. Hays, was William H. Hays, Esquire, of Edinburg, Scotland. He was the immigrant ancestor of the family in this country and settled near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, some time near the close of the Revolutionary War. He married Margaret Slack, of Pennsylvania parentage, and in 1782, came to Washington County, Kentucky, where his son Hercules was born. A full genealogical record of the family has been preserved and it shows that William H. Hays, Esquire, was a son of Hercules Hays, Esquire, of Edinburg, and that he was a son of Sir William Hays, whose estate is in the vicinity of Edinburg and is now owned by one of his descendants, a Sir William Hays, whose brother, Hercules Hays, is now and has been for thirty years, a member of the English parliament, representing the Edinburg district. It will be seen, from this brief epitome of the genealogy, how the name Hercules has descended to Major Thomas H. Hays.

On the maternal side the ancestry of Major Hays is of equal distinction. His mother, Nancy Neill, was a daughter of Captain Thomas Neill and Phoebe (La Rue) Neill. The latter was a granddaughter of Jabez La Rue, of Winchester, Virginia, and her mother was a Helm. Captain Neill was from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and his mother was also a Helm. He came to Kentucky in 1808 and settled in Hardin County on land located by Daniel Boone. This land is now owned by Thomas H. Hays, and is the old homestead of his mother's family. When Captain Neill came to Kentucky, he brought with him fifty slaves from Virginia. The records on both the paternal and maternal sides are given in brief, but there is quite enough of the family history in this little sketch to show that each branch is of ancient and honorable origin.

The early education of Thomas H. Hays came of private tuition, but its real basis was obtained at St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown. This institution was founded by the Jesuits and has always held a high place among the educational institutions of Kentucky. He matriculated there in September, 1853, when in his sixteenth year, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1857, when he was twenty years of age. He took a thorough classical course with the addition of a complete course in civil engineering. This fitted him well for the active labor in which his later life has been engaged. After leaving college his first effort at self-support was in teaching a small school in Hardin County. This he did successfully for one term, but found the restraint too great for his desire to enter a more active and wider field. He, therefore, gave it up, and

for one year undertook the operation of his father's farm, succeeding fairly in raising a crop. Then he made two trips as supercargo on flat boats to New Orleans. At that time, flat boating was a profitable business and in great favor with Kentuckians who were commercially inclined. Returning from these expeditions in 1859, he entered upon the study of law with Hon. James W. Hays and Governor John L. Helm, at Elizabethtown. In 1861 he was duly examined and admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice in partnership with William Willson, and was in a fair way of winning success when the war between the States was inaugurated. His martial spirit and his love for his section bore him directly into the Confederate Army. He had previously served as major of the Salt River Battalion of Kentucky State Guards under General Simon B. Buckner, who was then adjutant-general of the State. This command was composed of nine companies and contained men enough for a full regiment. He was in command of it at Camp Joe Davis, Muldraugh's Hill, Hardin County, when General Buckner, with Confederate troops, occupied Bowling Green; captured L. & N. trains at Elizabethtown and Lebanon Junction; burned bridges over Rolling Fork of Salt River and Nolin, and reported for duty in the Confederate service to Colonel Roger Hanson, at Green River. He was appointed major in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States and assigned to duty with the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, General John C. Breckinridge commanding. He was with this command at Shiloh and in command of the regiment in the latter part of the second day's fight, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel both being disabled; was in the battles around Corinth; assigned to duty as major and A. A. G. for General William Preston; was with him at Vicksburg and in the Fort Hill battery when the Confederate ram Arkansaw, ran the blockade of Federal gunboats into Vicksburg; afterwards assigned to duty under Brigadier-General Helm, when he commanded the Kentucky Brigade, as inspector-general, and remained with him until his death at Chickamauga, September, 1863; was then assigned to duty as adjutant and inspector-general for the army at large, reporting directly to General S. Cooper, at Richmond, Virginia. In May and June, 1864, he made a thorough inspection and complete roster of General Joseph E. Johnston's army, headquarters then at Dalton. When Sherman's army came to Dalton he was assigned as assistant inspector-general of the Army of Tennessee, reporting to Chief Inspector-General Lewis E. Harvie. He remained with General Johnston until he was relieved by General John B. Hood. He then reported for duty to General Wheeler, and was ordered to cut communication between Sherman and Chattanooga, which being done, was assigned to duty as adjutant and inspector-general of General John S. Williams' division of cavalry, and went with it from Georgia to Strawberry Plains, thence to Pulaski, and finally to Saltville, Virginia—in a continuous running fight of forty days—winding up with a complete rout of General S. G. Burbridge, at Saltville, Virginia. He then rejoined General Hood at Florence, Alabama, and was with him as assistant inspector-general at Franklin and Nashville, and continued on duty as inspector-general until the surrender at Appomattox, reporting directly to General Cooper. This is a brief summary of the service of Major Hays in the Confederate Army. It is quite enough to serve the purposes of this sketch, though by no means such a detail as his gallant co-operation with the lost cause deserves.

After the war he returned to Kentucky and was engaged for some time in farming. In August, 1869, he was elected without opposition to represent Hardin County in the Kentucky Legislature. This he did to the satisfaction of his constituents and was sent back with unanimity for a second term. He developed a strong capacity for legislation and a personality which gave him great influence in reaching his ends. At the close of his representation of Hardin County he went to New York in the spring of 1872 and was engaged in the banking business for three years. Returning to Louisville in 1875 he was made general superintendent of the Pullman Southern Car Company in 1876; was made second vice-president of this company in 1883; was a member of the railroad board of arbitration of the Chicago & Ohio River Railway Commission for four years. Of this commission Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was chairman. In 1876 Major Hays, Dr. E. D. Standiford, Victor Newcomb, Dr. Miller of Cincinnati, Colonel Sloss, of Alabama, Colonel R. S. Veech and John S. Cain became purchasers of the old charcoal furnaces at Oxmoor, Alabama, and converted them into coke furnaces, and they became the pioneers in the modern development of the great iron industries at Birmingham, Alabama. In 1882 Major Hays became vice-president of the Ohio Valley Cement Company, of Indiana, and in 1889 president of the Springer Cement Mills, of New Mexico. He was vice-presi-

dent and general manager in projecting and building the Versailles & Midway Railroad, and was associated with Colonel Bennett H. Young and others in projecting and building the Louisville Southern Railroad. In 1887 he was elected president of the Paducah Land, Coal & Iron Company, which built the blast furnace at Paducah. In 1889 he was chosen vice-president of the Society of Charcoal Iron Workers of the United States.

In 1882 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the district composed of the city of Louisville, Jefferson and Oldham counties, but was defeated by Hon. Albert S. Willis, who ran as an independent and was chosen by a small majority. In 1893 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Jefferson County and the First and Second wards of the city of Louisville. This position he still retains, having served ably and conspicuously during two important sessions. In 1894 he was an ardent supporter of Hon. William Lindsay for the United States Senate, and in 1896 a zealous friend of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn for re-election to that body.

Major Hays is a man of strong, high principles, firm in his opinions and fearing no consequences in maintaining them. His devotion to Democracy is as firm as his devotion to the Southern cause was shown to be by his unflinching service.

In religious affiliation he is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church of Jefferson County, Kentucky. He was baptized by Rev. John N. Norton, rector of Christ Church, and confirmed by Rt. Rev. Bishop T. U. Dudley, of the diocese of Kentucky. He is a member of Butler Lodge, F. A. M., of Pitts Point, Kentucky, and of DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templar, at Louisville.

Major Hays was married July 16, 1861, to Miss Sarah Hardin Helm, fourth daughter of Governor John L. Helm and Lucinda B. Helm, the latter a daughter of the distinguished Ben Hardin, of Nelson County, Kentucky. From this marriage resulted three daughters, the mother dying June 2, 1868. They were Lucinda H., Nannie Neill and Emma Helm. Lucinda married Colonel James Martin, of Philadelphia; Nannie married Alexander Stephens Thweath, of Georgia, and Emma died in infancy. On November 25, 1869, he married Georgia Troup Broughton, daughter of Judge Edward Broughton and Sarah A. (Lackey) Broughton, of LaGrange, Georgia. The Broughtons were pioneers of South Carolina, settling at Charleston in its incipiency and afterwards removing to Georgia. From this marriage has resulted six children: Caddie Flournoy, Georgia T., Willie Houston, Sara Antoinette, Mary Standiford and Mary Percy. Mary Standiford died at eight years of age, the others surviving.

GEORGE HENRY MOORE, merchant and financier, was born in Louisville, January 10, 1835, and died in this city January 14, 1896, four days after he had reached the age of sixty-one years. His father was George J. Moore, a native of Ashford, Connecticut, who came to Louisville in 1830. Here the elder Moore married Catharine Fonda, born in Greenbush, New York, and their son was born in the old Wall Street House, then the principal hotel of Louisville.

George H. Moore spent the first twelve years of his life in Louisville and obtained the rudiments of an education in the city schools. In 1847 his father removed to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, becoming the owner of a large distillery at that place. He remained there six years, and it was during this time that his son gained his first knowledge of the business with which he became so prominently identified in later years. The family returned to Louisville in 1853, and after completing his education young George Moore went to Jackson, Mississippi, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits when the Civil War began.

At the commencement of the war he raised a company, which became Company G of the Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry Regiment, under the command of Colonel Ross. Of this company he was commissioned captain, and from the beginning to the end of the war—except when a prisoner—he was in active service. He had as much history in his heroic record if not more than any one of either army of the same rank. The quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, so familiar a figure in Louisville in later years, was one of the most undaunted and courageous of soldiers. Always calm and cool-headed, he was not infrequently put in command of the rear guard and of the skirmish lines in front, his service being entirely with the Army of the West.

In the spring of 1863 his regiment was sent to Port Hudson, and constituted a part of the command of General Gardner. Here the service was very active and frequently perilous. General Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, was in command of a brigade of Federal troops which attempted to uncover the position held by the Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, near Port Hudson. Captain Moore, as usual, was in command of the outpost, and it was

the fire of the soldiers of Captain Moore which inflicted the severe wounds from which General Gresham suffered to the day of his death. This fact, however, was not known until told by General Gresham in a casual conversation between himself and Captain Moore, at the latter's summer residence at Lake Chautauqua, in New York, in the presence of a number of gentlemen who were guests of Captain Moore and enjoying his hospitality.

After the line on the Mississippi from Vicksburg to and including Port Hudson was captured by the Federals in the summer of 1863, the Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry Regiment rejoined the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, who had been sent from Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi, to reorganize an army for the relief of Pemberton, at Vicksburg. In the re-organization of regiments into brigades, in the spring of 1864, the Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry was put in Sears' Brigade and assigned to French's Division, which division at that time, was a part of the corps commanded by Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk. In this division Captain Moore served without the loss of a day from the commencement of the campaign to his capture at Allatoona, on the 5th day of October, 1864. During the whole of this campaign he saw very hard and constant service. In the retreat of Johnston's army from Dalton to Atlanta, he was constantly with his command under fire. In the line of Little Kennesaw, June 27, 1864, he was, although of the rank of captain, in command of the skirmish lines in front of Stewart's Corps, when the battle commenced. His line was on the north slope of Little Kennesaw, on top of which had been placed nine pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear on Sherman's troops in the valley to the north and northeast of the mountain. Sherman put in position one hundred and forty pieces of artillery, forming a crescent, with a convergent fire on Little Kennesaw. When the battle of June 27, 1864, was fairly commenced and the infantry of Sherman's army was making a grand charge on Stewart's and Hardee's lines, these one hundred and forty pieces of artillery kept up a rapid and convergent fire upon the line of skirmish commanded by Captain Moore, who maintained his line intact and behaved in a most gallant manner. For his coolness, courage and sagacity, he was often complimented by his corps and division commanders. In this campaign he was invariably selected to command any difficult and dangerous lines. It was no ordinary event to see this young and handsome captain deliberately selected by his division commander to command a force which really was entitled to the command of a colonel. The selection of Captain Moore was made because of his well-known courage, coolness and promptness in any emergency. He was a man who could not be confused in his mind or disconcerted in his action, no matter how grave the consequences, nor how great the peril of his position. This was the predominating faculty of the man, both in military and civil life. His faculties always alert, he never suffered confusion. He was able, in his self-collected way, to be master of himself, and master the requirements of any position that might confront him.

Captain Moore participated in all the combats and skirmishes of his division in front of Atlanta and was never a day absent. When General Hood evacuated Atlanta, in the last days of August, 1864, Stewart's Corps was the last body of troops withdrawn from the line. French's Division constituted the rear guard, and Captain Moore was in command of the rear guard, and his was the last command to march out of the city of Atlanta, on the McDonald Road to Lovejoy Station. When General Hood moved his army from Lovejoy Station, on the 18th of September, 1864, Captain Moore was with the command and remained with it until the 4th of October. Then it was that General Hood ordered French's Division to march to Allatoona Pass and destroy the railroad, and if possible destroy the railroad bridge over the Etowah. In this movement Sears' Brigade was placed on the north side of Allatoona Mountain, on the morning of October 5, 1864, the brigades of Cockrell and Ector being to the right of Sears'. In this bloody assault on the works at the top of Allatoona Mountain, Sears' Brigade distinguished itself, and Captain Moore, with his company and a considerable portion of the Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, got so far up the mountain and under the works that when it became necessary to withdraw the troops and rejoin Hood, Moore found himself in a position from which he could not extricate himself. He was made a prisoner of war, with some forty or fifty men of his regiment, and was not exchanged until after or about the surrender.

At the conclusion of the war he settled in Holmes County, Mississippi, and, in connection with Captain D. G. Pepper, conducted a large business in supplying cotton plantations. Although the result of raising cotton that year was disastrous to the planters, Captain Moore managed, by indefatigable

industry, energy and attention, to secure for his principals all advances made to these planters, which was in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million of money.

In the early part of 1868, he returned to Louisville and took a position in the wholesale whisky house of which his uncle, Jesse Moore, was the head. After a time he became a partner in the firm of Jesse Moore & Company, and later became the owner of the establishment, which he continued to the end of his life to conduct under the old firm name. This house became, under his management, one of the most famous of its kind in the United States, and during the last years of his life, it was but one of the many great business enterprises with which he was connected. He was senior member of the firm of Moore & Selliger, owning and operating both the Astor and Belmont distilleries. As is well known, these distilleries are among the largest in the State of Kentucky, noted alike for the volume and the excellence of their products. He was one of the founders of the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Company, with which he was officially connected during all the years of its existence, prior to his death, and was also one of the incorporators of the Louisville Land & Cattle Company, of which he was president from the date of its organization until his death, and in which he was a large shareholder. His operations in various fields of enterprise yielded rich returns, and he had numerous and varied business interests. A man of great force of character, his large experience and sound judgment were always brought to bear with singular earnestness and energy upon affairs with which he had to do, and his opinions carried weight wherever they were uttered. He was not only merchant and manufacturer, but was also, in the broadest sense of the term, a financier. He was a student of economic theories and financial problems, and had a genius for making careful and exact calculations in all his commercial and financial operations. Younger men, especially, prized his counsels, appreciated the nobility of his nature, and have reason to remember, with grateful hearts, his kindliness and helpfulness. One of these has paid graceful tribute to his virtues in the following published utterance: "In his lofty commercial ideas, in his breadth of character, in his truly chivalrous nature, in his love of fairness and his stern denunciation of all meanness and littleness, in his readiness at all times to help a brother man, in his modest but bounteous and persistent giving, in these and his many other virtues, he reminded me, as I compared him often with the bulk of humanity, of a green oasis, shady, fruitful and well watered, in the midst of a dry and thirsty desert.

"George H. Moore will need no monument in this city, for within the hearts of the thousands who knew him he has builded himself many monuments, all resting upon the foundation of love, and these thousands will ever delight to wreath about them the choicest flowers that bloom in memory's garden."

Aside from his prominence as a business man, Mr. Moore was most widely known as a patron of the arts and a collector of rare judgment and excellent taste. He had a large share of the artistic in his temperament, and he was not only a lover of art, but was one of those sympathetic souls whose hearts go out to those whose genius is hampered by poverty and other unfortunate conditions of life. Many a struggling artist owes his final success to the aid and encouragement given him by this man, whose heart and hand opened to his appeals, and he undoubtedly did more than any other man has done to promote artistic tastes and musical culture in Louisville. Early in life he became a collector of fine paintings, and his collection is now one of the finest private collections of art works in the West. Some years before his death he built a tasteful and ornate gallery for the accommodation of this collection, in which he took great pride and which he proposed to make the nucleus of a splendid public art gallery whenever the Polytechnic Society—to which he intended to present it—found itself able to house its treasures in a fire-proof building. Evidences of his cultivated and refined tastes abounded in his home, and visiting artists, musicians and litterateurs found within its walls a most congenial atmosphere. Among his most intimate friends were some eminent artists, and many entertainments given at his home brought these artists in close touch with the people of Louisville and served to stimulate the love of art and foster education in art matters.

He was married, in 1868, to Miss Florence A. Deweese, daughter of Cornelius Deweese, Esq., of Carroll County, Kentucky. Mrs. Moore died in 1884, leaving four children, Jessie Moore, Sherley Moore, Percival Moore and Georgie Moore. He afterward married Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, widow of John J. Tyler, of Louisville, who survives him.

SHERLEY MOORE, manufacturer, was born in Louisville, March 17, 1872, son of George H. and Florence Alice (Deweese) Moore, both of whom

are now dead, his mother having passed away in 1884, and his father in 1896. He belongs to the third generation of the family in Louisville, his grandfather having come to this city from Connecticut in 1830 and made it his home a portion of the time thereafter until his death, although from 1833 to 1853, he had large business interests in Indiana and resided in that State. His father, George H. Moore, whose career has been sketched in the foregoing pages, was actively identified with the business interests of Louisville for thirty years, and was conspicuous for his ability and high character as a man of affairs and was also widely known as an art connoisseur and collector.

His father being a man of cultivated tastes and ample fortune, Sherley Moore was reared in an atmosphere conducive to the development of a healthy intellect and a refined nature, and he received also that careful training in the practical affairs of life essential to a proper discharge of their duties and responsibilities by those who enjoy fortune's favors. In his boyhood he attended Professor Chenault's famous private school and was then sent to Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1892, when he was compelled to discontinue his studies on account of impaired health. He had spent the summer of 1891 in Europe, in company with a party of schoolfellows of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and had had a most interesting, and in some respects, a unique experience. The party traveled through England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, walked across the Alps into Switzerland, and profited greatly by visiting places of historic interest. One of the summer months Mr. Moore spent in Germany and while there applied himself diligently to the study of the German language, which he learned to speak with ease and fluency. When compelled to leave school, he again went abroad, his father taking the practical view that the object lessons met with in travel and the mingling with different classes of people incident thereto broadens one's education quite as much as collegiate training. On his second trip abroad he spent five months in Europe, devoting a month to travel in Spain and another month to Scotland. Inheriting his father's fondness for works of art, he spent a considerable portion of his time in Rome, Florence, Dresden, Munich and London, and in these famous art centers found himself in a congenial atmosphere. He was prevented from visiting Paris by the prevalence of cholera in that city, and returned home in September of 1892. Immediately after his return to Louisville he turned his attention to business and during the following winter kept books in his father's office. In the spring of 1893 he married Miss Frank Guthrie, daughter of B. F. Guthrie, for many years one of the most noted business men of Louisville—whose history will be found elsewhere in this connection—and spent the following summer with his wife at Lakewood, New York. The succeeding winter they passed in Denver, Colorado, extending their travels to California in the spring and returning to Colorado to spend the summer months in the mountain regions of that State. During this time, he combined business with pleasure, spending a portion of his time looking after the interests of his father's branch house in San Francisco. During the fall of 1894 and the following winter he was associated with his father in business in Louisville, but in the spring of 1895 he again went to California, where he remained until he returned to the East to spend the hot months with his family at their summer home on Lake Chautauqua, New York. In October of 1895 he returned to Louisville and became identified with the manufacturing interests of the city as a stockholder in and treasurer of the Louisville Chair Company. To this business he has since given a large share of his time and attention, and since his father's death has taken the latter's place in the directory of the Louisville Land & Cattle Company. While still a young man, he has evidenced his ability in the conduct and management of large business interests and has proven himself a worthy successor of his father as a capable man of affairs and an intelligent, high-minded gentleman. The kindly instincts and broad liberality which were conspicuous traits of character in the father are equally marked characteristics of the son, and each year a portion of his income is set apart for charities, which he seeks to bestow wisely and judiciously, in such a way that his gifts may be productive of the best results. His home is notable among the homes of Louisville for its artistic embellishment, the elegance of its adornment and its atmosphere of culture and refinement. Domestic in his tastes, modest and unostentatious, he is happiest in his home life and among the friends who gather about his own fireside.

JAMES WILDER McCARTY, merchant, was born December 18, 1849, in Louisville, son of Felix and Mary E. (Wilder) McCarty, the former a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and the latter of St. Mary's County, Maryland. His father

was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for many years a member of the old volunteer fire department of Louisville, and a well-known pioneer. His mother was a sister of James B., Oscar and Edward Wilder, pioneer drug merchants of Louisville, the first and last named of whom acquired large fortunes and were prominently identified with many important commercial and other enterprises in the South. In the maternal line, Mr. McCarty is descended from the Keys, Browns, Bonds and Egertons of Maryland, all families which have had numerous distinguished representatives. The Keys claim descent from John Key, first poet laureate of England. Philip Key, the progenitor of the American family, was born in London, England, in 1696, came, when quite young, to Chaptico Landing, Maryland, served there as high sheriff in later years, and died in 1764. His remains rest in the family vault at Chaptico, and his coat of arms marks his tomb. In the War of 1812, Mr. McCarty's grandfather, Edward Wilder, served with distinction as captain of a company in Colonel Thomas Neill's Regiment of Maryland Cavalry.

Brought up in Louisville, James W. McCarty was educated in the city schools, and when eighteen years old, became a clerk in the drug house of James B. Wilder & Company. This connection—begun in 1867—continued until 1880, at which time he became head of the firm of McCarty & O'Bryan, dealers in paints, oils, etc. In 1889, Mr. O'Bryan died and Mr. McCarty purchased the interest of his estate in the business, which has since been conducted under the name of J. W. McCarty & Company. He has been a successful merchant and stands high among the business men of the city in which he grew up and in which he has spent all the years of his life. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He married, in 1877, Miss Elizabeth R. Pyles, daughter of Dr. Madison and Cordelia (Talbot) Pyles, of Louisville. His children are Talbot Pyles, Alma Egerton, Elizabeth Calhoun and Marinda Sewell McCarty.

LOUIS H. HAST.—It has been well said that "to illustrate the sublime truths of Christianity by the arts which appeal to our highest emotions has ever been the most exalted aim and has called forth the noblest efforts of human genius. In this latter day, when eloquence and architecture have passed their golden age, a new art, fostered by the church, has been developed into a more intense and powerful expression of feeling or of faith—the art of representing the ideal world in sound, in harmony, that higher language which a guiding Providence has vouchsafed to us by its ideality to combat and correct the coarse material tendency of our industrial, commercial age. And in this language of music, our most gifted men who have faith in a nobler, better life, have devoted their genius and energy to picture these aspirations of our faith, with more persuasive voice than the eloquence of the intellect alone. He who interprets to us the inspirations of the prophets and sages of our own age—who devotes his life and energy to make their visions a vivid realization to us, must be one of our noblest teachers."

Such a one was Professor Louis Hast, the subject of this sketch, and the memory of his virtues, his noble inspirations and his great work will long linger with the people among whom he lived and labored.

Louis Henry Hast, whose great work in developing musical culture in Louisville constitutes an important part of "The History of Music," which appears in this volume, was born January 13, 1822, in Gochlingen, Province of Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, son of Cornelius and Lizette (Reither) Hast, and died in Louisville, February 13, 1890. He came of an old and honored German family, his grandfather having been a burgomaster of Gochlingen, and one of his uncles was a bishop of Speyer, whose remains rest in the famous Romanesque Cathedral of Speyer, founded in the year 1030 A. D., and completed in 1061.

Louis Hast obtained his primary education in the schools of Gochlingen, studied Latin and the sciences in the noted old town of Landau and then went to Munich, where he devoted eight years to the study of music and graduated from the famous Conservatory of Music in that city. He came to America soon after the German Revolution of 1848, and in 1849 accompanied by his younger brother, who was a promising artist, came to Kentucky. They both went to Bardstown, where Louis H. Hast became connected with Mr. Cosby's noted school as a teacher of music, while his brother devoted himself to the art of painting. The brother lived but a few years—dying in 1854—but while following his profession in Bardstown, painted a number of notable pictures, some of which were destroyed by the fire which consumed St. Joseph's Church, of that city. After the death of his brother, Professor Louis H. Hast came to Louisville, where his extraordinary musical talent and his superior ability as a teacher at

once commanded appreciation and admiration. Here he began a long and distinguished career as a teacher, organist, pianist, choir director and director of musical societies, cultivating his art for the love of it and throwing his whole soul into his work. He was the first organist at the old St. Louis Cathedral. In 1877 he became the organist of Christ Church and held that position until a year before his death, when he resigned on account of failing health, and was then appointed organist emeritus. He was identified with every movement designed to foster a love of music or to advance musical education from the time he became a resident of Louisville until his death, and at different times he was director of La Reunion Musicale, the Philharmonic Society, the Saengerfest and the Beethoven Quartette Club. These societies were composed of musical artists and were distinguished for the excellence of their work, the high ideal to which they aspired, and their enthusiasm,all largely due to their director. He planned and directed many musical performances of great merit, and some of these concerts will long be remembered as historic events in the musical annals of the city. He was a student, as well as a leader, and whatever he gave his attention to, received careful and conscientious consideration. He was a master of the science of teaching, and his methods were direct, practical and always prolific of good results. He felt deeply and warmly urged upon others the importance of systematic musical culture in connection with school work, and a notable address delivered upon the subject of establishing a normal music school, before the teachers' convention, at Lexington, made a strong impression upon the educators of the State.

As a teacher he was especially loved and revered by his pupils, all of whom he inspired with a love and reverence for the highest and noblest efforts in his art. He was genial, as well as accomplished, uniting with the large heart of the German the polish and wit of the Frenchman, and always carried good humor and sunshine with him wherever he went. He was essentially the ruling spirit in the musical circles of Louisville; his home was the gathering place for the greatest singers and musicians, and his musical library was probably the finest west of New York City. As a choral director, he attracted to Christ Church the finest singers in this community, and his music was such as could hardly have been heard elsewhere outside of the leading churches in the larger cities of the United States. He was, in a sense, the father of that which was and is best in the music of Louisville. Coming to America from a cathedral city, from the land of music and song, where he had enjoyed the association and friendship of the masters in the art, his tastes and education had made him thoroughly classical. In the beginning of his career in Louisville, he had to contend against great odds to establish the high standards which corresponded, in a measure, to his ideals. But he had an iron will, as well as genius, and in the end he triumphed over all obstacles and established a standard of musical culture which constitutes an enduring monument to his memory. He was a profound musician, a poet, a gentle and sensitive soul, a pure-hearted man, a charming companion and faithful friend.

His life work ended in Louisville, and a grateful public, appreciative of the services he had rendered as a conscientious apostle of all that is best and highest in the art of music, paid numerous graceful tributes to his memory. At the obsequies and at memorial services held at Christ Church in his honor, the musical programmes included some of Professor Hast's own compositions, and those occasions were characterized by a depth of feeling which testified, in the strongest manner possible, to the regard felt for him by those who had been most intimately associated with him in life.

He was married, in 1860, to Miss Emma Wilder, daughter of the noted merchant and financier, James B. Wilder, of Louisville, who died some years before her husband. The surviving members of his family are Emma Wilder Hast, Lizette L. Hast, Etta Courtenay Hast and Louis Anderson Hast, all of whom still reside in this city.

FRANK TEUPE, who has been a resident of Louisville since 1854, and a prominent business man for many years, was born in Emsdetten, a small town in the province of Westphalia, Germany, January 8, 1837. He is the second son of Bernard and Josephine (Hermeling) Teupe, and his father was a native of the same town as himself, and after his marriage occupied the old homestead in which he had been brought up. As a young man, his father served in the Prussian Army as a member of the Regimental Music Corps, and after he had been honorably discharged from the military service and returned to the pursuits of civil life, he was leader of a local orchestra and organist of the Catholic Church at Emsdetten up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1861.

The elder Teupe had four children, three sons

and one daughter, all of whom inherited a love of music and received careful instruction at his hands. Not wishing to have his sons pressed into the military service, as soon as they reached the stipulated age, he sent his eldest son, Bernard, to America, when he was seventeen years old, and his son Franz and daughter Josephina followed in later years, only one son, Hubert, remaining in Germany. Bernard Teupe came to Louisville in 1851 and at once became connected with the piano manufacturing firm of Peters, Webb & Company, retaining this position until his death in 1867. Josephina came to this country in 1871, married George Grothe, of Cincinnati, and died in that city.

Frank Teupe attended the Catholic parochial schools of Emsdetten as a child and graduated from the parish schools when he was fourteen years old. He then took a collegiate course of three years, and during this time kept up his study of music under the tutorage of his father. At seventeen years of age he was ready to leave school, and plans had been made for him to go to Holland, where he was to enter upon a commercial career. At the solicitation of his brother Bernard these plans were changed, and instead of going to Holland he came to America, joining his brother in Louisville in 1854. He had, from early childhood, evinced a marked fondness for music and at eight years of age had acquitted himself creditably as organist of the village church. This talent had been carefully cultivated by his father, and as a result he came to this country an accomplished musician.

Arrived in Louisville he at once found employment in the music store of Peters, Webb & Company, where he, like his brother, gained a practical knowledge of the construction of pianos and other musical instruments. In 1863 he and his brother formed a partnership for the purpose of giving special attention to the repairing and tuning of pianos, and soon became noted for their expert workmanship and built up a large business. Bernard Teupe died in 1867 and Frank conducted the establishment alone, adding the renting of pianos and organs as another department of the business, which he conducted prosperously until 1876, when the firm of Peters, Webb & Company dissolved and the senior member of that firm, Hon. B. J. Webb, persuaded Mr. Teupe to form a partnership with him and engage in the manufacture of pianos. Webb & Teupe was the firm thus organized and it continued in existence until 1882, when Mr. Webb retired from business, disposing of his interests to his partner. Mr. Teupe thus became sole proprietor of the piano manufactory, and has ever since carried on a profitable industry and one which is creditable to the city, as well as to its owner. He has prospered financially and the building in which his extensive business is carried on is his own property, and he is also the owner of valuable property in other parts of the city.

Mr. Teupe has not only prospered in a business way and built up a comfortable fortune as the result of his honest and intelligent efforts, but has gained that high standing in the business world which is as much to be desired as riches. He has been in all respects a worthy citizen, and the public estimate of his character was shown in 1895, when the Good Government or Citizens' party made him a candidate for member of the city council on the reform ticket in the election of that year. He has always voted with the Democratic party and believes in its principles, but believes also that honest government is an issue of paramount importance. Religiously he has always adhered firmly to the Catholic faith, in which he was brought up.

Mr. Teupe has done much to promote musical culture in Louisville and has been a leader in all movements designed to foster the art, ever since he became a resident of the city. He was a member of the Musical Fund Society, composed of forty or fifty members, which gave some notable concerts in Louisville between the years 1856 and 1861. In orchestra, he has played the violin, double bass, bassoon, trombone and French horn, and he is also an organist of recognized ability. He has organized the choirs of St. John's, St. Vincent de Paul and St. Martin's Catholic Churches, and about twenty years since, when the Catholic Church attempted to reform church music, he was the first and only one of the Catholic organists of Louisville who had the courage to change the music of his choir from the modern style to the St. Cecilian and Gregorian style. His strong will power, great industry and persistent effort made the movement successful for a time in Louisville, but after he ceased to be an organist, the choirs lapsed into the old style, which they have since followed. His love of literature has been akin to his love of music, and his library, composed of choice English and German works, is probably the largest in the possession of any German resident of Louisville.

Mr. Teupe was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Kortmann, a very excellent young lady, who proved herself a devoted and helpful wife, and to whom he

attributes a large share of his success in life. Mrs. Teupe shared with her husband the labors, joys and sorrows of life until December 3, 1895, when her life work ended and she entered into eternal rest, leaving with her family the precious memory of faithful wife and mother. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Teupe, of whom eight, seven daughters and one son, are now living.

EDWARD ROWLAND, one of the younger wholesale merchants of Louisville, was born March 20, 1851, in Mobile, Alabama, son of Benjamin F. and Mary Ann (Barlow) Rowland. His father, born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1818, eldest son of Benjamin F. and Rhoda (Marsh) Rowland, left his home in the Green Mountain State when he was thirteen years of age and went to Marlborough, Connecticut. There he was employed seven years in the famous cotton factory owned and operated by the English firm of Watkinsons, finally taking charge of the office work and accounts of the firm. Leaving Marlborough at the end of his seven years' term of service in the cotton factory, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and during the next three years was employed in a large mercantile establishment in that city. While there he had for his roommate and companion a young Southerner named Thaddeus C. Barlow, who was being educated in the North. When the latter completed his studies and returned to his home at Mobile, Alabama, he was accompanied by B. F. Rowland. Arrived at Mobile he obtained a situation as accountant in the ship chandlery house of Coffin & McCullough, and thus began an active and successful business career in the Southern city. Later he engaged in the wholesale grocery business as head of the firm of B. F. Rowland & Company, and was a prominent and successful merchant until 1861, when he closed out his stock of goods and suspended his merchandising operations. Although he was a native of New England, he sympathized warmly with the South in the ensuing conflict between the States, and severed his trade relations with eastern merchants after discharging all his financial and other obligations to them. He removed to Baldwin County, Alabama, in 1860, and remained there until the close of the war, when he returned to Mobile. He resumed merchandising in Mobile in 1866 and continued it until he retired from active business, coming to Louisville in November, 1894. He died at Crescent Hill, Kentucky, January 26, 1895. A man of fine literary attainments, fond of athletic exercises, and an enthusiastic sportsman, he had a charming personality and was greatly beloved in the circles in which he moved, both in this city and at his home in Alabama. His wife—the mother of Edward Rowland—was the sister of his early friend and roommate, Thaddeus C. Barlow, and a daughter of Aaron Barlow and Sarah Gilchrist, of Alabama. She was born March 6, 1825, in Baldwin County, Alabama, and is now living in Louisville, in the enjoyment of a green old age. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her paternal grandfather's remains rest at Culpeper Court House, in the Old Dominion. Her mother was a native of Georgia and came of the Gilchrist and Clark families, both old families of that State. Sarah Clark (Gilchrist) Barlow, her mother, was one of the few persons who escaped the vengeance of the Creek Indians at Fort Mims, through her refusal to enter the fort, when urged to do so before the massacre. She died at the age of ninety-four years in Baldwin County, Alabama, at the homestead in which she had lived for more than seventy years and which is now the home of her youngest son, Thaddeus C. Barlow. The Barlow families of Kentucky, Virginia and Alabama are closely related, and Major John Smith Barlow, late of Barren County, Kentucky, was a cousin of Aaron Barlow, grandfather of Edward Rowland. B. F. Rowland and his wife spent fifty years of married life in Alabama and celebrated their golden wedding at Mobile in July, 1894. Their children are Mrs. J. P. Labuzan, of Mobile; Mrs. Julia R. Richards and Edward Rowland, of Louisville; D. G. Rowland, a farmer of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and W. B. Rowland, general agent of the passenger department of the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company at St. Louis.

Edward Rowland was educated in the best private schools in Alabama, and except while residing with his parents in Baldwin County, Alabama, during the war period, lived in Mobile until 1869. In that year he came to Louisville to accept a position as clerk in the cashier's office of the Adams Express Company. At the end of a year he was offered and accepted a position more to his liking with the wholesale dry goods house of Tapp, Walsh & Company. In 1871 he transferred his services to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, becoming bookkeeper in the auditor's office of that corporation. For over twenty years thereafter he was continuously in the employ of this railway company, filling successively the positions of general bookkeeper, chief clerk and auditor, until he resign-

ed the latter office July 1, 1892. When he quit the railway service he returned to the wholesale merchandising interests of Louisville as a stockholder in the Carter Dry Goods Company and vice-president of that admirably managed corporation. His position in social and church circles as well as in the business circles of Louisville has long been a prominent one. In religious faith an Episcopalian, he has long been a member of St. Andrew's Church and has served as a vestryman of that church. He is a member of Louisville Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar, and has been prominently identified with local military affairs, having served as first lieutenant of the "Standiford Guards," afterward joined to the Louisville Legion and now known as Company D. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

He was married, in 1878, at Crescent Hill, Kentucky, to Miss Carrie J. Lindenberger, daughter of J. M. Lindenberger, president of the American National Bank of Louisville. Mrs. Rowland's mother —now deceased—was Miss C. A. Peterson before her marriage, and was a daughter of Joseph Peterson, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for many years a leading tobacco merchant of Louisville.

ANGUS RUCKER ALLMOND, who was honored by the Commercial Club of Louisville by election to the presidency of that organization in 1896, was born in the village of New Market at the confluence of the Tye and James rivers in Nelson County, Virginia, July 18, 1864. He is the son of Alfred Dismukes Allmond and Jane Allen (Blakey) Allmond, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Alfred D. Allmond was born in the town of Luray, Page County, Virginia, in 1818, son of Mann Allmond, who belonged to the old school of Southern merchants and was in all respects a most estimable gentleman. In the broadest sense of the term, an honest man, this old merchant was greatly beloved by the people among whom he lived and it was said of him at the time of his death, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, that "every inch of Page County was better for his having lived in it," and that "he was a citizen whose virtues, honesty and fidelity, his earnest advocacy of the right and abhorrence of wrong should be emulated." His remains rest in Page County and the county is honored in being the last resting place of so worthy a man.

Alfred D. Allmond was brought up to the business of merchandising and when twenty-eight years of age removed to Stanardsville, the county seat of Green County, Virginia, where he was prominent as a merchant for many years, being also a member of the magisterial court and postmaster of that town. During the Civil War, his family, like many others of that region, were forced to seek refuge elsewhere and settled finally at Charlottesville, Virginia. There Mr. Allmond continued to reside until he came to Louisville and he is now (1896) secretary of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. His wife, the mother of Angus R. Allmond, died in this city in 1892. She was born in Madison County, Virginia, and was the granddaughter of Captain Angus Rucker, a large land-owner of that county, who was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. As a girl, Mrs. Allmond was noted for her beauty and intellectual attainments and her womanly character was in keeping with her other graces.

After attending the Charlottesville, Virginia, high school, Angus R. Allmond completed his education at the Southwestern University of Jackson, Tennessee. After completing his studies, he turned his attention to business pursuits, beginning life a young man of fine attainments, with honesty of purpose and unswerving determination to do right and intense energy and activity as his distinguishing characteristics. Soon after leaving college, he came to Louisville and for some time was engaged in railroad work. Not finding his position a congenial one he gave it up and engaged in other pursuits until he became connected with the Commercial Club in which he has since been so prominent a figure. Into this movement, which has been prolific of good results to Louisville, he threw all his energies, serving three years, prior to 1890, as secretary of the club. In 1890 he resigned the secretaryship of the club and became connected with the Mechanics' National Building and Loan Association, of which he has since been manager. Meantime his activity as a member of the Commercial Club continued and he was made a director of that organization and chairman of the city development committee, holding that important chairmanship almost continuously up to May, 1896, when he was honored with the highest office in the gift of the club. He was elected to the presidency by a practically unanimous vote and the compliment thus paid to him was one which he had richly merited by his zealous efforts and efficient services in advancing the interests of the Commercial Club. In addition to his prominence as a member of this club organization, he is a familiar figure in fraternal circles, being a mem-

ber of Falls City Lodge No. 376 of Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, a Knight of the Ancient Essenic order, Kentucky Senate No. 265, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Louisville Council No. 242. Politically he is identified with the "sound money" wing of the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Baptist Church and a director of the Newsboys' Home.

He was married, in 1895, in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Stella Eakin, daughter of Spencer Eakin, Esq., and granddaughter of Alexander and Margaret (Deery) Eakin, of Shelbyville, Tennessee. Mrs. Allmond's mother is a daughter of Andrew and Rowena (Williams) Ewing. Andrew Ewing served with distinction as a member of Congress, representing the Nashville District, and one of his daughters, a sister of Mrs. Allmond's mother, is now Mrs. Henry Watterson, of Louisville.

EMORY LOW, manufacturer, was born in Leominister, Massachusetts, in 1808, son of Jabez and Sophia Low, and died in Louisville in 1852. He was brought up and educated in New England and came to Louisville in 1836, when twenty-four years of age. His brother, James Low, had preceded him to this city and was engaged here in the successful operation of a comb factory, when Emory joined him. The latter soon became a partner in this establishment, the firm being known as Emory & James Low. Their association continued about three years, their partnership being dissolved at the end of that time and Clark Moses and W. T. Benedict becoming members of the new firm of Emory Low & Company.

This firm was one of the well-known business establishments of the city in the early "forties," and continued in existence without change of partners until 1846, when Mr. Moses lost his life while absent in Virginia. His place in the firm was taken by William C. Kennedy, in January of 1847, and there were no other changes in the membership until 1852, when Mr. Low met a sudden death by accident. He was actively engaged in business in Louisville for sixteen years, and during that time was known as an honorable and upright man, sagacious in the conduct of his own business affairs and public spirited in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city. He had been exceedingly prosperous in his manufacturing operations and had large property interests both in the city and county. His country place, which had been named "Montrose," was one of the notable suburban residences in the vicinity of Louisville, but the projector and builder did not live long enough to occupy it. He married, in 1840, Miss Barbara Ann Hikes, daughter of John and Catharine (Herr) Hikes. The father of Mrs. Low was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and her mother was brought up in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Her mother's parents were among the early and prominent settlers of this county. The family estate consisted largely of valuable lands in this county, a portion of which is still in the possession of Mrs. Low.

ALFRED HERR HITE, county superintendent of schools, was born at St. Matthews, Jefferson County, Kentucky, son of S. S. and Jane Helen (Herr) Hite. His paternal ancestor came to this country from Holland, and his grandfather, Jacob Hite, and great-grandfather, Isaac Hite, Jr., were conspicuous among the pioneers of Kentucky. Isaac Hite, Jr., was one of the compatriots of Daniel Boone, who braved the perils of the frontier and established the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, at Boonesboro, and his dwelling there was one of the four which stood outside the fort when Filson made his map of Kentucky, then a part of Virginia. He was a member of the Transylvania Legislative Assembly, which met at Boonesboro, in 1775—the first legislative body that ever met west of the Allegheny Mountains—and later was a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

Alfred H. Hite was reared in Jefferson County, attended the schools of St. Matthews, and was graduated from the Male High School of that place in the class of 1886, with the degree of bachelor of arts. Adopting school teaching as a profession, he soon became prominently identified with the educational interests of the county, and his prestige and popularity as an educator have steadily increased. During the session of 1888 he was principal of the Brandenburg Academy of Mead County, and much of the time during the past ten years he has taught in the schools of Jefferson County. In 1893 he was nominated for the office of county superintendent of schools and at the ensuing election carried twenty-two out of twenty-seven precincts in the county. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties in 1894 and the term for which he was elected will expire January 1, 1898. As superintendent of schools he has ably managed the educational affairs of the county, and the public school system has been steadily improved under his supervision. For four years

Mr. Hite was a member of Company A, of the Louisville Legion, and accompanied the legion to New York in 1889 to participate in the Centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution of the United States. He has been somewhat active in political movements and is a stanch believer in the principles and policies of the Democratic party. For some years he was very prominent as a member of the Farmers' Alliance and was vice-president of that organization, but resigned his office when the alliance became mixed up in politics. He was a charter member of the Louisville Senate of the Ancient Essenic order, and is a member of the Christian Church.

He married Miss Minette Herr, daughter of John L. and Susan (Uttenger) Herr, who was his distant relative and former pupil, and whose ancestors came to Kentucky in the early part of the present century.

JOHN ALLEN ARMSTRONG, manufacturer, was born in Louisville, May 5, 1854, son of Charles Q. and Amanda F. (Allen) Armstrong. Charles Q. Armstrong became a resident of Louisville as early as 1820, and as a young man served as deputy sheriff of Jefferson County. In the days when pork-packing was one of the great industries of the city, with comparatively few western cities rivaling it in the volume of pork products sent into the market he was one of the leading pork-packers of the country, and the opening of the Civil War found him at the head of a large and prosperous business, which he sacrificed to his devotion to the Southern cause. He was a man of ardent temperament and positive convictions, and openly and zealously championed the cause of Southern independence, going so far as to adopt the Confederate flag as the design on his envelopes and other stationery. Warned that the Federal authorities contemplated his arrest, he left Louisville and went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, from there to Nashville, Tennessee, and finally to Atlanta, Georgia. At Bowling Green and Nashville he established himself in business, but was driven further south by the advancing Union armies, and on the 17th of April, 1862, he died in Atlanta, in the arms of his friend, Stephen Shallcross, in company with whom he had left Louisville.

His wife was a daughter of James Allen, a wealthy farmer in what is known as the "Blue Grass" portion of Nelson County, who was a brother of Colonel John Allen, famous among the early lawyers and legislators of Kentucky and an associate of Henry Clay in defending Aaron Burr against the conspiracy charges brought against him in the Federal court at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1806. Colonel Allen was a candidate for governor of Kentucky against General Charles Scott in 1808, and commanded the First Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen in the War of 1812, falling mortally wounded in the battle of the River Raisin, January 22, 1813.

Thomas M. Green, in his "Historic Families of Kentucky," places the Allens among the Scotch-Irish families who came to Kentucky by way of Virginia, their settlement in the "Old Dominion" having been made in the valley of Virginia, where some of their descendants still remain. James Allen—great-grandfather of John Allen Armstrong—the progenitor of the Kentucky family, came to Nelson County in 1780 and in 1784 built, near old Fort Schuyler, not far from the present town of Bloomfield, a commodious dwelling, which is still in a good state of preservation and in possession of his descendants. He and Joseph Daviess had before that built two cabins on Clark's Run, the first built in that portion of Kentucky outside a fort or station. Closely related to the Allen family—unquestionably one of the first to settle in Kentucky—have been the Logans, Crittendens, Murrays and Hustons, and other distinguished families of the old commonwealth.

John A. Armstrong is the namesake of his uncle, John Allen, at one time a noted Louisville merchant, and in his career as a business man he has evinced much of the tenacity of purpose and fertility of resource characteristic of his Scotch-Irish ancestry on the maternal side. He was educated in the public schools of Louisville and at Georgetown College of Georgetown, Kentucky, and soon after leaving school entered the employ of Jones, Tapp & Company, wholesale clothiers, where he received good business training, obtaining a general knowledge of merchandising and considerable acquaintance with the trade, which, then as now, centered in Louisville. Some time later he went to the Pacific coast and for several years resided in California. Returning to his old home he then purchased the chair factory which had, for some time, been operated in a comparatively small way by Henry Buchter, continuing the business under the name of the Buchter Chair Company, until the knowledge and experience which he had obtained suggested increased manufacturing facilities and more extensive operation. Having satisfied himself that the manufacture of chairs could be carried on, on a large scale, with

handsome profits to the operators, in company with other gentlemen, he organized the Louisville Chair Company, a corporation of which he became the president, and of which he has since been the executive head. He was not disappointed in his expectations and gradually developed the chair company's plant into a manufacturing establishment of large proportions, which now furnishes employment to over three hundred persons, and has a capacity for turning out over five hundred dozen fine chairs each week.

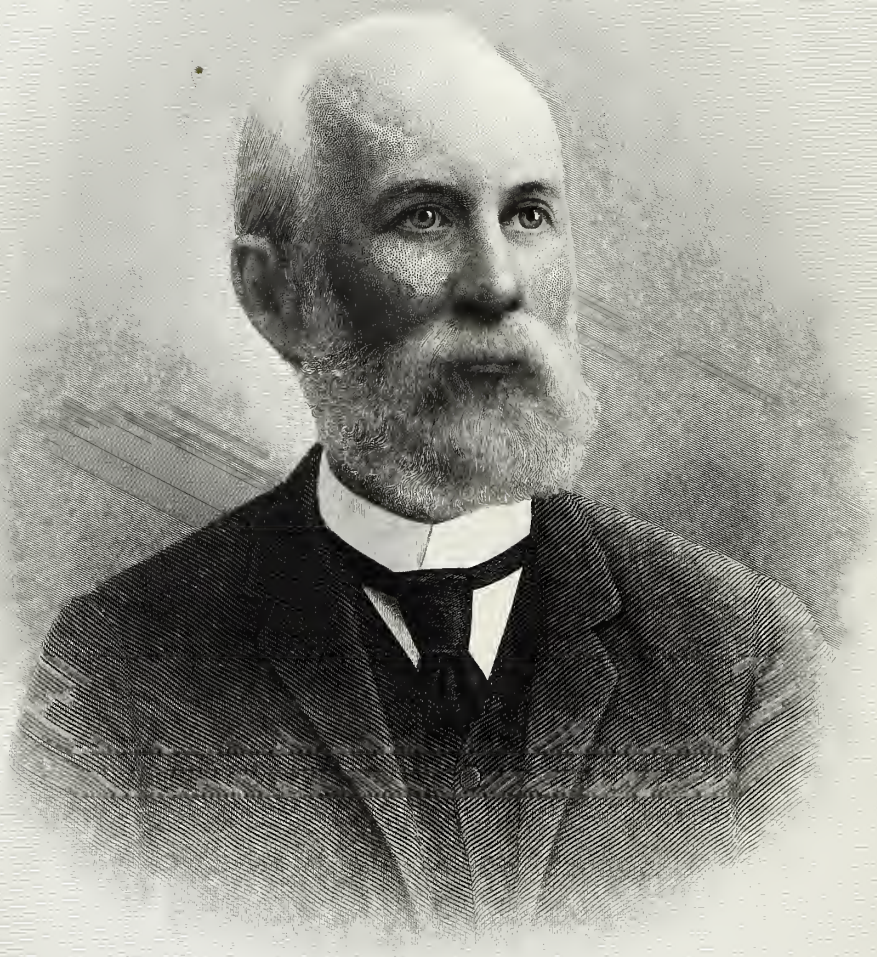
To have developed a business of this magnitude, to have created, or at least to have built up, an industry which furnishes to hundreds of persons the means of obtaining a livelihood, is no ordinary achievement, and while men of the class to which Mr. Armstrong belongs usually insist upon being regarded as plain private citizens, they are, in a broad sense of the term, public men. By reason of the fact that their products find a wide market, they are brought into close touch with a vast number of persons and become widely known, and in this material age, the genius which turns the wheels of industry is the genius which confers the greatest blessings upon mankind.

In addition to building up the chair factory, Mr. Armstrong has participated in the establishment and development of other manufacturing plants in Louisville, and is identified with the banking interests of the city as a director of the Louisville City National Bank. He is a man of strong personality both in the business features which have made his career successful and in the elements which attach him to his friends and they to him. Of a dignified yet not haughty carriage, a stranger would pick him out as one of the very last to take a liberty with or to treat with unwarrantable familiarity. Yet while guarded from intrusion by this characteristic reserve, there are few men more readily approached within the bounds of business or friendship. Ever prompt in his duties as to the first, there is none more ready to respond to the calls of the second. New friends are attracted to him by that law of nature which enables genial natures to find their like, and held by the merit which retains friendship and friends as with hooks of steel. Few men have more hearty friends than John A. Armstrong, or hold them with a finer tenure. He has been prominent as a member of the Masonic fraternity and is past commander of Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.

Mr. Armstrong has been twice married; first to Miss Virginia Moore, a daughter of Henry S. and Virginia D. Moore, of Louisville. Her father was a well-known merchant, at one time associated in business with Joseph Danforth, and she was the great-granddaughter of General Israel Shreve, of Morristown, New Jersey, of Revolutionary fame. Henry Miller Shreve, the distinguished inventor of one of the first steamboats to traverse the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and in honor of whom Shreveport, Louisiana, was named, was her great-uncle, and the Shreves of Louisville and St. Louis, and the O'Fallon, Carter and other well-known families were nearly related to the family to which she belonged. After three children had been born to them, one of whom, Aline Armstrong, survives, Mrs. Armstrong died, and Mr. Armstrong married some years later Miss Josephine Peter, daughter of Jacob Peter, Esq., their marriage occurring in London, England. A native of Switzerland, her father came of a wealthy and influential family in the Swiss republic. He came to this country in early life, and was for many years actively engaged in pork-packing operations in Louisville, in the same house in which Mr. Armstrong's father did business. After his retirement from the business he gave attention mainly to caring for his fortune and banking operations, being president of the First National Bank at the time of his death. One daughter, Nellie K. A. Armstrong, is the only child born of Mr. Armstrong's second marriage.

GRAHAM MACFARLANE was born September 24, 1853, in Towanda, Pennsylvania, son of James and Mary (Overton) Macfarlane. The name indicates the Scottish origin of the family, and the ancient family seat in Scotland was at Loch Lomond. The immigrant ancestor of the family in America settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and among the paternal ancestors of Graham Macfarlane were Andrew Macfarlane, a private soldier in the Revolutionary Army; James Macfarlane, his son, who held a lieutenant's commission in the same army; and John Findlay Macfarlane, grandfather of Graham, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Graham's father, James Macfarlane, Ph. D., was a man of fine scientific attainments and was the author of a work entitled, "The Coal Regions of America," a Geological Railway Guide, and many papers which were published in different scientific magazines and journals.

In the maternal line, Mr. Macfarlane numbers among his ancestors George Clymer, one of the



B F Smithee

signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and first president of the Academy of Fine Arts, of Philadelphia. Another ancestor was Thomas Willing, a member of the Continental Congress, and partner of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. And still another distinguished ancestor was Thomas Lloyd, governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn's proprietorship, from 1690 to 1693. Brought up in the East, Mr. Macfarlane was graduated with the degree of civil engineer from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, in 1872. Immediately thereafter he entered actively upon the practice of his profession as assistant mining engineer to the Fall Brook Coal Company, with which he retained his connection until 1875. He then became engineer and superintendent of the Buffalo Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, and held that position five years. In 1880 he accepted a similar position with the Long Valley Coal Company, also a Pennsylvania corporation, but at the end of a year became general manager of the Winifred Coal Company, of West Virginia, retaining that position until 1884. In 1886 he was made receiver of the Breckinridge Coal Company, of Kentucky, and devoted the next three years to an adjustment of the affairs of that corporation. In 1889 he embarked in the business of mining and shipping coal and iron, and has since been prominently identified with that trade in Louisville. As an engineer, he was known as a man of fine attainments, and as a business man he has been no less conspicuous for his sagacity, his enterprise and his successful operations. Socially he has become one of the most prominent of the younger business men of Louisville and is president of the Kenton Club. Politically he is a Democrat, although in no sense a politician, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Helen A. Bradley, and has three children, named respectively, Alice Clymer, Helen Bradley and Graham Macfarlane, Jr.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GUTHRIE, one of the eminently successful merchants of the last generation in Louisville, was born June 4, 1831, in Shelby County, Kentucky. His father was James Guthrie, born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1806, and his mother was Elizabeth Frances Smith before her marriage, born in the same county. Both his maternal and paternal grandparents came to Kentucky from Fredericksburg, Virginia. His paternal grandfather came to this country from Ireland, and his paternal great-grandmother from Wales, and a strain of English blood was handed down to him by his maternal great-grandfather. His maternal great-grandmother was a niece of Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who served under General William Henry Harrison and fell at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Mr. Guthrie's father was long known as one of the leading agriculturists of Henry County, Kentucky, and the son was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the country schools. He was an ambitious youth and not being inclined to farming as an occupation, left home without his father's consent, in 1850, and went to Eminence, Kentucky, where he found employment as clerk in a dry goods store. He soon learned the business of merchandising, found himself well adapted to it and embarked in business on his own account in the same town. This venture proved successful and stimulated him to exertions in a wider field, and this brought him to Louisville in 1855. Here he formed a partnership with N. W. Smith and established the wholesale and retail grocery house of Smith, Guthrie & Company. A little later he became associated with George J. Rowland and A. O. Smith in the wholesale grocery trade and also engaged in the business of rectifying whisky. This venture proved unfortunate, the firm being driven to the wall through its endorsement of the obligations of Smith, Russell & Company, in which A. O. Smith was also a partner. Mr. Guthrie was not the kind of man, however, to become discouraged, and in 1858 began business again as head of the firm of Guthrie, White & Company, dealers in provisions. In the conduct of this business he met with great success and the judicious investments of his profits caused his fortune to grow rapidly. When this firm—or rather the firm of Guthrie & Company, which succeeded it and which was composed of James and B. F. Guthrie—was dissolved, he became largely interested in the manufacture of pig iron, at Birmingham, Alabama, being first identified with the Eureka Furnace Company, and later with the Sloss Furnace Company. He was vice-president of the last named company until 1887, when he disposed of his stock in the corporation and retired from active participation in manufacturing operations. He continued, however, to hold large blocks of stock in various corporations, and at the time of his death, which occurred April 18, 1891, he was president of the Union Insurance Company, president of the Louisville Land & Cat-

tle Company, and a director of the Bank of Commerce. He was also, for a number of years, one of the directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and in his connection with all these corporations he was a man of commanding influence, his counsel and advice always carrying weight with his associates in business enterprises. He had great natural capacity and grasped intuitively the important business problems which confronted him from time to time, and, while he was self-trained in a business way, he was admirably correct and systematic in all his methods. Vigorous, forceful, energetic and resourceful, he applied himself zealously to his business, built up a splendid fortune, gained the esteem of the business world by the integrity and uprightness of his life and actions, and died lamented by the people among whom he had lived and labored for almost forty years. His business responsibilities were such that he found little time to devote to public affairs, and his tastes were such that he had little fancy for office-holding. Twice only did he come before the people as a candidate, and both times he was elected, serving as a member of the Louisville board of aldermen two terms.

Having started at the bottom of fortune's ladder and achieved success as the result of his own efforts, he had a warm and generous sympathy with young men having to make their own way in the world. He watched with interest those who came under his observation, aided and encouraged them by his counsel and advice, and when they appealed to him for assistance, was always ready to lend them a helping hand. A plain man, he was unostentatious in everything and especially so in the bestowal of his charities, although he was known to be a generous giver to the needy and a helpful friend of the poor and distressed.

He was married, in 1852, to Keziah Jane Pollard, daughter of James Ireland Pollard, a wealthy farmer of Henry County, Kentucky. Mrs. Guthrie was the great-granddaughter of Rev. James Ireland, a noted clergyman, who came from Edinburg, Scotland, to Virginia, and was pastor of Baptist churches at Buck Marsh, Waterlick and Happy Creek, preaching the Gospel for many years in Frederick and Shenandoah counties. She was a most exemplary Christian lady, conspicuous for her many charitable and kindly acts. Her death occurred April 22, 1891, four days after the death of her husband. Their only daughter and only living child is now Mrs. Sherley Moore, of this city.

JAMES GUTHRIE CALDWELL, who has been known throughout the South, since 1880, as the head of a great iron manufacturing enterprise, who was for several years president of one of the leading banks of Louisville and has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city since his early manhood, is a son of Dr. William B. Caldwell, and grandson of the distinguished statesman and financier, James Guthrie, whose name he bears. In the sketches of Mr. Guthrie and Dr. Caldwell, which appear elsewhere in these volumes, his antecedents and family history will be found fully outlined, and it is only necessary to add, in this connection, that his mother was Ann Augusta Guthrie, one of the three daughters—all accomplished women—of the great Kentuckian.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Louisville, October 13, 1855, and belongs, therefore, to the younger generation of business men now prominent in the conduct of affairs, to the generation which has grown up since the Civil War, under a new regime. After being fitted for a collegiate course in public and private schools of Louisville, he matriculated in the famous old college at Georgetown, Kentucky, and was graduated from there in the class of 1876. Returning home after his graduation, he turned his attention to business pursuits, and became the manager of several large estates, to which he gave the greater part of his time and attention until 1880. With other capitalists and financiers, who had become interested in the development of Southern iron mines, he had made investments at Birmingham, Alabama, and in 1880 became president of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company. Assuming the control and management of the largest plant of the kind south of the Ohio River, he has ever since remained at the head of the corporation, and each year has increased and expanded the capacity of the mills. Making a careful and intelligent study of the manufacture of iron himself, he has gathered about him an able corps of assistants, and many new features have been introduced into the mills and modern appliances have been brought into requisition in building up one of the best equipped rolling mills in the United States. While its manufacturing operations have been carried on in Birmingham, the general offices of the rolling mill company have been in Louisville, and Mr. Caldwell has kept in close touch with the leading business interests of the city. He succeeded his father as a director in the Louisville Cement Company and after serving some years as a director of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, he

was made president of the bank, and served in that capacity until 1888, when the impairment of his health prompted him to shift a portion of his cares and responsibilities to other shoulders, and he resigned the presidency.

In 1895 he was one of the organizers of the National Bar Iron Association, the call which resulted in the formation of the association being sent out at his suggestion. When those who responded to the call came together he was made temporary chairman of the meeting, and became president of the association when a regular and permanent organization was effected. This association includes all the large rolling mills in the United States in its membership and is intended also to take in the steel manufacturing plants of the country. Its purpose was to bring about a national classification of rolling mill products and harmony of action among the manufacturers of bar iron and bar steel in matters pertaining to their interests. The magnitude of the interests represented makes it one of the leading trade organizations of the United States, and in placing Mr. Caldwell at the head of the association his brother manufacturers paid him a high compliment.

A typical western man of affairs in his manners and methods of doing business—with a broad capacity for the conduct of large business enterprises, keeping fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the interests with which he is identified, a close student of the economic problems and of the processes invented from time to time bearing on the manufacture of iron—he is, at the same time, a man of general culture, deeply interested in educational and kindred enterprises. He was made a trustee of the college at Georgetown—his alma mater—some years since, and is also a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and of the board of financial managers of that institution. His religious affiliations have been with the Baptist Church, and he has been one of the best friends of its educational and benevolent institutions. He is a member of the board of managers and of the finance committee of the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, which enjoys the distinction of being the largest orphanage in the world, with the exception of that founded by the famous divine, Charles H. Spurgeon, in London, England. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Cook Benevolent Institute, and his activity in the field of charitable and philanthropic work has been no less notable than his activity in the business world. Politics has, apparently, had for him few attractions, and while he has adhered steadily to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, he has had no taste for either the honors or emoluments of office holding.

He was married, in 1880, to Miss Nannie Standiford, daughter of Hon. Elisha D. Standiford, of whose career as a public man, financier and railway manager, extended mention will be found elsewhere in this connection. Of this union, six children have been born, two of whom died in infancy. Those now living are William Beverly, James Guthrie, George Danforth and Junius Caldwell.

ERNEST JOHN NORTON, whose promising career as a business man was cut short by death in the prime of his young manhood, was born December 5, 1847, in Russellville, Kentucky, son of the distinguished merchant and banker, George W. Norton, and Martha (Henry) Norton. Brought up in the town in which his grandfather had settled as a young man, and in which his father was born and reared, he was educated in Bethel College, at Russellville, completing the full college course and being graduated from that institution when he was seventeen years of age.

After his graduation he entered his father's bank at Russellville, and soon evidenced the fact that he had inherited a large share of the genius for financiering which had made his father and his uncles of the Norton family conspicuous among men of affairs in Kentucky.

Under the wise and careful tutorage of his father, his capacities broadened rapidly, and his grasp of commercial and financial problems, his admirable business methods and his sagacious management of affairs committed to his charge impressed themselves upon those who were brought into contact with him. He was twenty years of age when his father removed to Louisville and established the banking house of G. W. Norton & Company, and he hailed with delight the broader opportunities which were offered in this field of enterprise. Richly endowed with the sterling virtues of integrity, energy and industry, he was, at the same time, ambitious and public spirited, and when he came to this city he entered zealously upon the work assigned to him in connection with his father's banking and other operations.

To him was intrusted the conduct of much important business while he was still a mere youth, and as he demonstrated his ability to meet every requirement, his responsibilities were increased and his duties multiplied. Young as he was, he soon at-

tracted to himself the attention of the business public of Louisville, and men who had proven their ability and good judgment of men by their own success in life, predicted for him a brilliant future. He married, in 1870, Miss Annie Caldwell, a daughter of Dr. W. B. Caldwell, and granddaughter of the eminent lawyer and statesman, James Guthrie, a young lady of rare accomplishments, and his life, at that time, was full of promise, with only the single shadow of physical weakness resting upon it. In 1869 his health had become somewhat impaired and he found it necessary to sever his connection with the bank on account of the too close confinement to business, which his connection with it necessitated. In 1872 his friends and physicians reached the conclusion that a change of climate was essential to the improvement of his health, and he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, then just beginning to attract attention as one of the new cities of the Upper Lake Region. Immediately after his removal to that place he became one of the leading spirits in promoting the growth of a town, the favorable location of which was destined to make it one of the leading cities of the Northwest. In January of 1874 he organized the Duluth Board of Trade, which has now attained a prominence among the commercial organizations of the country second only to that of a few of the great cities of the United States. He was elected first president of the board, and the last months of his life were devoted to establishing it upon a permanent basis and laying the foundations upon which has since been built a splendid superstructure of commercial prosperity.

In the midst of this activity, however, the scores of friends who had gathered around him in his new home, who admired him for his ability, appreciated his enterprise and his great services to the community, and loved him for his social qualities, could not help noting the fact that his health was steadily failing. They were saddened by the approaching shadow and grieved at the prospect of losing one whose splendid manhood had endeared him to the young community, and whose busy brain and potential influence had shaped enterprises which had contributed greatly to its prosperity. Hoping against hope, these friends encouraged him to continue the struggle to regain his health and in the summer of 1874 he went to Minneapolis to consult a physician of that city. It soon became apparent that all efforts to stay the progress of disease would prove unavailing, and resigning himself, with Christian fortitude, to the will of an all-wise Providence, he faced the inevitable with calm serenity and passed away in Minneapolis, the city to which he had gone for medical treatment, July 22, 1874.

The death of this brilliant and promising young man threw a pall of sadness over a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Louisville, who, although his residence in the city had been comparatively short, had known him long enough to become devotedly attached to him. To his memory and virtues they paid tender tribute when his remains were brought back to this city and interred in Cave Hill Cemetery. Brought up a Baptist, he died in that faith and the burial rites, with which he was committed to his last resting place, were those of the church which he had loved and of which he had been a faithful member.

After her husband's death Mrs. Norton returned to the city which had so long been her home, and with her two sons, Caldwell Norton and Ernest J. Norton, Jr., still resides in Louisville.

WILLIAM FREDERICK NORTON, JR., son of William F. Norton, Sr., successor of the elder Norton in the management of a great estate, and conservator of large property interests in Louisville, was born December 6, 1849, in Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky. In the sketches of his father and of his uncle, George W. Norton, which appear in these volumes, his lineage from the fine old English family of Nortons has been briefly traced, and in the same connection somewhat extended mention has been made of the family history in Kentucky. His mother, who survived her husband, and to whom the son, who is unmarried, has been tenderly devoted, was born Ann Elizabeth Morton, Simpson County, Kentucky, being her birthplace, and Gabriel J. and Winifred B. Morton her parents. From his mother Mr. Norton received his early educational training and completed his academic course of study and his preparation for the active business of life in the schools of Paducah and at Bethel College, of Russellville, Kentucky.

In the fall of 1869 he came to Louisville and took a position in the banking house of George W. Norton & Company, of which his father and George W. Norton were the owners and managers, and for sixteen years thereafter he was connected with that well known and admirably managed bank. At different times he filled the positions of collector, individual bookkeeper, general bookkeeper and teller, and was trained to the conduct and management of affairs under the preceptorship of two of the most accom-

plished financiers and business men who have ever been identified with the history of Louisville. He left the bank in 1885, when both his uncle and his father retired from active business, and from that time up to the time of his father's death in 1886, he was associated with the latter in the management of his estate. After the death of his father he was called upon to assume responsibilities of that character which seem to put to the severest test the capacity of young men. Men who acquire fortunes by the slow process of accumulation, in the ordinary business of life, usually acquire at the same time the knowledge, habits and conservatism which enable them to retain and add to their accumulations. Too many of those who have not had this experience find themselves utterly incapable of caring for the trusts left to their charge, and the building up of estates by one generation and the dissipation of such estates by the next succeeding generation is so common that some facetious economist has observed that in this country "a family goes from shirtsleeves to broadcloth and back to shirtsleeves in three generations."

When the elder Norton died, leaving a large estate, the son assumed the control and management of the estate and of his mother's affairs, and to this and to his own business interests, he has since given his time and attention. Time has demonstrated that the trust fell into good hands, and while plans made by the elder Norton for the advancement of church interests and charitable institutions have been fully carried out, under the wise and conservative management of the younger Norton the fortune left by his father has continued to earn, from year to year, its legitimate increment. The accomplishment of this result has kept him a busy man, and as he himself puts it, with a brusqueness which is one of his characteristics, his motto has been to "mind his own business and to pay no attention to affairs about which he need have no concern." In "minding his own business," he has certainly been conspicuously successful, and in the conduct of all his affairs, he has evinced the energy, enterprise and force of character which made the older representatives of the Norton family conspicuous citizens of Kentucky.

A natural fondness for the drama prompted him, some years since, to set on foot an enterprise for which the people of Louisville stand greatly indebted to him. Prior to 1889 Louisville had no place of amusement of large seating capacity, and hence few dramatic or operatic stars made their appearance in this city. Realizing the need of an amusement hall which would seat large audiences such as would attract to the city the celebrities of the stage and keep the price of admission down to reasonable figures, in the fall of 1888, shortly before starting for California, where he spent the ensuing winter, Mr. Norton let the contract for the building of the theatre now known as the Amphitheatre Auditorium, on a square of ground owned by him and bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Hill and A streets. The Auditorium was dedicated to the drama by the great Booth and Barrett Company, in a presentation of Shakesperian and standard dramas during the week beginning September 23, 1889. It was afterward dedicated to grand opera by Adelina Patti and the famous Abbey and Grau Italian Opera Company, on March 6, 7 and 8 of the following year. Since the building of the Auditorium Mr. Norton has endeavored in every way possible to make Louisville a metropolitan city in a theatrical or dramatic way, bringing to the city through his personal efforts many great attractions which, but for him, would never have come to a city whose reputation for patronizing theatrical entertainments has never been the best. This enterprise, which has been one of great magnitude, has brought within the gates of the city the best that music and the drama afford, and the man who has thus provided wholesome entertainment for his fellow-men, and afforded them opportunities to see the great dramas of the past and present superbly acted by the best players and to hear the great operas grandly sung by great artists, has filled no ignoble mission in life. For providing this place of amusement, which makes it possible to bring to the city such theatrical attractions as have been mentioned, and which so admirably serves also the purpose of a great convention hall, Mr. Norton is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of Louisville, and substantial proofs should be given of their appreciation of what he has done for the city. As a theatrical manager, he has become known to the profession all over this country as "Daniel Quilp," having followed the custom of assuming a name in this connection.

Mr. Norton was born and reared a Democrat, but his greatest aversion seems to be present-day politics and politicians. This is evidenced by the fact that, for ten years, he has not cast a vote and has declared his intention of never casting another one as long as he lives. As between the two political parties of the present, his preference is for the supremacy of the Republican party in national affairs

and for a return to the governmental policies under which he has seen the country most prosperous and happy. A member of no church, he has nevertheless cherished a fond regard for the Baptist Church, the church to which his father belonged and of which his mother is still a most beloved member. Ever since the death of his father he has been most deeply interested in that noble charity, the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, which was so dear to the heart of the elder Norton, to which the latter devoted much of his time and on which he bestowed many benefactions. Both he and his mother have given generously of their abundance to this splendid institution, and as long as they live they will be numbered among its most liberal benefactors.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GEORGE McCLOSKEY, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church for the diocese of Louisville, son of George and Ellen McCloskey, of Brooklyn—now the Greater New York—was born in that city on the 10th day of November, 1823. In 1835 he entered Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Maryland, famous as the alma mater of so many eminent ecclesiastics, with which he and his elder brother, John, afterwards became so prominently connected. At the conclusion of his academical studies he went to New York and began the study of law. In 1846, however, he returned to Emmettsburg and entered upon his theological studies in the seminary at Mount St. Mary's. In 1852, having completed his course, he was ordained a priest in the New York Cathedral by Archbishop Hughes. For a short time after his ordination he performed pastoral work in that city, being attached to a church of which his brother was rector. With his studious habits and inclinations, however, he preferred the life of a collegiate priest to missionary work, and in 1853 he returned to St. Mary's College, his alma mater, as professor. Upon the appointment of Dr. Elder, now archbishop of Cincinnati, to the See of Natchez, in 1857, he succeeded him as director of the theological seminary at St. Mary's, and professor of moral theology and sacred Scriptures. When, in 1859, the American prelates, acting on the suggestion of Pope Pius IX., decided to open a college in Rome, they selected for its rector Rev. William George McCloskey, and upon their recommendation, Pope Pius IX. appointed him to that position in the autumn of that year. His letters of appointment were received on the 18th of December, 1859, and on the 3rd of March, 1860, he took charge of the American College in Rome as its first president. As pupils of Dr. McCloskey at the American College during his rectorate, he had many ecclesiastics who have obtained high eminence in the American Church. Archbishop Corregan was a student there during his time, and for a short period Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco. Bishop Northrop studied there also until 1865, when, after completing his studies, he returned to the United States and was ordained. Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, was another ecclesiastic who had his education there, as was also Rev. Dr. Parsons, whose writings on ecclesiastical history have attracted such wide attention.

After the death of Bishop Lavialle, May 11, 1867, Dr. McCloskey was appointed his successor as Bishop of Louisville, and was consecrated May 24, 1868. For twenty-seven years he has discharged the laborious functions of this office—a longer period than any of his predecessors, except the venerable Bishop Flaget, first Bishop of Kentucky, who filled the episcopate for nearly forty years. For the period of eighty-five years the succession has been: Bishop Flaget, from 1811 to 1850; Bishop Spalding, from 1850 to 1864; Bishop Lavialle, from 1864 to 1867, and Bishop McCloskey, from 1868 to the present time. During his occupancy of the See of Louisville the church has prospered in a very remarkable degree, not only in the number of its communicants, but in the extension of its church accommodations, by the erection of many elegant edifices, the founding and extension of numerous educational institutions and the organization and enlargement of its many charitable institutions. The Rt. Rev. Bishop has kindly contributed to "the Memorial History of Louisville" a chapter on the church and its institutions, but his modesty has deterred him from doing justice to his own labors as a factor in the great development and progress of the church during his episcopacy, the number of churches having more than doubled.

On the 31st day of May, 1893, the clergy and laity of Louisville, together with many from other places, celebrated the "Silver Jubilee" of Bishop McCloskey's consecration. Appropriate services were held in the cathedral and other exercises befitting the occasion, in which nine bishops from other dioceses and nearly one hundred priests participated, besides the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, and many others without regard to creed. In every form in which affection, veneration and respect could be shown all participated, in recognition

of the worth and services of the distinguished prelate. In person, Bishop McCloskey is tall and erect, with a dignified presence, of classic features and a countenance combining both intellectuality and benevolence. As a pulpit orator he has a graceful and impressive delivery, while his sermons—as his written utterances—evince mature thought and scholarship. As a conversationalist, he is always interesting, and, in his intercourse with his fellowmen, he is as sociable and easy of approach as his duties will admit. In short, it may be said of him, without the semblance of adulation, that, in all respects, he fills one's idea of a typical Bishop.

VERY REV. M. BOUCHET, Vicar General of the Diocese of Louisville, was born at Puy-de-Dome, Clermont, France, in 1826. Whilst still very young he manifested an inclination to the priesthood, and an especial devotion to the Mother of God. His parents, seeing the trend of his mind, did not oppose so marked a grace either from worldly motives or from a natural wish to keep their son at home, so we see him after he had finished his collegiate course, making his ecclesiastical studies at the Sulpician Seminary of Clermont, where he received deacon's orders in 1853. His desire to learn was never paramount to the sanctification of his soul, and even in those early years compassion for the poor and the outcast, which seemed born with him, was evidenced in many ways.

In 1853 Bishop Spalding visited Europe in search of priests for his diocese, presenting his needs to the superior and students of the Clermont Seminary. Young Bouchet, as he listened to the eloquent story of the bright young Bishop, then and there determined to quit the land of his birth, where the fairest prospects were before him, and devote his life to the service of the church on the rugged missions of Kentucky.

The young Bishop had drawn no fancy sketch of the still primitive condition of things in his diocese, and all who listened to him that day as he pleaded the cause of religion in the diocese of Louisville, felt that none but those who had the spirit of sacrifice would suit such a mission. Accompanying a party of some twelve ecclesiastics, young Bouchet reached Louisville in the spring of 1853, and in September of the same year he was ordained a priest.

During eight years Father Bouchet labored on the missions of Union and Nelson counties, and in 1861 he was called to the cathedral by Bishop Spalding, whose keen insight into character told him that in this young clergyman he had a treasure of sacerdotal zeal, a missionary whose soul was adorned with every priestly virtue. Uniting to a sympathetic and compassionate heart penetration and quickness of judgment and an easy alertness to execute, he was soon trusted with responsible positions during the administration reign of both Bishop Spalding and his successor, Dr. Lavialle, positions requiring great delicacy of treatment as well as the most careful management. Father Bouchet's vows were no vain ceremony in which the language of the tongue is contradicted by that of the heart. They entered into his daily life and bearing on their very front, so to say, the two great principles of priestly life, the salvation first of his own soul, and then that of his neighbor.

Sermons, catechetical instructions, assiduity in the tribunal of penance, visiting the sick and the poor were his ordinary occupation in the midst of every manner of work and labor connected with the sacerdotal office.

In 1870 Bishop McCloskey, appreciating fully the worth of the man, his high integrity of character and great administrative ability, added to a mind richly stored with ecclesiastical learning of every kind, raised him to the responsible position of Vicar General of the diocese. His work at this post is known to all, but perhaps to no one so well as to the bishop himself, whose trusted friend and counsellor Father Bouchet has been for a quarter of a century. Upon his life Father Bouchet early wrote: "Make thyself affable to the congregation of the poor," and now that his eyes are turned toward the western sun, those who have witnessed his life-long zeal for souls know how well the bond has been kept.

We cannot close this brief resume without touching upon two prominent features of Father Bouchet's work. In him the orphans have found a staunch and true friend, and to his untiring zeal for their interests as editor of the Record, his earnest appeals for help to clothe and feed these little ones of Christ, seconding in this, as in all things else, the efforts of his bishop, we may attribute the fact that for well nigh twenty years there has been no need of fairs for the support of the orphans.

The Nazareth community, which the venerable Flaget was wont in that gracious way of his to call "his crown and his joy," found in Father Bouchet an ecclesiastical superior equal in every respect to the great work this flourishing order has so bravely undertaken and so successfully carried out. Clever, intelligent and far-sighted, with a wisdom that seemed

intuitive, Father Bouchet encouraged these noble women in the great work of education and led them on to higher and more comprehensive efforts, until Nazareth has at length become a power in the state, a name famous in the history of the country for its splendid academies, its well-organized infirmaries, hospitals, orphan asylums and retreats which now dot the land from the Lone Star State to Massachusetts.

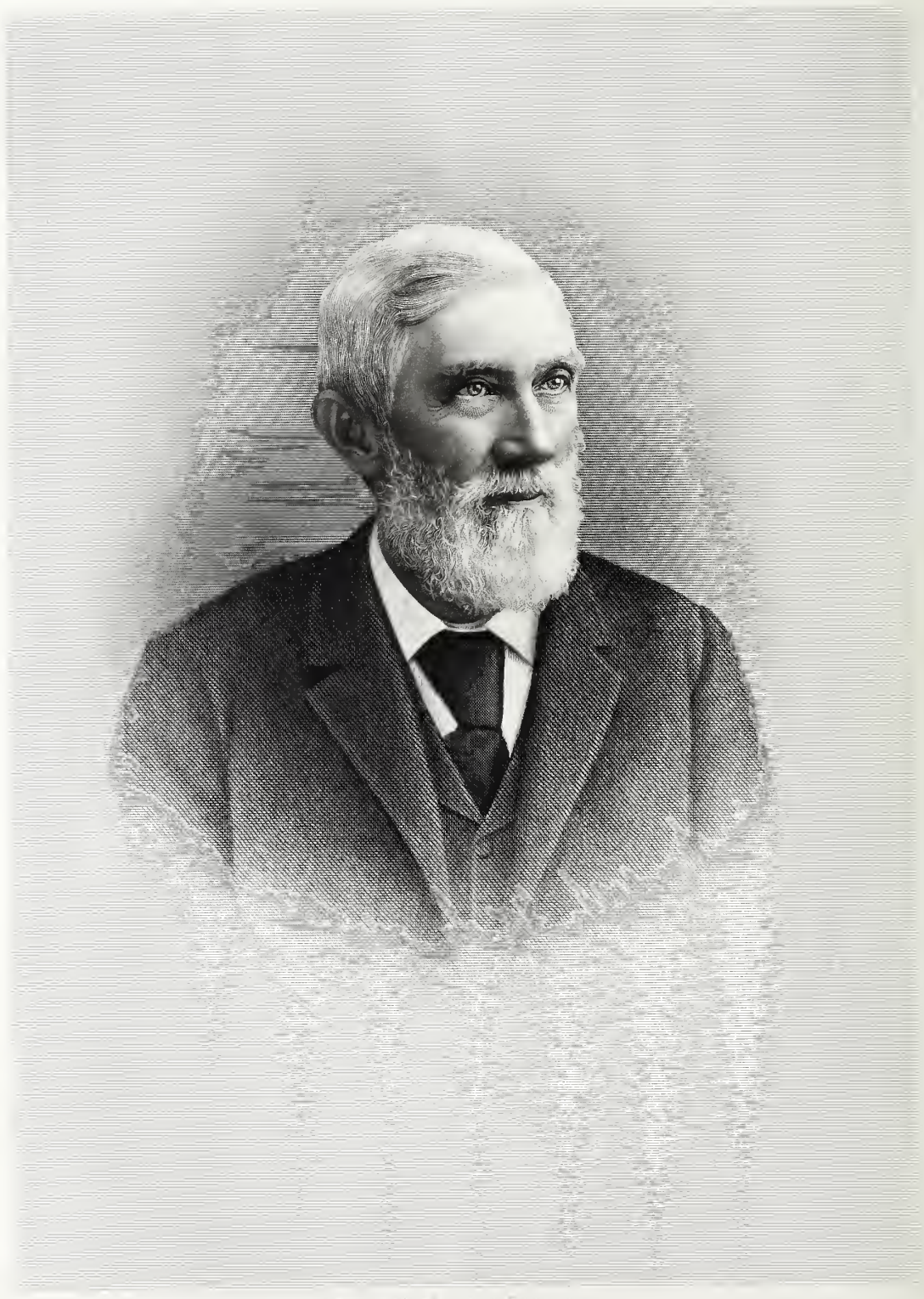
So much has been accomplished by one to whom may be applied the beautiful words of St. Gregory of Nazianzen:

"Let others seek earth's honors, be it thine
One law to follow, and to track one line,
Straight on to Heaven to press, with single bent,
To know and love thy God, and then, to die content."

THOMAS UNDERWOOD DUDLEY, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, son of Thomas Underwood and Martha Maria (Friend) Dudley, was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1837. His father was a merchant of Richmond, and a most popular and prominent citizen. He was for many years Sergeant of the city. Bishop Dudley's early education was received in the school taught in Richmond by Dr. S. Maupin, afterward chairman of the faculty of the University of Richmond. Afterwards he was one year at the school of Pike Powers, in Staunton, Virginia, and then one year at Hanover Academy, the school of Professor L. M. Coleman. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he remained three years—from 1855 to 1858—graduating as A. M. in July of the latter year. From 1858 to 1860 he taught school in Virginia, and was assistant professor in the University of Virginia, 1860-61.

Shortly after the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army, and enlisted in the Hanover Artillery, of which Professor L. M. Coleman was captain, but was assigned to the subsistence department before the company took the field, and served as assistant commissary of subsistence from 1861 to 1865, with the rank of major. After the war he studied law, but subsequently attended the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, and was graduated from there in June, 1867. Shortly afterwards he was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns on the 28th of June, 1867, and while in deacon's orders was in charge of Emanuel Church, Harrisonburg, Virginia. On the 26th of June, 1868, he was ordained priest by Bishop Whittle. During his rectorship there, in 1867-69, he built the church at that place. In January, 1869, he became assistant rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, and served as such from January to April, 1869. He then became its rector, remaining in charge from April, 1869, to January, 1875. He was then made assistant Bishop of Kentucky, to succeed Bishop Cummins, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Baltimore, on the 27th of January, 1875. Upon the death of Bishop Smith, May 31, 1884, he became Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and has served as such continuously since.

At the time he entered upon his episcopal duties in Kentucky the church had suffered from two causes—the feebleness from age of the venerable Bishop Smith, the first bishop of the diocese, to whose energetic labors, when in the vigor of usefulness, it was indebted for its organization and growth; and from the defection of Bishop Cummins, whose tendencies culminated in his severance from the church, and, to some extent, impaired its strength. To the task of restoring the efficiency of the church organization, Bishop Dudley addressed himself with unremitting energy, and for many years discharged the functions of a missionary bishop, penetrating the remotest parts of the State, beyond the reach of the railroads, organizing new churches and rehabilitating others which had fallen into disuse. Annually, during his more than twenty years' service as bishop, he has visited the parishes within his keeping, and has thus infused into the diocese a zeal and interest which have borne the fullest fruits. Many large and handsome new churches have been erected in the cities and towns throughout the State, missions, schools and charities have been founded and the growth of the church in membership and usefulness has been multiplied under his administration. For such labor Bishop Dudley has been peculiarly well qualified, not only by his thorough preparation in church service before entering upon his episcopate, but by the personal qualities which have enabled him to come near to the people and enlist them in a cause of which he is the cheerful exampler. A popular feeling prevailed in the rural districts that the Episcopal Church was aristocratic, and, while suited to the rich in cities, was not adapted to the unpretending in lesser towns, or among plain country people. Bishop Dudley has, by his capacity for mingling with all classes, his interest in their welfare, and sympathy in their trials, broken down these barriers and planted the church as firmly in the humbler localities and among the humbler class of people as in its former strongholds. Especially



John J. Harbison

has his influence been felt with the colored people, among whom he has established churches, schools and charities. It is not within the province of this sketch to enter into the history of church extension in Kentucky or Louisville, farther than to refer to it as part of the life of Bishop Dudley. In another part of this work there will be found, as the product of his pen, an extended history of the Episcopal Church and its progress in Kentucky since it was planted here in pioneer days.

Owing to the extent of territory, the increase of parishes and the labor attending the personal supervision of so large a field, the diocese was, by the last council of the church, divided into the eastern and western dioceses, Bishop Dudley reserving the western diocese, including Louisville, and retaining his title as Bishop of Kentucky, and Rev. L. W. Burton, of St. Andrew's Church, Louisville, being made bishop of the eastern diocese, with the title of Bishop of Lexington, with his episcopal residence in Lexington, Kentucky.

In addition to the laborious duties of his episcopate, Bishop Dudley has always been active in general church matters, taking part in the triennial conventions of the church and participating in consecrations and other important church services in other states. Wherever he goes his services are in great request, and his reputation as a pulpit orator is everywhere recognized. His contributions to church literature have been large and varied. He has published "A Wise Discrimination the Church's Need" —New York, 1881— being the Bohlen lectures for 1881; "A Sunday School Question Book"—Baltimore, 1872—and occasional sermons and addresses. He received the degree of D. D. from St. John's College in 1874, and from the University of the South, Sewanee, in 1883; the degree of D. C. L. from King's College, Nova Scotia, in 1891, and that of LL. D. from Griswold College, Iowa, in 1892. He is vice president of the American Colonization Society, and holds many other honorary positions in Kentucky and elsewhere. He is a Past Master of a Masonic lodge, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-third degree.

In July, 1859, he was married to Fanny B. Cochran, in Virginia, who died in 1865, leaving four daughters, three of whom are married; then, in April, 1869, to Virginia F. Rowland, of Virginia, who died in 1877, leaving two sons and a daughter. In June, 1881, he was married, in New York City, to Mary E. Aldrich, who still survives, a worthy helpmeet to her husband.

JOHN J. HARBISON, who has been known to the people of Louisville as a merchant and business man for almost half a century, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the South Fork of Bear Grass Creek, March 3, 1829. He is the son of the much esteemed pioneer merchant, Alexander Harbison, who was born in Ireland, had a commingling of Scotch and Irish blood in his veins, and inherited many of the characteristics of both peoples. His mother, who was Rosanna Hikes before her marriage, was born in Jefferson County, and his maternal grandparents were among the first settlers of this county. His grandfather, Jacob Hikes, built and operated, on Bear Grass Creek, near the present head of Jefferson Street, the first paper mill put into operation in the vicinity of Louisville, and also built and operated what was known as a "fulling mill," higher up on Bear Grass.

Brought up in Louisville, Mr. Harbison was educated in the city schools, attending first the old school at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, later the school at the corner of Tenth and Grayson streets, and finishing at the High School, at the corner of Eighth and Grayson streets, John H. Harney, Noble Butler and Richard Newton being among his instructors. On leaving school, he was put to work in a small cotton factory—located on Main, near Floyd Street—in which his father was a managing partner, and in 1849 entered the employ of A. A. Gordon, under whom he received his business training. Gordon was engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, and Mr. Harbison was associated with him as clerk, salesman and partner until 1858. He then embarked in the wholesale clothing business, in company with his brother, George, the style of the firm being J. J. & G. Harbison. This firm continued in business until 1861, when it was compelled to suspend on account of the demoralization of trade incident to the Civil War, and the innumerable business complications resulting therefrom.

During the war Mr. Harbison was engaged in no business, except the settlement of the old firm's affairs, his chief aim at that time being to pay off all its obligations and free himself from indebtedness. This both he and his brother succeeded in doing at the close of the war, paying with interest every dollar of their obligations. Near the close of the war a New York firm, engaged in the manufacture of clothing, offered them a credit line of one hundred thousand dollars if they would again engage in the clothing trade, but they declined the generous offer, fearing that they should not be able

to meet their obligations on account of the unsettled condition of affairs then existing.

In 1866 Mr. Harbison again began merchandising, engaging at that time in the dry goods trade with A. A. Gordon and his brother, George Harbison, the style of the firm being Gordon, Harbison & Company. This firm was dissolved in 1868, and, in the spring of 1869, John J. Harbison associated himself with Josiah B. Gathright, and organized the wholesale saddlery firm, of which he is now the head, and which has since had a prosperous career. During his long and active life he has formed a large acquaintance in the city and throughout the South, and has had an enviable reputation for honesty, public spirit, liberality, and all those elements which go to make up a useful citizen. He was a director of the Louisville Exposition in 1883, and, in that connection, was one of the active promoters of a very important public enterprise. He was a director of the Kentucky National Bank from its organization until 1882; director and vice president of the Merchants' National Bank from 1882 to 1893; is now a director of the American National Bank, president of the Citizens' General Electric Company and president of the Globe Fertilizer Company.

For fifty years Mr. Harbison has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1858 he was ordained as an elder of that church. His affiliation has been with the southern branch of that great religious denomination, and his devotion to the church and the cause of religion has been evidenced by fifty years of faithful membership and thirty-six years of service as an elder of the church. Outside of the church and the corporations with which he has been identified, he has held no official positions, and his interest in politics, or at least his participation in political movements, has never been active. In early life he was a Whig, but when that party was merged into the American, or Know Nothing, party, he became a Democrat, and has been one ever since.

In 1860 he married Miss M. Bettie Berry, daughter of William T. Berry, of Oldham County, Kentucky, who died April 4, 1881, leaving one child, M. Rosa Harbison, who married, in 1890, Mr. Alexander McLennan and now resides in Louisville.

REV. AMASA CONVERSE, D. D., one of the fathers of Presbyterianism in the South, long one of the most distinguished among Southern editors of church papers, was born in the town of Lyme, New Hampshire, August 21, 1795. His ancestors came from England to Massachusetts about 1630, and to England they came originally from Normandy about the time of the Norman conquest. The progenitor of the family in America came to this country with the Massachusetts' Bay Colonists, and the names of early representatives of the family are found in the records of some of the churches planted at that time, and also in the annals of the military expeditions of the colonists against the hostile Indians. The mother of Amasa Converse, who was Elizabeth Bixby before her marriage, was born in 1760, and died at the advanced age of ninety years in 1850. Three of her brothers were Revolutionary soldiers, and one of her sisters lived to be more than a hundred years of age. Brought up on a New Hampshire farm, Dr. Converse had, as a boy, all the rugged experiences of the New England country youth of that period. His early educational advantages were limited, but he made the best use possible of such as were afforded him, and having an inherent thirst for knowledge, laid a good foundation for higher education. When about sixteen or seventeen years of age he resolved to make an effort to obtain a classical education and set about devising ways and means to accomplish this result. His expectation was that his father would be able to give him a hundred dollars with which to begin life for himself when he attained his majority. Arranging with his father to take two years of his time during his minority in place of the hundred dollars—his prospective patrimony—he purchased a tract of thirty acres of wild land near his father's home and entered upon the work of converting it into an improved farm. He worked on this farm in summer and taught school in winter, and in the meantime made some progress toward gaining a higher education. In due course of time the products of his little farm contributed to some extent to his resources, and thus he toiled on until he had completed a full college course, and was graduated with honors from Dartmouth College. Immediately after leaving college he opened a select school in Chelsea, and later took charge of the Sanderson Academy at Ashfield. With the funds thus obtained, he entered upon a course of theological study, to which the training of his early life and a deep religious sentiment predisposed him. He was first licensed to preach by the Franklin Association of Congregational Ministers of Ashfield, Massachusetts, and studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary. Being in delicate health at that time, he was advised by his physician to seek a milder climate, and, acting upon that advice, went to Nottoway County, Virginia, where he

began his ministerial labors as evangelist for the Young Men's Missionary Society of Richmond. A few months later he was regularly ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Hanover, and in the thirty-first year of his age was regularly installed as pastor of a little church at Nottoway. At the close of the year, 1826, he was solicited to take charge of the editorial department of the "Family Visitor" and the "Literary and Evangelical Magazine," published at Richmond. He accepted the position, and, although he had had no previous experience in this kind of work, he soon devised a plan for establishing upon a firm basis what was then the only religious paper published in the Southern States. At the end of a year and a half he purchased the publications and began an earnest and systematic effort to increase the circulation and add to the revenues of the "Family Visitor," published as a weekly paper, discontinuing the publication of the magazine. The "North Carolina Telegraph," having been united with the Visitor, the paper took the name of the "Visitor and Telegraph," and within three years from the time Dr. Converse assumed full control of it, it had become a fairly prosperous publication. Church controversies arising at this time seriously interfered with the further growth of the paper, and in 1839 Dr. Converse united it with the Philadelphia Observer, printed in Philadelphia, and shipped his printing press and office furniture to that city. The new paper took the name of the "Telegraph and Observer," and for a time its patronage steadily increased. In 1840 it became the "Christian Observer" and occupied a prominent position among the church publications of Philadelphia until the breaking out of the civil war. Although he occupied conservative ground at all times, he was assailed by the ultra press and people of the North, and efforts were made to torture his utterances into something which savored of treason. At times his life was threatened, and on the 22nd of August, 1861, on political grounds, his paper was suppressed, his property seized and the earnings of a life time were almost entirely swept away. His arrest was ordered, but he was not taken into custody, and was allowed to make his way to the South. Reaching Richmond, Virginia, he again began the publication of the Christian Observer there, continuing it under many difficulties, but with success, until 1869. In that year he removed it to Louisville and consolidated it with the "Free Christian Commonwealth" of this city under the name of the "Christian Observer and Commonwealth." He was then seventy-four years of age, but his physical and mental vigor seemed unabated, and in a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing his paper become at the same time a prosperous business institution and the leading religious newspaper of the Southern States. He had a green and vigorous old age, and the number of the Observer which announced his death contained several articles from his pen. He died December 9, 1872, revered by those among whom he had made his home during the latter years of his life, loved by those who had been most intimately associated with him, and honored by the Presbyterian Church at large. His wife, who was Miss Flavia Booth, of Hampden County, Massachusetts, and later of Brunswick, Virginia, before her marriage, was his devoted helpmeet and co-laborer during all the years of his useful life as an editor, and his sons and daughters followed worthily in the footsteps of pious and worthy parents. Four of his sons entered the ministry; one became a member of the bar, and two of these sons are his successors in the editorial management of the Christian Observer.

STUART ROBINSON, D. D., for more than twenty years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, one of the most eminent of Southern clergymen and widely known also as an editor, educator and lecturer, was born November 14, 1814, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, son of James and Martha (Porter) Robinson, both of whom came of Scotch ancestry.

Soon after his birth, his father, who had been for many years a linen merchant of high standing in Strabane, was robbed of his comfortable possessions to meet surety obligations, and hoping to retrieve his fortune, determined to emigrate to the United States. Accompanied by his family, he landed in New York in 1815, and for two years made his home in that city, striving with indifferent success to better his condition. At the end of that time he removed to Virginia and settled in Berkeley County, near the village of Martinsburg.

Four years after the family settled in Virginia Stuart Robinson was deprived by death of the tender care and guidance of his mother, a woman of strong character and fervent piety, always by him remembered as the sainted mother, who, notwithstanding her early death, left upon him the vivid impress of her careful religious training. Both parents were staunch Presbyterians, and the faith to which Dr. Robinson adhered so firmly to the end

of his life was the faith of his childhood. Some time after his mother's death he found a home with an old German farmer living near Martinsburg, who cared for him kindly and gave him his first start in school. He evinced at once remarkable precocity and astonished his teacher by completely mastering his reader in two days. So much impressed was the teacher by this accomplishment that he wrote in the back of the book: "This is a wonderful child, and will some day make his mark in the world," a prediction which was amply fulfilled. For six years he continued to reside with this good old farmer and his wife, who gave him such advantages as they could afford, and trained him to such farm work as he was able to perform. Having been injured in his infancy by a fall, which dislocated his right shoulder, he was totally unfitted for hard manual labor, and his kind guardian, realizing that he could only become an indifferent farmer, and being impressed also with his manifest intellectual superiority, sought the advice of their pastor, Rev. James Brown, of Martinsburg, as to what provision should be made for his future. Wiser counsel could hardly have been taken. Becoming interested in the promising boy, Mr. Brown took him into his own home, fitted him for a collegiate course and then sent him to Amherst College, where he matriculated in the fall of 1832. He was graduated from Amherst in the class of 1836, and the same year entered Union Theological Seminary. After devoting one year to the study of theology at Union he taught school three years in Charleston, Virginia, and then completed his preparations for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary. April 10, 1841, he was licensed to preach, ordained to the full work of the ministry in 1842 and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Malden, Virginia, in 1843. In 1846, while still holding the pastorate of this church he was called to Louisville temporarily to fill the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church, during the absence in Europe of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., and thus formed the acquaintance of the Presbyterians of Kentucky, who became greatly attached to him in later years, and still revere his memory. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Frankfort, Kentucky, and served that congregation with zeal and ability until 1854. While stationed at Frankfort he not only took high rank as a minister of the gospel, but his executive ability and varied accomplishments were evinced in the conduct of important business affairs. He had married, in 1841, Miss Mary E. Brigham, of Charleston, who belonged to an old and wealthy Virginia family, and had been called upon to take charge of the large estate of her widowed mother. This brought to him large responsibilities, and identified him with many important business interests, and in these relations of life he acquitted himself in a manner which would have done credit to a man born and trained to the conduct of affairs. He was, at the same time, president of a female seminary at Frankfort, and thus contributed to the advancement of the educational interests of Kentucky, with which he was prominently identified in other capacities at a later date.

In 1854 he was called to Baltimore, Maryland, to assume the pastorate of the Duncan Independent Presbyterian Church, which he reorganized and built up as the Central Presbyterian Church of that city. While in Baltimore he also edited and published the Presbyterian Critic, recognized at that time as one of the most ably edited Church papers in the United States. In 1858 he was elected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the chair of Church Government and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, and returned to this State to enter upon the discharge of his duties in that connection.

The period passed by Dr. Robinson at the Danville Seminary marked probably the most brilliant and useful of his long career. A natural born teacher, a profound scholar, and a Presbyterian of the strongest convictions, the opportunity to impress his thought, scholarship and faith upon the large classes of young men then attending the school, aroused him to superb effort, and the character and work of the ministers who went forth from Danville, during this period, and their influence on the church even down to this day, is the noblest tribute that a long and useful life produced.

Resigning the professorship of theology at Danville to accept the call of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, he came to this city to enter upon an eventful pastorate, fruitful of good results. In connection with his pastoral work he established, in 1861, "The True Presbyterian," a weekly church paper, which became a vigorous exponent of church doctrines. This paper was outspoken in defense of the rights of the church and its absolute independence of state affairs, and boldly and fearlessly discussed the great questions then uppermost in the public mind. Through the influence of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, then so potent in military circles,

the paper was suppressed, and Dr. Robinson was threatened with arrest and imprisonment. To escape the harsh treatment which it was proposed to inflict upon him, he went to Canada and remained there until 1865, when he returned to Louisville to resume his pastoral relations with the Second Presbyterian Church. This relationship continued until 1881, when Dr. Robinson resigned the charge on account of failing health. So greatly attached to him, however, were the people of the Second Church that they declined to consent to a complete severance of the ties that had bound them together for twenty years, and Dr. Robinson was elected Pastor Emeritus, that being the first instance of such election in the Southern Church.

His first publication in book form appeared in 1858, when he gave to the public the volume entitled "The Church of God," which passed through several editions and is still a standard church work. In 1865 he published a pamphlet entitled "Mosaic Slavery," which acquired a world-wide celebrity. His greatest work was published in 1866 and bore the title "Discourses on Redemption." This was a work which impressed itself upon the Christian world, was widely read and is still being issued from the church publishing house at Richmond, Virginia. In addition to these publications, Dr. Robinson was a voluminous contributor to church literature through the public press. After his return to Louisville, at the close of the war, he established the "Free Christian Commonwealth," a weekly church paper, of which he was both owner and editor for several years.

In 1873 he visited Europe and extended his travels to Egypt and Palestine. Upon his return, he delivered a series of exceedingly interesting and entertaining lectures concerning what he had seen and experienced in the course of these travels. These lectures were delivered in different cities to crowded houses for the benefit of churches and charities, the services of the lecturer being freely given whenever requested.

Prominent always in the councils of the Presbyterian church, he was moderator of the general assembly held at Mobile in 1869, and in 1875 took part in the organization of the Pan-Presbyterian Council. He was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, and his speeches before that convention, composed of the leading Presbyterian divines of the world, caused him to be regarded as one of the greatest ministers of the church of that period. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him when he was but thirty-eight years of age, by Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, and the highest honors in the gift of the Presbyterian Church were bestowed upon him, in recognition of his great ability, his distinguished services to the church, his Christian character and personal worth.

After his retirement from the active work of the ministry, he did not long survive, and passed away full of honors, beloved and lamented by thousands of people, on the fifth day of October, 1881.

REV. WILLIAM WALLACE HILL, D. D., was born in Bath County, Kentucky, January 26, 1815. His father was Thomas Hill, a prosperous farmer, who came of Scotch-Irish stock, was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and in all respects a good and worthy man. This elder Hill had the firm convictions and tenacity of purpose characteristic of the Scotch-Irish people in general, and a story once told by Henry Clay will be of interest in this connection.

When William W. Hill was a student at Princeton Theological Seminary, the Kentucky students then in the college and seminary went at one time in a body to Philadelphia to pay their respects to Mr. Clay. The young men were presented, one after another, to the great Kentuckian, and in each instance, he knew something of the student and his family history. When young Hill was presented and Clay learned that he was a son of Thomas Hill, of Bath County, he recalled the fact that he had once defended a man charged with murder in Bath County, and that when Thomas Hill was presented as a juror, he had objected to him, feeling that he would surely hang his client. His objection was overruled, and Clay remarked that he would always remember that uncompromising Scotch-Irish elder. The mother of William W. Hill was Jane Matier before her marriage, and, like her husband, she was a devout Christian.

After being fitted for college under the tutorship of that noted old-time educator, Walter Bourne, William W. Hill entered Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1835. He then went to Princeton, New Jersey, to enter upon a divinity course, and received his theological training under the preceptorship of that renowned pulpit orator and educator, Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander. Upon the completion of his course of study at Princeton Theological Seminary, he was licensed to preach, and

his first pastorate was at Shelbyville, Kentucky. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place in 1838, being at that time twenty-three years of age. There he labored with untiring zeal, until his health failed, and for two years he was not able to stand in his place in the pulpit. While suffering from this affliction, he was induced by the brethren of the ministry to undertake the editorship of the Presbyterian paper, at that time being published by Dr. Nathan L. Rice. This work he began at Frankfort, Kentucky, but later removed the paper to Louisville, where he conducted it with remarkable success and to the great good of the church, under the name of "The Presbyterian Herald." For many years "The Herald" was a welcome visitor to thousands of Southern homes, and men and women, now grown gray, still remember with what pleasant anticipations they looked forward to its coming. As a religious editor, he took high rank among Southern writers, and both with voice and pen he labored effectively to advance the cause of Christ and to extend the power and influence of his church. During the Civil War he sold "The Herald" to Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, and removed to what was then known as Hobbs' Station—now Anchorage—and established there the beautiful Bellewood Seminary, an educational institution for young ladies, which became widely known. This institution he conducted with signal ability and marked success, and became as prominent as an educator as he had been as editor and minister of the Gospel, and was beloved by his pupils as few preceptors have ever been.

In 1874 he accepted the presidency of the Synodical Female College, at Fulton, Missouri, and, in connection with this work, also filled the pastorate of the church at that place. In 1877 he removed to Sherman, Texas, having been called to the presidency of Austin College, which had just been removed from the city of Austin to Sherman. Soon after he assumed his place at the head of this institution his health began to fail, and a year later, paralysis having overtaken him, he was forced to give up his work. Soon afterward he returned to Fulton, Missouri, and died there, on the first day of May, 1878, lamented by his church and the educational interests which he had so faithfully served. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by Hanover College, and he was honored by the church in many ways. He was for many years secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and in this work, as in everything which he undertook, he was earnest, active and signally judicious. While residing in Louisville he was a member of the City School Board, serving as a member of that body when Rev. Dr. Heywood was its president, and as a member of the Building Committee, when many of the present school buildings were erected.

Dr. Hill was married twice. First in December, 1842, to Miss Mary Bracken Downing, at Cynthiana, Kentucky. Two children born of this marriage died in infancy, and Mrs. Hill died in Louisville in 1856. In 1858 he married, at Danville, Kentucky, Miss Martha J. Smith, daughter of Rev. James Tod Smith, who was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Perryville, Kentucky, at the time of his death in 1825. Six children were born of Dr. Hill's second marriage, and with their mother are the surviving members of his family. Their names are Mildred J. Hill, Mary Downing Hill, William Wallace Hill, Patty Smith Hill, Archibald Alexander Hill, and Jessica M. Hill.

THOMAS DWIGHT WITHERSPOON, D. D., LL. D., was born in Greensborough, Hale County, Alabama, January 17, 1836, son of Robert Franklin Witherspoon, a native of South Carolina, and Sarah Agnes (Fulton) Witherspoon, who was born in Tennessee. His more remote ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians—John Knox, the reformer, being one of them—and eight successive generations of these ancestors have been either ministers or ruling elders of the Presbyterian church. The immigrant ancestor of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon was John Witherspoon, a Scotch-Irishman, who was past seventy years of age and a great-grandfather when he settled with his family on Pedee River, in South Carolina. He organized one of the first Presbyterian churches established in South Carolina, and six generations of his descendants have continued to be prominently identified with that church. Gavin Witherspoon, who was a corporal in Marion's Rangers during the Revolutionary War, was of this family.

Rev. Dr. Witherspoon was educated at the University of Mississippi, being graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1856. In 1859 he was graduated from Columbia Theological Seminary of South Carolina, and from 1871 to 1873 pursued a post-graduate course at the University of Virginia. He was pastor of a church at Oxford, Mississippi, from 1859 to 1865, and also served as a chaplain in the Confed-

erate Army. In 1865 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tennessee, and filled that place until 1870. From 1871 to 1873 he was chaplain of the University of Virginia, and from 1873 to 1882 pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church, of Petersburg, Virginia. In 1882 he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, of Louisville, and served that church until 1891, when he resigned to take charge of the Theological School at Richmond, Kentucky. In addition to his work in this connection, he filled a chair in Central University and served as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond during the next two years. When the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary was organized in 1893, he removed to this city, and has since filled the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology in that institution. He is also librarian of the seminary and chairman of the Evangelistic Committee of the Synod of Kentucky, of the Southern Presbyterian Church, a committee which has charge of the mission work of the church in Kentucky. Eminent as a divine and biblical scholar, Dr. Witherspoon is also well known as an author and contributor to church literature. He is a member of the Confederate Veterans' Association, of the Scotch-Irish Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member and director also of the Polytechnic Society.

He married in 1866 Miss Charlotte Vernon Ingram, daughter of Dr. Thomas Ingram, of Madison County, Tennessee, and Eliza Jane (Pegues) Ingram, of South Carolina, whose family (the Pegues of South Carolina) are of pure Huguenot extraction. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Their eldest daughter is the wife of Rev. Eugene Bell, and she and her husband are now laboring as missionaries in Korea.

JOHN WILLIAM STINE, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 27, 1836, son of William G. and Louisa (Hicks) Stine. His great-grandfather came to this country from Holland, sailing from Rotterdam—which previously had been his home, on the ship "Edinboro," in 1747. Arrived in America, this ancestor of Mr. Stine settled in Jonestown, Pennsylvania, and took a prominent position among the Quaker colonists, although he was himself a Lutheran churchman. He served many years as a Pennsylvania justice of the peace, and was a first lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia, in active service with the revolutionary forces during the years 1782 and 1783. His son, the grandfather of Mr. Stine, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Stine's father was a Baltimore merchant, and the son was brought up and educated in that city and at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After completing a high school course of study, he left Baltimore in the fall of 1856 as supercargo of the bark "Juliet," bound for the West Indies. He left the vessel at Saint Thomas and accepted a position in the leading shipping-house at that port, retaining the position for ten months thereafter. At the end of that time he was stricken down with yellow fever and narrowly escaped falling a victim to the dread Southern pestilence. Gradually, however, he recovered from an almost fatal illness, and when he reached a convalescent stage, was advised by his physician to seek a change of climate in the North. Returning to the States, he engaged for a time in business at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, leaving there to come to Newport, Kentucky, in 1859. He was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper at Cincinnati, Ohio, until the 20th of April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Cincinnati Zouaves, for service in the Civil War. He was made first sergeant of this company and served in that capacity during the three months for which he had enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops. At the expiration of this term of enlistment, he joined the Twenty-first Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, and served in that regiment from November, 1861, to March, 1863. Mustered out of the service at that time, he began recruiting a company of cavalry in Kentucky, but fell sick of typhoid fever and was compelled to abandon the effort in consequence of his illness. After his recovery he returned to civil pursuits and was engaged, for a short time, in merchandising at Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky. In 1864 he left there and came to Louisville, and has now been a resident of this city for more than thirty years, exceedingly active in business pursuits and in all respects a broad-minded, capable and intelligent man of affairs.

When he first came to Louisville, Mr. Stine became a member of the firm of W. B. Leonard & Company, engaged in the grain trade, but within a year thereafter he identified himself with the manufacture of woolens, and in this field he has become famous among Southern manufacturers. He purchased an interest in the Hope Woolen Mills in the fall of 1865, and has ever since been actively engaged in the manufacture of that famous Southern product, Kentucky jeans. In one sense he is at the present time the pioneer manufacturer of this line

of goods in Louisville, he having been identified with this industry for a longer time, continuously, than any of his contemporaries. He is now one of the principal shareholders in the Louisville Woolen Mills and is the manager of this establishment, one of the largest of its kind in the world. In all his business enterprises he has been exceedingly fortunate, and his good fortune has been the result of keen sagacity, close application and continuous effort. Prosperity in business has enabled him to extend his activity into other fields of enterprise, and wherever he has reached out in this way, he has aided movements to increase the commercial importance of Louisville and develop its tributary country. He became connected with the Louisville Southern Railway Company when the building of its line was a matter of great uncertainty, and to his courage and genius the completion of this work was largely due. He served as president of the company in 1886-87, and was also, for two years, president of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville Railroad Company, of which he is still a director. During his administration as president of the company last named, its line was completed to Richmond, Kentucky, and substantial progress made toward opening up a new railway outlet for Louisville.

He was one of the business men of Louisville most active in establishing and conducting the exposition of 1883, which served so good a purpose in advertising the resources of Louisville and Kentucky, and acted as vice-president of the Board of Managers. For five years he was a director of the Louisville Board of Trade, in which body he has been an active, energetic spirit in the formulation of measures designed to advance the business interests and promote the prosperity of the city.

Thoroughly systematic in the conduct of his business affairs, he has been able to give attention to numerous and varied interests, and he is connected with many corporate enterprises as an official and stockholder. He is president of the Louisville & Madison Woolen Mills Company, president of the Hope Worsted Mills, vice-president of the Bridges-McDowell Company, vice-president of the Three Forks Investment Company, and a director of the First National Bank and American Accident Association. He is interested, as a shareholder, also in the Louisville Cotton Mills, the Galt House, the Louisville Banking Company, the Kentucky Heating Company, and other Louisville corporations.

Mr. Stine's father was a Jacksonian Democrat, and the son grew up in that faith, to which he has adhered with the steadfastness characteristic of the old school of Democrats. When Judge John M. Harlan was a candidate for governor of Kentucky on the Republican ticket, Mr. Stine voted for him on personal grounds, but that was probably the only instance in which he ever failed to evidence his orthodox Democracy by "voting the straight ticket." While he has held many official positions, they have been of a business character in the main, and only once has he held a political office. He was elected to this office in 1875—at the time of the memorable Jacob-Baxter contest for the mayoralty—when he became a candidate for member of the city council. He ran on the same ticket with Mr. Jacob, and was elected, although Baxter carried the ward as a candidate for mayor. Mr. Stine's religious affiliations have long been with the Episcopal Church, and he has been a vestryman of Calvary Church for the past seven years. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mannie Baker, daughter of Captain Alberto Baker, for many years prominently identified with steamboat interests on the Ohio and Red rivers. The children born of their union have been John William Stine, Jr., Florence B., Maurice and Louisa Latrobe Stine. Next to the youngest daughter, Maurice, died at the age of fifteen years. The son, John W. Stine, Jr., is now treasurer and manager of the Hope Worsted Mills and a young business man of much prominence. Their daughter Florence is now the wife of Mr. Bridges of the well known Bridges-McDowell Company.

DAVID BAIRD, merchant, who first embarked in business in Louisville in 1864, and who has been continuously engaged in the wholesale trade here since 1868, belongs to that Scotch-Irish element of Kentucky's population which helped to lay the foundation of the commonwealth and has ever since been conspicuous in the development of the State's resources, the upbuilding of its industries and the advancement of all its interests. A vigorous people physically and intellectually, these Scotch-Irish immigrants to the United States, and their descendants, inherited qualities which have made them a power in shaping the destinies of the nation, as well as the destinies of the States and communities in which they have claimed citizenship. Their ancestors fought for the "right to choose their religious teachers, both in Ireland and Scotland," and the assertion of their right to choose their own civil rulers was the legitimate outgrowth of their strug-

David Baird

gle for religious liberty and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. An author who has written on this subject has declared that "the Protestant emigrants from the north of Ireland had learned the rudiments of republicanism in the latter country and brought with them to America these great principles."

David Baird was born in that region which seems to have given birth to the ideas of civil and religious liberty, which first found expression in America in the "Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence," formulated by the Scotch-Irish settlers in North Carolina in the spring of 1775. He is a native of the County Down, one of the leading agricultural counties of Ireland, and the date of his birth was December 12, 1832. His father was Archibald Baird, and his mother's maiden name was Agnes Murray. He grew up in Ireland and obtained a good education in the schools of that country, coming thence to the United States in 1850, when he was eighteen years old. Arrived in this country, he located in Rochester, New York, and for five years thereafter was engaged in the mercantile business. He was then attracted to the West, toward which there was, at that time, a floodtide of immigration, and went to Delaware County, Iowa, engaging in farming and stock-raising among the pioneers in what is now one of the richest and most populous of Western States. When he became a resident of Iowa it had been less than ten years a State, and by far the greater part of its vast and fertile domain was in a condition of primitive wildness. The thrifty and populous cities which have since grown up in the "Hawkeye State" were then in their infancy, and as a farmer Mr. Baird found himself distant from markets, and was compelled to undergo many inconveniences and hardships incident to pioneer life. He, however, continued to reside in Iowa until 1864, in which year he came to Louisville and embarked in the wholesale millinery business. A year later he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, in which city he established a wholesale millinery house, his impression being at that time that he could reach the Southern trade to better advantage from that point. He remained in Nashville until 1868 and then returned to Louisville, the "Gateway to the South," which had begun its rapid development into the commercial metropolis of a vast region of country.

Upon his return to Louisville he established the wholesale millinery house of which he has ever since been the head, now nearly thirty years old, a commercial institution which has extended its trade throughout the South, which is widely known and stands high among the mercantile houses of Louisville. In 1880 Mr. Baird took his son, William J. Baird, into partnership with him, and thus constituted the present firm of David Baird & Son.

A successful merchant, he has given his business that thorough and systematic supervision so essential to the prosperity of any commercial enterprise, but while doing this he has not been unmindful of his obligations to the general public. He has been public-spirited, as well as sagacious in the conduct of his private affairs, and has always co-operated in those broader movements designed to promote the general prosperity of the people among whom he has lived and labored, or to contribute to the improvement of moral and social conditions in Louisville. He has long been a prominent Presbyterian layman, and has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville since 1877. Loving the history and traditions of his native land and taking pardonable pride in his descent from a sturdy stock which has enriched the pages of history with its achievements, he has been an active member of the Scotch-Irish Society, and has always taken a warm interest in its social gatherings and stated meetings. Originally a Whig in politics, he has been a Democrat since the demise of the old Whig party. He married in 1859 Sarah Jane Ewart, who was also of Scotch-Irish origin.

SEWARD MERRILL LEMONT, who has had a most active business career in Louisville, and who has also been prominently identified with many enterprises in other fields, was born in Portland, Maine, January 21, 1834. He is the son of Samuel Springer Lemont, also a native of Maine, descended from French Huguenot ancestors, who were driven out of France by religious persecutions, sojourned a while in the north of Ireland, and from there came to America. His mother was Georgiana Prince Merrill before her marriage, and came of an old New England family. Her brother married a near relative of the renowned Phillips Brooks, late Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts. Another member of the Merrill family married ex-United States Senator Palmer, of Michigan.

Both the parents of Mr. Lemont died when he was quite young, and he knew little of parental care and guidance. He was brought up and educated in Portland under the care of a guardian, graduating from the high school of that city when he was

fourteen years of age. He soon after entered a large ship-chandlery house, in which he received his early business training. He remained in the employ of this house for three years, and these associations and the fact that both his paternal and maternal relatives were largely interested in ships and ship-building, naturally inclined him to a sea-faring life. At the age of seventeen he shipped aboard an Atlantic trading vessel and made one voyage as a sailor before the mast, but when he returned from this voyage he abandoned the sea, in deference to the wishes of his guardian. Soon afterward, in 1852, he came West and became the first station agent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company, at Indianapolis. This was in the days of pioneer railroading in Indiana, and the trains of the J., M. & I. Company reached Indianapolis by way of Shelbyville, traversing what is now a link in the Big Four Railway system. At that time, the track between Edinburg and Shelbyville, Indiana, was laid with ordinary flat bar iron, on wooden stringers, and Western railroads in general were of the most primitive kind. Mr. Lemont remained at Indianapolis about a year and then came to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he took the position of paymaster and chief clerk to the superintendent of this railway company. In 1854, when he was only twenty years old, he was appointed general ticket agent of the company, and a year later became general freight agent also.

An incident of historic interest in connection with his service as general passenger and freight agent of the J., M. & I. R. R. Co. was his issuance of the first all-rail passenger tickets to Eastern cities sold in Louisville. He also issued the first all-rail bill of lading from this point to Eastern cities. In the spring of 1855 he attended the first meeting of the general ticket agents of the United States ever held, the meeting being held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and resulting in the organization of the General Ticket Agents' Association. This association held its fortieth annual meeting in New York City in the spring of 1895, and Mr. Lemont is doubtless one of the very few men now living who participated in its organization.

In 1857 he resigned his position in the railway service and embarked in the wholesale grain trade in Louisville, his place of business being on Second Street, between Main and Market streets. He continued in this business until 1872, and for several years prior to the building of the Louisville bridge, he was president also of the Louisville Transfer Company, which was engaged in carrying freight and passengers between this city and the J., M. & I. depot in Jeffersonville. He also became interested as a stockholder in the first sleeping-car lines operated on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and its connecting lines, between this city and Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans. He was one of the original stockholders also in the Ohio Falls Car & Locomotive Works, at Jeffersonville.

In 1862 Mr. W. F. McCormick became associated with him in the grain trade, and they enlarged and extended their business so as to include the operation of flouring mills on Broadway and Beargrass creek. They also became large shippers of provisions and were closely identified, in every way, with what was then as now a very important branch of the city's commerce. Appreciating fully the value of concerted action on the part of the merchants and traders of the city in facilitating commercial transactions and promoting its business interests in general, he was one of the men who formed the organization which preceded the Board of Trade, and later became a charter member of that board and was chairman of its finance committee for several years after its organization.

In 1872 he became interested in the Southern lumber industry, as one of the organizers of the Muscogee Lumber Company, of Florida. He was made a director of that company and retained the position until the corporation sold its properties to an English syndicate in 1889. Some time before 1880 he became interested in the Mt. Adams & Eden Park Inclined Railway, in Cincinnati, and subsequently became interested in several large manufacturing concerns there—being president of two and vice-president of a third—and, for ten years, that city was his business headquarters, although his family continued to reside in Louisville, and this city was all the time his home. He disposed of all his Cincinnati interests in 1889, and resuming active operations here, organized the Louisville Cold Storage Company, of which he became president, a position which he still retains. About the same time he acquired an interest in the Globe Tanning Company, which operates one of the largest leather manufactories in the city, and was elected vice-president of that corporation. He still retains this official connection with the tanning company, and is thus prominently identified with one of the leading industries of the city.

As a business man Mr. Lemont has had an exceedingly active life, and comparatively few men who

have confined themselves within this sphere of action have had so many interesting and varied experiences. He has been an intelligent student of commercial problems, has shown himself a capable man of affairs in all his operations, and has gained a strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of his contemporaries. Public appreciation of his ability, integrity and character was shown in 1895, when he was appointed one of the receivers of the Southern States Land & Timber Company, an English corporation owning large tracts of timber lands in Alabama and Florida, and operating extensive mills in the last named State. This was a business enterprise of large magnitude, and the fact that Mr. Lemont was appointed one of the court officers whose duty it is to manage the affairs of the corporation so as to conserve the best interests of stockholders and creditors, attests that he has established an enviable reputation in the business world. He has always taken a business man's views of politics, and, although affiliating with the Democratic party, is more strongly attached to principles than to any partisan organization, and believes that a candidate's qualifications for an office which he seeks should be a consideration of prime importance in all local elections. On the two great national issues now uppermost in the minds of the American people he entertains pronounced views, being uncompromisingly in favor of sound money and a tariff for revenue only. In early life he attended generally the Unitarian Church, but for over thirty years has been a pewholder in Calvary Episcopal Church, of which he was for a time a vestryman.

He was married, in 1859, to Miss Emma Bleyle, who was born in Albany, New York. Her father was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany. He came to this country in 1834, and in 1836 married Eliza Cary, a granddaughter of Sir John Cary, of Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Lemont have two children, Jessie—now the wife of Dr. Philip F. Barbour—and Seward F. Lemont, who resides with his father.

JAMES CRAIK, D. D., LL. D., for nearly forty years rector of Christ Church, Louisville, and one of the most eminent Episcopal clergymen of the country, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, August 31, 1806, and died in Louisville, June 9, 1882. He was the son of George Washington Craik, and grandson of Dr. James Craik, to whom General Washington referred as "my compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend." Dr. James Craik was of Scotch nativity and was educated to be a surgeon in the British Army. He came to Virginia in early life and accompanied Washington on the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and was in Braddock's disastrous campaign in 1755. During the Revolutionary War he served with Washington and rose to the first rank in the medical department, and in 1798 he was made director-general of the hospital department of the army, in anticipation of a war with France. At Washington's request he removed to the neighborhood of Mt. Vernon after the Revolutionary War ended, and attended the first President in his last illness. His son—named for George Washington long before Washington had become famous—was educated by him and served as his private secretary during his second presidential term.

George Washington Craik, father of the subject of this sketch, died when the son was two years old, and the latter was educated by his grandfather and inherited the bureau which Washington bequeathed to Dr. James Craik in his will.

James Craik, the noted divine of Louisville, was brought up in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia, and first attended a country school near his father's home. Later he completed a course of study in the academy at Alexandria, and then began the study of medicine. About this time he attended a course of medical lectures delivered in Washington by the famous Dr. Charles Caldwell, then professor of materia medica in Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, and became well acquainted with that noted physician and educator. Acting upon the advice of Dr. Caldwell, he came to Kentucky with the intention of continuing his medical studies at Transylvania University. President Horace Holley, who was then at the head of the University, thought him better adapted to the law than medicine, and induced him to fit himself for the bar. He was licensed to practice law in Kanawha County, Virginia, in 1829, and for ten years thereafter practiced successfully in Kanawha and adjoining counties. In the meantime he studied theology, and in 1839 was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church and immediately afterward called to the rectorship of the church in Charleston, Virginia, which place was at that time his home. In 1841 he was ordained to the priesthood, and in 1844 was called to Christ Church, Louisville, which was the scene of his labors to the end of his life.

Here he proved himself an ideal rector and greatly endeared himself to church people all over

the South, as well as to those of his own parish. An able preacher, he had also superior administrative ability, and the result of his labors are in part apparent in the growth and prosperity of Christ Church parish. His life was a singularly pure and beautiful one, and his memory still lingers like a benediction with those to whom he sustained the relationship of pastor. As the years passed by, the aged minister's hold upon the affections of his people grew stronger, and he had come to be revered as one of the patriarchs of Episcopalianism, when he was called from the labors of life to the rest of Paradise. His son, the Rev. Charles Ewell Craik, succeeded him as rector of Christ Church, and in the early part of the year 1896 one of his grandsons —James Craik Morris—was ordained to the ministry in the same church.

In addition to the great work which Dr. Craik accomplished in the building up of Christ Church and of Christ Church parish, he did much for the church at large, its educational institutions and its charities, the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd and the Church Home and Infirmary being very largely indebted to him for their existence. Three times he served as president of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Episcopal Church, and his election, in 1862, to that position was an important incident in the history of the church. At that time there was great danger of the church becoming embroiled in a controversy over political issues, but Dr. Craik skillfully prevented this and thereby rendered a service of inestimable value to the church. He was himself a Democrat in early life, but later became a member of the Whig party. He was a slave owner and opposed to the forcible abolition of slavery, but was devoted to the Union and opposed the secession movement of the Southern States. In the early days of 1860, at the request of prominent citizens of the South, without regard to party, he delivered a lecture at the State capitol, before members of the Legislature and State officers, on the subject "National and State Sovereignty Alike Essential to American Liberty," which produced a profound impression on the minds of the public men of the State and had much influence upon their later action.

He was married, in 1829, to Juliet Shrewsbury, of Kanawha County, Virginia.

REV. WILLIAM HETH WHITSITT, D. D., LL. D., who fills so worthily, as successor of the late Rev. John A. Broadus, the presidency of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, is a native of Tennessee. He was born near Nashville, November 25, 1841, in the same house in which his father, Reuben Ewing Whitsitt, was born, the latter's Christian name being derived from Hon. Reuben Ewing, of Logan County, who had married his aunt, Ellen Menees Whitsitt. Mr. Ewing was a prominent man in that portion of the State, having been a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Kentucky in 1799, and a Representative in the Legislature in 1822. The mother of Dr. Whitsitt was Dicey Ann McFarland Whitsitt, who was a native of Wilson County, Tennessee. The Whitsitts are a Scotch-Irish people. The earliest name mentioned is Samuel Whitsitt, of Ireland, whose son, William Whitsitt, married Elizabeth Dawson. This son, William Whitsitt, afterward of Russellville, Kentucky, was born in Ireland, August 20, 1731, shortly after which the family emigrated to Virginia and thence to Kentucky. William Whitsitt, the second, married Ellen Menees. Their son, James Whitsitt, was a Baptist clergyman of note in Tennessee and married Jane Cardwell Menees, and they became the parents of Reuben Ewing Whitsitt.

The subject of this sketch received his early education at private schools near Nashville, Tennessee, until 1855, at which time he was placed at Mount Juliet Academy, in Wilson County, Tennessee. In 1857 he entered Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1861. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army and served in the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel, James W. Starnes, a brave and capable officer, who was killed at Tullahoma, on the retreat from Shelbyville to Chattanooga, in July, 1863. He was succeeded by Colonel W. S. McLemore, who remained in service until the close of the war. The first general officer under whom Dr. Whitsitt served was Colonel Scott, of Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, who, in addition to his own regiment commanded the Fourth Tennessee, and Morrison's Georgia regiments, in General Kirby Smith's advance into Kentucky in 1862. The next general officers were General N. B. Forrest and General Joseph Wheeler. During the latter portion of the war Dr. Whitsitt was made chaplain, in which capacity he served in the field until the termination of hostilities, and was with President Jefferson Davis on his journey southward, as far as Washington, Georgia, where his command halted. General John C. Breckinridge remained with the column several days after the departure of Mr. Davis, and distrib-

uted to each man twenty-six dollars in gold, a portion of which Dr. Whitsitt still preserves as a memento of the war. On the 11th of May, 1865, he surrendered with his command to Captain Lot Abraham, and was paroled not to take up arms against the Federal Government until exchanged, a condition which he has faithfully observed from that day to this.

While prosecuting his studies at Union University Dr. Whitsitt had, in November, 1857, joined the Baptist Church at Mill Creek, on his ancestral estate, and received from it in 1859 a license to preach. On the 16th of February, 1862—the day on which Fort Donelson fell—he was ordained to the Christian ministry, at Mill Creek. This church, founded by his grandfather, Rev. James Whitsitt, in 1797, is the oldest existing Baptist church from the Cumberland River to the Gulf. In the autumn of 1895, Dr. Whitsitt had the satisfaction of donating a body of ground adjacent to the church, upon which a parsonage is now being erected, and in the coming year he looks forward with natural interest to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of this venerable church.

After the war, Dr. Whitsitt, although he had for several years been an ordained minister, resumed his studies with a view to a more thorough preparation for the course in life he had marked out for himself. From 1866 to 1867 he attended the University of Virginia, and for two years, 1867-69, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. In 1869 he went to Germany and studied at the University of Leipsic and Berlin, returning home in October, 1871. Shortly after coming home from Europe, he became the pastor of the Baptist Church in Albany, Georgia, where he remained until May, 1872, when he was elected an assistant professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, then located at Greenville, South Carolina. This institution had, under great difficulties, maintained its organization through the war, and with an able and energetic faculty exhibited a renewed growth upon the return of peace. But the lack of an adequate endowment proved a serious drawback to its usefulness. In addition to this, it was felt that a more central location was necessary, and the Southern Baptist Convention, under whose auspices it was conducted, canvassed the subject, and after mature deliberation the offer of the Baptists of Kentucky, pledging $300,000 on condition of its removal to Louisville, was accepted. It required several years to perfect the arrangements and to collect the subscriptions made to the fund, but finally the seminary was removed to Louisville, and in September, 1877, was opened for instruction here. With it came Dr. Whitsitt as a member of the faculty, noted for its zeal and learning, including as it did its eminent president, Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., LL. D., and Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., LL. D., both of whom have passed away, leaving in the institution to which they consecrated themselves an enduring monument to their worth. In the meantime, Dr. Whitsitt had been, in 1875, promoted by the board of trustees, at their meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, to a full professorship. In this position he remained for twenty years, until in March, 1895, when, upon the death of Dr. Broadus, he was promoted by the faculty to the position of chairman. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees at Washington, D. C., May 9, 1895, he was elected to succeed Dr. Broadus as president of the Seminary. This selection, while in the natural order of seniority and long service, was also universally recognized as a merited recognition of the thorough fitness of Dr. Whitsitt for the position, by reason of his professional scholarship, his fine administrative capacity, and his great personal worth. His services in connection with the Theological Seminary and its phenomenal success since it came to Louisville are more appropriately treated by Dr. Eaton, in his chapter on the Baptist Church of Louisville, elsewhere in these volumes.

Dr. Whitsitt, while devoting himself assiduously to his duties connected with the Seminary, has found time to keep up with other lines of study, and is broadly read in all branches of human knowledge and literature. In political affiliations he is a Democrat, exercising when he deems necessary a judicious independence in voting. As a member of the Filson Club he has made the pioneer history of Kentucky a special subject of study and has contributed to its publications a valuable monogram upon "The Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace," the founder of the prominent family of that name, whose great-granddaughter he married. Judge Wallace was a member of several of the conventions preliminary to the final one which made the first constitution of Kentucky in 1792, of which—as well as of that which in 1799 framed the second constitution—he was also a member, and was one of the first judges of the Court of Appeals. The Wallaces, like the Whitsitts, were Scotch-Irish. Peter Wallace, the founder of the family in America, married Elizabeth Woods, sister of Michael Woods, of

Woods' Gap, Virginia. This Michael Woods had a daughter, Magdalena Woods, who married John McDowell and became the mother of the McDowell family. Samuel Wallace, a son of Peter Wallace, Sr., married Esther Baker, of Charlotte County, Virginia. Their son, Caleb Wallace, married first his cousin, Sarah McDowell, who died without issue, and second Rosanna Christian, sister of Colonel William Christian. Their son, Samuel McDowell Wallace, married Anne Maner, of Beaufort District, South Carolina. Their son, Samuel Baker Wallace, married Miss Mary Taylor, of Beaufort District. To Miss Florence, daughter of this last couple, Dr. Whitsitt was united in marriage, October 4, 1881, by Rev. Gelon H. Rout, D. D., and Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D.

JAMES PETIGRU BOYCE, D. D., LL. D., founder of the renowned Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and one of the most eminent of American theologians and educators, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 11, 1827, and died at Pau, in the south of France, December 28, 1888. His family was of Scotch-Irish origin and his grandfather, John Boyce, was born in northeastern Ireland—where the name is still common—and removed to the British colonies of North America in 1765. In 1777 this John Boyce married Elizabeth Miller, daughter of David Miller, of Rutherford, North Carolina, and soon afterward settled in Newberry District—now Newberry County—South Carolina. Here he began his married life in the midst of the Revolutionary War, and in 1778 had his first military experience as a private in the company commanded by his brother, Alexander Boyce. Captain Alexander Boyce was killed at the head of his company, in a gallant attempt to carry the British line at the siege of Savannah, in 1779, and John Boyce afterward joined a company commanded by Captain Dugan, and participated in the battles of Blackstock, King's Mountain, Cowpens and Eutaw. After one of these battles he returned to his home for a brief visit, but had hardly seated himself when he was startled by the noise of approaching horsemen, and upon opening his door was confronted by a party of Tories under the leadership of the notorious provost marshal, William Cunningham. Dashing his hat into the faces of the horses, he broke through the line and made his escape to the woods, but lost three fingers from one hand as the result of a saber cut from Cunningham. Binding up the wound he joined his company and went in pursuit of the marauding Tories, a dozen of whom were captured and executed. On another occasion he was captured and left bound hand and foot in his own barn, while his captors sought a rope to hang him with. He was rescued from this peril by an old negro servant, and in his "Annals of Newberry" John Belton O'Neall—at one time chief justice of South Carolina—says that "John Boyce lived long after the war, enjoying the rich blessings of the glorious liberty for which he had periled so much." One of his sons was Ker Boyce, a prosperous merchant of Newberry in early life, who was twice married, his first and second wives being sisters of Job Johnston, a noted chancellor, and daughters of John "Johnstown," born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland.

James P. Boyce was one of the children born of Ker Boyce's marriage to Amanda J. C. Johnston, and the traits of the parents were admirably blended in the son. His father, who removed to Charleston in 1817 and became noted as a cotton factor, commission merchant and banker, was a man of great force of character and superior executive ability, and was prominent in public life as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and State Senate. His mother was a gentle, amiable woman, noted for her graces and personal beauty. Both were descendants of the Scotch Presbyterians who had found a home in the north of Ireland, and both had been reared in Presbyterian families, but Mrs. Boyce joined the Baptist Church under the preaching of Rev. Basil Manly, and her husband became a generous supporter of that church, her children being thus brought up under Baptist influences.

One of the cherished friends of Ker Boyce was James L. Petigru, the leader, at that time, of the South Carolina bar, and in his honor James P. Boyce was named. As a boy he gave promise of the man that was to be. He was generous, brave, kindly, fond of books, and a voracious reader. One of the earliest, perhaps the earliest, organization with which he became connected was a debating society, composed of boys of his own age, which met in a room over his father's carriage-house, in Charleston, and of which he was the recognized leader. While he was a lover of books from childhood he was more fond of general literature than of his text books, easily mastering his appointed tasks and then throwing aside the school books to revel in his favorite authors. He completed the studies necessary to admit him to Charleston College before he was old enough to matriculate in that

institution, and his father took advantage of this circumstance to give him a course of training in the wholesale dry goods house of Wiley, Banks & Company—in which the elder Boyce was a partner—where for six months he performed his full share of all the roughest and hardest work done by other boys of the same age. Returning to school at the end of that time, he applied himself with greater zeal than he had before manifested to his studies and, from 1843 to 1845, was a student at Charleston College, passing through the curriculum of the Freshman and Sophomore classes. In 1845 he was sent to Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island—the first American college formed by the Baptists—entering the junior class at that institution. At the head of Brown University at that time was Dr. Francis Wayland, renowned as educator and political economist, and such able and accomplished men as Dr. Alexis Caswell, William Gammel, James R. Boise, and John L. Lincoln, were members of the college faculty. There were thirty-five members in the junior class and, from a class report made forty years after their graduation, it appears that thirteen of these young men became ministers, eight lawyers, five college presidents or professors, and four poets. At Brown University as at Charleston College, James P. Boyce impressed his individuality upon his professors and classmates. "He was," says Professor James R. Boise, in a letter written in 1889, "always attentive, scholarly, and a perfect gentleman. He was of that type of students whom a teacher does not soon forget. Though more than forty years have elapsed since that time, and although I have had classes often very large, through the entire intervening period—except a year and a half spent in Europe—yet there is no one of the many who have been in my class-room whom I have loved and respected more than James P. Boyce."

In the spring of 1846, when he returned to his home in Charleston, he found a mighty religious movement pervading the community, that wonderful Baptist preacher, Dr. Richard Fuller, being the leader of meetings which were being held every day. He had previously been touched by the tender and eloquent appeals of Dr. Wayland to his students, and when he sat under the preaching of Dr. Fuller, these impressions were deepened and he was converted and baptized into the church. When he returned to the college in the fall of 1846 it was to take a deep interest in religious work during his senior year and to become more and more interested in the study of theology. Before the end of the year he had determined to study for the ministry. After his graduation from the university he returned to Charleston, and made known his purposes to his father, who felt no little disappointment over the son's choice of a calling. The elder Boyce had cherished an ambition to have his son become distinguished as a lawyer, and, perhaps, as a statesman, and had also hoped to have him take charge of his large estate and carry on his great business undertakings for the benefit of the entire family. He found him, however, immovably resolved to devote his life to the service of the church, and after a little time wisely yielded his own to the preferences of his son, and gave him every advantage for the prosecution of ministerial studies.

In the fall of 1847 James P. Boyce was licensed to preach by the church in Charleston, and in the spring of 1848 went to New York State with the intention of entering the theological department of Madison University, at Hamilton. He suffered at that time, however, from a weakness of the eyes, and on the advice of his physician decided not to enter upon his proposed course of study. For a time he feared that he should be compelled to abandon his purpose of entering the ministry, but rest and medical treatment brought about his recovery, although it delayed the beginning of his regular ministerial work. In December of 1848 he married Miss Lizzie Llewellyn Ficklin—a daughter of Dr. Fielding Ficklin, a physician and planter, of Washington, Georgia—a lady well fitted by birth and education to become the companion of such a man. They established their home in Charleston, where the young minister had been made editor of "The Southern Baptist," a weekly church paper, which had been established two years earlier and gave promise of great usefulness as a religious auxiliary. The young editor threw himself earnestly into the undertaking and managed the paper ably for several months. It had not been his intention, however, to devote himself permanently to editorial work, and he severed his connection with "The Southern Baptist" to prepare himself for the active work of the ministry.

In the fall of 1849 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary and spent two years at that institution, leaving there in May of 1851, and remaining in New York two or three months thereafter, devoting himself to a thorough review of his theological studies. In the fall of 1851 he accepted a call to Columbia, South Carolina, where he took charge of a small Baptist Church, the only one in the capital city, which the faithful few Baptists of Columbia had

found it difficult to sustain. Having a large private income, the young pastor was able to relieve the congregation of a large portion of its burden, and for four years he labored faithfully and gave generously of his own means to build up the church. In the spring of 1854 his father died, leaving to him the care and management of a large estate. He was then twenty-seven years of age and entered into an ample inheritance, feeling that it was a sacred trust, to be held and used for the betterment of mankind. His fortune, his great natural ability and thorough education, combined, at this time, to make him a powerful factor in promoting the interests of the Southern church, and he speedily acquired prominence and influence. In July of 1855 he was elected professor of theology in Furman University, of Greenville, South Carolina, and thus entered upon the great work of his life as an educator. He taught two years in the university, and during this time gave much thought to the founding of a general theological seminary for Southern Baptists, conceded to be one of the great needs of the church. In 1857 he spent several months traveling through the State to raise an endowment for the projected seminary, in the establishment of which he had manifested a deep interest from the time the agitation in its favor began. He had been a member of the Southern Baptist convention which considered the matter at its session, in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1855, and of the convention held at Augusta, Georgia, in the spring of 1856, to formulate plans for establishing a Southern theological seminary. Under his leadership the State Convention of the Baptist denomination in South Carolina, proposed, at the session held in 1856, to establish at Greenville, in that State, a general theological institution, to be endowed with funds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, contributed by Furman University and the Baptists of South Carolina, on condition that the institution should be further endowed with an additional hundred thousand dollars, to be raised in other States. A Baptist educational convention was held in Louisville, in May of 1857, at which it was agreed to establish the seminary in Greenville, provided the amount pledged by the South Carolina Baptists should be placed in the hands of the trustees within the following year. At this convention Professor J. P. Boyce was appointed chairman of a committee on organization, which was to report to a convention to be held at Greenville in May, 1858. Returning to South Carolina, Professor Boyce was appointed agent of the State Baptist convention to collect the seventy thousand dollars, which, added to the contribution of Furman University, was to make up the pledged endowment of South Carolina Baptists. When the convention met at Greenville he had obtained nearly all the seventy thousand dollars and was sure of the rest. Under these circumstances the organization of the seminary was effected, and Dr. Boyce was one of four professors unanimously elected by the convention; Rev. John A. Broadus, his friend and co-worker to the end of his life; Rev. B. Manly, Jr., and Rev. E. T. Winkler being the others. Mr. Winkler declined the appointment to a professorship, and Rev. William Williams was appointed in his stead. These four men—Boyce, Broadus, Manly and Williams—opened the seminary in 1859, with twenty-six students. Each of the professors—all young men—had been made a doctor of divinity by a Southern college and clothed with the dignity of these titles they entered upon the discharge of their duties as instructors in theology, a work for which they had given abundant evidence of fitness. Dr. Boyce was made chairman of the faculty in the beginning, and while not officially designated as president of the institution, practically sustained that relationship to it. He resided in a fine old mansion at Greenville, which had formerly been the home of General Waddy Thompson, and his home was always open to the students or friends of the seminary. While strengthening its resources, he endeavored in every way possible to give dignity and character to the institution, and he and his worthy coadjutors had made flattering progress toward establishing it upon a prosperous basis, when the Civil War robbed it of its patrons and brought about the suspension of its sessions in the fall of 1861.

Dr. Boyce had grown up an opponent of secession, and when South Carolina proposed to go out of the Union and summoned a convention to consider that issue he offered himself as an anti-secession candidate for member of that convention. Public sentiment was against him, and popular as he was personally he received comparatively few votes. When war became inevitable, however, like the great mass of those who opposed the secession movement, and foresaw many of its disastrous consequences, he decided to go with his State. In the autumn of 1861 a regiment of volunteers was recruited in the Greenville District, and yielding to the solicitation of friends, Dr. Boyce consented to accompany the regiment into the field as chaplain. He served as chaplain of this regiment during the winter of 1861-

62, but resigned in the spring of the latter year to give attention to the affairs of the seminary and his father's estate. Returning home he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected two years later, serving until the close of the war. As a legislator he took high rank among the men upon whom rested the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the State during this critical period. From November, 1864, to the end of the war, he was aide-de-camp to Governor A. G. Magrath, with the rank of colonel, and was a member of the council of state repeatedly consulted by the governor during that troublous period. He was acting provost marshal of Columbia when that city was captured by General W. T. Sherman, retreated with the governor to Charlotte and thence made his way—partly on foot —to his home at Greenville, a hundred miles distant.

When the war ended his first thought seemed to be for the seminary, and early in the summer of 1865 he set on foot a movement for its rehabilitation During the war the professors had been retained and their salaries paid in Confederate currency, and although all had suffered in person and property, they had proven loyal to the institution and stood ready to co-operate with him in the effort to revive the enterprise. A large part of the subscriptions for endowment had been paid in Confederate bonds and so had become an utter loss, but the institution had, in pursuance of the wise financial policy of Dr. Boyce, been kept free of debt. He felt that it had gained a hold upon the affections of the Baptist people in several states and that, notwithstanding their poverty of resources, they would rally to its support. The thing to do was to make a new start, and although he was uncertain as to whether much would be left of his own estate, he made a personal contribution of one thousand dollars, and with some other resources at his command, opened the seminary in the fall of 1865, with seven students. Thus the seminary rose, phoenix like, out of the ashes of the Civil War, and Dr. Boyce and his associates began anew the struggle to build up a Southern theological school. He was called, about this time, to render important public services, being made a member of the convention called to form a new constitution for South Carolina. The article relating to slavery, which became a part of the constitution, was drawn by Dr. Boyce, and no member of that body did more to adapt the State government to the changed conditions brought about by the war. His own estate was in a sadly demoralized condition, and to save as much as possible from the wreck required that he should give his private affairs a large share of his attention. But with all these weighty responsibilities resting upon him the seminary continued to be the object of his greatest solicitude. When he was offered a salary of ten thousand dollars a year as president of the South Carolina Railroad Company he thanked the gentlemen making the offer and declared that he had determined to devote his life, if need be, to the building up of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Year after year he traveled throughout the South soliciting subscriptions for the seminary and gradually strengthened its resources and increased its prestige and usefulness. Meantime, the advisability of removing the seminary to some other State was much discussed among Southern Baptists, and without going into details, it may be said that this agitation finally led up to its removal to Louisville in 1877. The history of the institution since its removal to this city is well known to all the people of Louisville. Here it began a career of prosperity which has made it one of the leading theological seminaries in the United States and the pride of the Southern Baptists. Here he was not only the president and chief executive officer of the institution, but became recognized as a great theological teacher. He was a ceaseless worker, and until the seminary was firmly established in its new home he gave himself no rest. He was a born financier as well as a great preacher and educator, and to his careful management of its financial affairs the upbuilding of the seminary is largely due. In 1883-84 he set on foot the movement to erect buildings and pushed this enterprise to completion with characteristic vigor. To-day the institution stands a splendid monument to his memory and to the singleness of purpose which caused him to decline all other preferments to give himself up to the prosecution of this work. At one time he declined the presidency of Brown University, and on other occasions he declined the presidencies of corporations which would have been exceedingly remunerative, adhering steadily to the great work which he had planned in his young manhood and which he lived to see consummated.

Dr. Boyce was in all respects a great churchman. He was president of the Southern Baptist convention in 1872 and was re-elected annually to that position until 1879 and again in 1888, proving himself an unrivaled presiding officer. In his young manhood he published "Three Changes in Theological Institutions," which produced very notable results. In 1872 he published "A Brief Catechism of Bible

Doctrine," and in 1882 his "Abstract of Systematic Theology," his most important published work.

It is impossible to give a complete record of the great achievements of James P. Boyce in this connection, and the writer has aimed to call attention only to the leading features of his life work and to his most prominent traits of character. Those who would know more of the details of his great work will find much to interest them in the "Memoir of Dr. Boyce," prepared and published by his distinguished coadjutor, Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., a volume from which the data for this sketch has been gathered. At the session of 1886-87 Dr. Boyce did his last teaching in the seminary. His health had become much impaired by his long and arduous labors, and in the latter year he sought rest and recreation, travelling with his family on the Pacific coast, and in the summer of 1888—accompanied on this trip also by his family—he went abroad. He became dangerously ill in London, but recovered somewhat and went to Paris. There his illness again assumed a dangerous form and he was taken to Pau, where the end came, on the 28th of December. Before his death he expressed to his wife and daughter the wish that his splendid theological library should be transferred to the seminary and almost his last thoughts were of his beloved institution.

His death was mourned by Baptists everywhere and especially by the Southern Baptist Church, to the upbuilding of which he had contributed so much by his labors. His remains were brought back to Louisville and now rest with those of the city's honored dead in Cave Hill Cemetery.

THOMAS EDWARD COGLAND BRINLY, manufacturer, was born in Middletown, Jefferson County, Kentucky, June 10, 1822, son of John W. and Mary (Bradbury) Brinly. His father was a native of Jefferson County, and his mother of Manchester, England. The father of Mrs. Brinly, John Bradbury, was a noted botanist, who came to this country on the invitation of American botanists and devoted the remainder of his life to scientific labor and research in this field. He spent much time among the Western Indians, was at New Madrid, Missouri, at the time of the terrible earthquake visitation which destroyed that place in 1811, and had many thrilling experiences in the course of his travels. A book now in possession of his great-grandson, John Lyle Brinly, gives an account of his life, travels and botanical work. He was a distinguished Mason and helped organize Abraham Lodge at Middletown, Kentucky, which was one of the five lodges first organized in Kentucky.

T. E. C. Brinly obtained a good English education under the tutorage of his uncle, Henry P. Bradbury, at Middletown, and then learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, who was a skillful mechanic. After mastering his trade, he began the manufacture of plows in Simpsonville, Kentucky, he being the first manufacturer of steel plows in this portion of the country. The excellence of these plows soon made them famous among the farmers of Kentucky, and Mr. Brinly found himself unable to supply the demand for them with the limited facilities at his command in a small town. This caused him to return to Louisville in 1858, and here he established the large business now conducted under the firm name of Brinly, Miles & Hardy. From the time he began the manufacture of plows up to the present time, he has been known as one of the most progressive manufacturers in this line of business, and his constant aim has been to improve his product. He has invented and patented many improvements in plows, and in competition with the leading manufacturers of the United States in field trials has obtained over eight hundred prizes, an evidence of the superiority of his product which has not been approximated by the prize winnings of any other plow manufacturer in the world. The celebrity which he has attained is by no means confined to Louisville or to the State of Kentucky, but all over the country his name is a familiar one to the agricultural classes, and there are few men living who have contributed to a greater extent to lighten their labors or advance their interests.

In addition to his prominence as a manufacturer and in building up the industrial interests of Louisville, he has been identified in a conspicuous way with the city government, having served as a member of the board of aldermen many years, and also as a member of the board of police commissioners, filling these positions with credit to himself and to the good of the city. He was active in politics and has always been a stanch Democrat and a firm believer in the principles of that party. He became a member of the Baptist Church in early manhood and has ever since been a worthy member of the church to which his father belonged. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Independent Order of United Workmen. Mr. Brinly has been married three times. The maiden name of his first wife was Jane McDowell; that of

J. E. C. Bowlby Son

his second wife, Catharine Goodnight; and his present wife was Eliza Thomas before her marriage. She was the daughter of Wm. K. Thomas, who was prominent in Louisville politics for many years, and also jailer of Jefferson County several years.

JOHN ALBERT BROADUS, D. D., LL. D., eminent as theologian, author, educator and pulpit orator, and for some years prior to his death, president of the Southern Theological Seminary, of which he was also one of the founders, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, January 24, 1827, the son of Major Edmund Broadus. The Anglo-Saxon form of the family name was Broadhurst but Broaddus was the name by which its representatives became known in the south of Wales, and it was from Wales that Edward Broaddus—the immigrant ancestor of Dr. Broadus—came to this country. This Edward Broaddus settled first on Gwynn's Island in Virginia, and from there removed to Caroline—then King and Queen—County in 1715. One of his great-grandsons was Edmund Broadus, who married Nancy Simms, of Rappahannock, and Dr. Broadus was the youngest son born of their union.

The father of Dr. Broadus was a man of high character and commanding influence, who for twenty years represented Culpeper County in the Virginia Legislature, and was prominent in the politics of the Old Dominion as a "Henry Clay" Whig. His mother was a woman of earnest and intelligent piety—of gentle bearing, yet firm in the government of her household—and the youthful environments of the son who was to become a celebrated divine, were such as help to mold strong characters and great minds. His early education was obtained in a somewhat noted private school, of which his uncle, Albert Simms, was the head, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age. He then taught a private school for three years, and in 1846 entered the University of Virginia. He was graduated from the university in 1850, at the end of a full classical course, with the degree of master of arts, his course having exceeded at several points the academical requirements of the university.

The year following his graduation he was employed as a private tutor in the family of General John H. Cocke, of Bremo, Fluvanna County, Virginia, and the next year he was called to the University of Virginia to act as instructor in ancient languages, becoming assistant to Professor Gessner Harrison, whose daughter, Miss Maria Harrison, he had married in 1850. That his association with this eminent man broadened and refined his scholarship and deepened the piety which was inherent in his nature, is attested by the feeling which Dr. Broadus always entertained toward his old master in philology. "Their relations as professor and assistant," says one who has written of them, "were beautifully intimate and affectionate," and in later years, in the dedication of his "Commentary on Matthew," the pupil paid tribute to the influences of the master as follows:

"To the cherished memory of Gessner Harrison, M. D., for many years professor of ancient languages in the University of Virginia: At your feet I learned to love Greek, and my love of the Bible was fostered by your earnest devoutness. Were you still among us, you would kindly welcome the fruit of study, which now I can only lay upon your tomb; and would gladly accept any help it can give towards understanding the blessed word of God, the treasure of our common Christianity, whose consolations and hopes sustained you in life and in death, and went with you into the Unseen and Eternal."

While acting as assistant to Professor Harrison, he labored at the same time as pastor of the Charlottesville Baptist Church, and severed his connection with the university in 1853, to devote himself entirely to the ministry. In 1855, however, he was recalled to the university as chaplain, and "tradition still tells of those fruitful years in which the young preacher, enriched by the learning of the schools and the spiritual experience of his pastorate, crowded the public halls of the university with congregations of listening youth, and melted to love and penitence those ingenuous souls."

His official connection with the University of Virginia terminated in 1857, when he returned to the pastorate in Charlottesville. The following year he was called upon to become one of the founders of the theological seminary which is now the pride of Southern Baptists. The movement to found a Southern Baptist theological seminary was first given definite shape by Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., whose views were expressed in his inaugural address as theological professor of Furman University, in 1856. When the Southern Baptist convention was organized in 1855 Southern Baptists found themselves without a school of divinity. Although Southern Baptist colleges were offering courses of theological instruction there was general recognition of the fact that something better was needed, and the ablest Baptist theologians sought to bring about a concentration of efforts and resources,

which would result in the building up of a well-equipped and well endowed Southern school of theology. The plan proposed by Dr. Boyce was warmly endorsed by Dr. Broadus, and when the educational convention, held in connection with the Southern Baptist convention, in Louisville, in the spring of 1857, took hold of the matter in earnest and appointed a committee of organization, the name of Dr. Broadus stood next to that of Dr. Boyce, who was at the head of that committee. As a member of this committee, he was charged with the superlatively important duty of drafting the plan of instruction, and in this work the influences of his alma mater were made apparent. Believing that the elective system of the University of Virginia would be peculiarly adaptable to the needs of the Baptist ministry, he "cut loose from the stereotyped curriculum of the ordinary theological seminary, and proposed an organization in distinct and independent schools, relying upon the regulating effects of a high standard of graduation, and strict requirements for degrees, to secure earnest work, rational order of studies and breadth and catholicity of culture."

The plans of the committee of organization were accepted at a convention held in Greenville, South Carolina, at which place it had been decided the institution should be located, in May of 1858, and the convention, by unanimous vote, invited Dr. Broadus to accept a professorship. He declined at that time, but felt constrained to accept a call to the seminary extended by the trustees in the following year. Thus in 1859 he became officially connected with this great institution, and from that time forward, "his life was so closely interlocked with that of the seminary that one could not be written without the other." Most regretfully he severed his connection with the church which had grown and prospered under his pastorate at Charlottesville. Charlottesville had been, in the language of one of his biographers, "the home of his early manhood, the nursery of his intellect, the arena of his first forensic triumphs. He loved the blue hills, amid which her classic buildings are set; the billowy undulations of the fertile fields that swell around their feet; the fragrant airs which sweep her shadowy colonnades and the cool vistas of her verdant lawn. Here the thrilling music of woman's love had first melted his heart and the sweet intimacies of wedded life and the soft smiles of children had been his; and sorrow there had laid upon his brow her consecrating touch, and beneath the sighing pines of the old cemetery reposed the ashes of his fair young wife." Here, too, he had "knit anew the ties of domestic life," when, in 1859, Charlotte Sinclair, the noble woman who cheered and inspired him until God called him to his reward, became his wife. Strong, indeed, were the ties which bound him to the university and the people of Charlottesville, but he felt that duty called him to a new field of labor, and he obeyed the call to enter upon a struggle which, in the years immediately following, became both heroic and pathetic. Entering upon the work with all the ardor of his nature, his personal influence multiplied the friends of the seminary, his eloquence and scholarship increased its prestige, and "in distant cities and among a strange people" he raised more than one hundred thousand dollars of the endowment fund of the school.

With the blighting effects of civil war came years of trials and privations. At the close of the session in May of 1862 educational work at the seminary came to a standstill. Although the faculty was not disbanded and salaries were continued, such salaries were paid in the depreciated Confederate currency, and Dr. Broadus shared, at that time, the hardships experienced by those who had families to support under such unfavorable conditions. After the cessation of his seminary duties he engaged, for a time, in pastoral work in the neighborhood of Greenville, and also began the "Commentary on Matthew," which was completed twenty years later.

In the spring of 1863 he joined the Army of Northern Virginia, and preached as an evangelist chaplain in the various camps, until health considerations compelled him to desist from the work. For two years afterward he served as secretary of the Sunday School board of the Southern Baptist convention, and then—when the war had closed—in the fall of 1865 he resumed, with others, the attempt to build up the theological seminary. With Dr. Boyce again at the head of the institution it was reopened with seven students in attendance, and gradually it was lifted by these strong men and those associated with them to its present proud position among the theological seminaries of the United States. In 1870 he established his reputation as an author by writing his famous book entitled "Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," which is used as a text-book in a majority of the theological seminaries of all denominations in America, some in England, and also in the evangelical mission schools of foreign lands.

When the question of removing the seminary to a larger city and a more accessible location than Greenville came up for consideration, he united with

Dr. Boyce in favoring such a change of location. Kentucky Baptists brought the institution to Louisville by pledging three hundred thousand dollars to its endowment fund, and Dr. Broadus removed to this city in 1877, to become recognized at once as the leading divine of the city, and to endear himself in a remarkable degree to the people of all religious denominations. Great as an educator and a theologian, he was great also as a pulpit orator. The announcement that he was to preach would fill any church in Louisville, and on one occasion President Boyce of the seminary declared that if one were called upon "to name the five greatest living preachers he would have to include John A. Broadus in that number."

In 1889, after the death of Dr. Boyce, he succeeded to the presidency of the seminary and sustained that relationship to it up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th of March, 1895. As author and commentator he was perhaps even more widely known than as preacher, educator, lecturer and theologian, famous as he was in all these fields of labor. He had written voluminously and on a variety of topics. In 1867 he wrote in the Religious Herald a notable series of critical papers upon the American Bible Union's version of the New Testament. In 1872 he wrote an intensely interesting series of articles entitled "Recollections of Travel," in which he gave an account of a tour he made through Europe, Egypt and Palestine in 1870-71. In 1876 he published his series of lectures on the "History of Preaching," and his later works were a "Commentary on Matthew," "Sermons and Addresses," "Jesus of Nazareth," "Three Questions as to The Bible," "Memoir of James P. Boyce," "A Harmony of the Gospels," besides numerous smaller treatises on current religious questions. As a teacher and lecturer, he was singularly successful, and a notable instance of the recognition of this fact by other educators was his being chosen to deliver the opening lectures in the Levering Series at the Johns Hopkins University.

After nearly a score of years of active, fruitful work in Louisville, which had caused him to be beloved by churchmen of all denominations and in the secular world as well, Dr. Broadus laid down the burdens of life, and the city of Louisville, the State of Kentucky and the Christian world at large mourned his demise. Never of robust physique, the great mental strain to which he was subjected would doubtless have deprived the world of his inestimable services many years sooner had it not been for his strict temperance in diet and sedulous attention to wholesome rules of living. His spirit was heroic, his temperament philosophical, and he triumphed over the bodily ills of his early life and had almost reached the allotted age of man, when death came to him, and with tender touch softly stilled his pulse and closed his eyelids.

As soon as the fact of his death became known telegraphic messages and letters came to his family from all parts of the United States, bearing testimony to his exalted character, the nobility of his nature, the greatness of his achievements, and the strong hold which he had upon the affections of a people. Press notices which would fill a volume found their way into print, and the unanimous sentiment thus expressed was that a great and good man had passed away. From the pulpits of the Baptist churches and from the pulpits of all other churches, eulogies were pronounced such as have rarely marked the exit from life of one of God's ministers. His death seemed to bring to almost every citizen of Louisville a sense of personal bereavement, and when his remains were laid in beautiful Cave Hill Cemetery, his memory lingered like a benediction with the people who had loved him most in life.

The feeling which the secular world held toward him was aptly and tenderly expressed in an editorial which appeared in the Louisville Post, while the dark winged angel was hovering over the eminent divine:

"Dr. Broadus, the first citizen of Louisville, is passing away. By mind and character he has become the leading personal influence in this community. He met easily all the requirements of American citizenship, and fulfilled all the duties of modern life with rare ability. Clear in all his views, lucid in all statements, earnest and persuasive in argument, he has that tolerance which is born of broad culture and wide experience. He has labored here with great effect, and the work he has done will live after him. The whole community mourns his approaching departure, and pays a tribute to character and conduct which pomp and power can never command."

Of the many eulogies which came alike from the pulpit, the press and the general public, perhaps the most careful and discriminating estimate of the attainments, the worth and the work of Dr. Broadus was that in which a renowned doctor of divinity characterized him as "a multiform specialist." "He was," says this writer, "at home with all classes, a

brother to the lowliest, and a crowned prince among the highest." In social life he was charming, and "while he awed the great by his learning he attracted the simple by his modesty." He was a magnetic scholar, who gave himself to books and still kept close to the people. One of his greatest orations was on Demosthenes, delivered some years since at Richmond College. "It was an intellectual Pentecost," says Dr. Hatcher, "to hear that magnificent oration. It was the supreme effort of a giant. He threw the light of all ages upon the Athenian orator, until he glowed with majestic light, and the enchanted and enraptured audience hastened away to buy the orations of the peerless Athenian, to find, when they attempted to read them, that they were dullness itself compared with Broadus."

He was a born interpreter. He interpreted the Word of God and also interpreted people to themselves. "He was a master in putting things. He had the truth in solution and he gave it out in forms so transparent that it lost its dullness and mystery." "He was a master of methods. He saw every avenue to important ends, and he could decide quickly and with extraordinary correctness which was the best to adopt." His earnestness was intense. "His messages glowed through every fibre and nerve of his being, and went forth freighted with his own life."

"If he was not at his greatest as a teacher, he was among the greatest of teachers. The imprint put upon his students was peculiarly his own. It was patented work and no man dared to meddle with the patent. The reverence which his students gave him was next to worship."

Tributes to the great powers, the Christian graces, the charming social and domestic qualities of Dr. Broadus might be multiplied, but from what has been written in this connection those who peruse the history of Kentucky's chief city in the years to come may gather a knowledge of the leading events in the life of one who will long be remembered as one of the greatest preachers and teachers of the age in which he lived.

REV. S. S. WALTZ, D. D., who was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, October 24, 1847, was the son of Elias and Mary Waltz, both of whom died after having reached the age of three score and ten. His father was an honest, industrious and intelligent farmer, who was always active in the church and public spirited as a citizen. His mother was a pious and devout woman, whose highest ambition it was to honor God by training her children to be faithful Christians and good citizens. His forefathers were Protestants from Switzerland, who, coming to America, settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and later moved to Ohio. His early education was secured in the public schools of his native place, until, when seventeen years of age, he became a teacher and remained as such three years. He then, in 1867—at the age of twenty—entered Wittenberg College, taking the full classical course, and was graduated in 1872. Having consecrated himself to the holy ministry he pursued his studies one year at the theological seminary, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and then completed his theological course at Wittenberg Seminary, graduating from there in 1874. During his college course he became one of the founders and first editors of "The Wittenberger," now the college journal of his alma mater.

Immediately after graduating in theology and his ordination to the ministry, he became pastor of the Lutheran Church of Dixon, Illinois, then one of the most important Lutheran congregations in the West. He remained in charge of this church five years, his ministrations being attended with marked success. Thence he was called to the pastorate of the First Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Missouri, where he also remained five years. During this connection he founded and conducted a mission, which has since become a successful and self-sustaining church. At the same time he took an active part in all aggressive Christian movements in the city and in the development of the Lutheran Church in the West. For three successive years he was elected president of the Synod of Kansas and adjacent States.

Near the close of 1883 he resigned his charge in Kansas City to accept a call to the First English Lutheran Church of Louisville. This position he still occupies, rejoicing in the abundant evidences of the Divine blessing upon his twelve years' ministry, enjoying the confidence and esteem not only of the large congregation to which he ministers, but of the general Christian public. As further recognition of the high standing of Mr. Waltz in the estimation of those who know him best, Wittenberg College, in 1892, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. Six times he has been elected president of synods of which he was a member; several times he has been chosen as a delegate to the general synod, and has been almost continuously a member of the board of college directors. In 1889, accompanied by Mrs. Waltz, he travelled extensively in Europe.

In political preferences he usually votes the Republican ticket, though by no means a partisan. He is interested in whatever concerns the public welfare. He believes that good citizenship requires that every man should go to the polls and honestly vote his sentiments. As a citizen, he acts on this conviction. As a minister he believes the highest service he can render his city and country is by helping to permeate society with the spirit and principle of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. From infancy he has been in the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is a firm believer and loyal advocate of the doctrines of Christian faith as held by that church. Though a zealous Lutheran he has no sympathy with narrow sectarianism. He believes in and loves the polity and principles of his own church. He believes also in the communion of saints and the fellowship of Christian people. Tireless in work for his own church, he always finds time and strength to give a helping hand to all charitable and religious movements of a general character. He was president of the Ministerial Association of Louisville during the evangelistic campaign of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1887, and chairman of the executive committee in charge of the meetings conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills, in 1895. During his residence in Louisville he has done a great amount of missionary work for the Lutheran Church in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee.

To Dr. Waltz the editor is indebted for the History of the Lutheran Church in Louisville, which appears in these volumes.

On the 23d of September, 1875, he married Miss Mina L. Hastings, of Springfield, Ohio, daughter of G. W. Hastings, for many years proprietor of the Springfield Daily Republic. Their marriage has been a very happy one. A son and daughter have been born to them: Fred H. and Helen M. Mrs. Waltz brought to her husband a wealth of heart and consecrated intellect, which has made him happy and contributed largely toward a successful ministerial career. She is the type of wife of whom the wise man said: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her; she will do him good and not evil, all the days of her life."

VERY REV. LUCAS GOTTBEHOEDE, O. S. F., rector of St. Boniface Church, Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Damme, a town in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, the son of Arnold A. and Mathias Agnus (Sagiman) Gottbehoede. His father was a weaver and a descendant of the old family of Gottbehoede known for several hundred years. His grandfather, Bernard Gottbehoede, was ninety-two years of age when he died, and until his ninetieth year went to church every Sunday and was known for his sobriety and all churchman virtues to the whole town of Damme and its surroundings. The collegiate studies of the subject of this sketch were prosecuted at the College of St. Francis, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was instructed in Greek, Latin, English and German history, geography and the different branches of mathematics. On the 4th of October, 1860, he entered the Franciscan Order and was ordained priest by the Most Rev. John Bapt. Purcell, archbishop of Cincinnati, November 16, 1862. On the 7th of December, 1864, he was sent by his superiors to Louisville as assistant to Rev. Anselm Koch, at that time pastor of St. Boniface's Church in this city and superior of the Franciscan community. In 1867 he was called back to Cincinnati, and in 1868 was sent to Hamilton, Ohio, to take charge of St. Stephen's Church, where he remained five years, erecting while there the parochial residence. In 1873 the provincial chaplain appointed him guardian of St. Francis' Convent, Cincinnati, corner of Vine and Liberty streets, but the Very Rev. Anselm Koch, the beloved pastor of St. Boniface's Church, Louisville, being in feeble health, he was transferred by the chaplain again to Louisville to take charge of St. Boniface's Church and became guardian of the convents connected therewith. On the 6th of August, 1879, he was elected by the provincial chaplain provincial of the Franciscan Province of St. John the Baptist in the United States, and in order to be more in the center of the province his residence was fixed in Cincinnati, the Very Rev. Ubaldus Webersinke, ex-provincial, being his superior at St. Boniface's. Three years after this he was elected provincial the second time for three years. Upon the expiration of his second period he was made superior of the Franciscan Missions in Kansas and removed to Emporia in that State, having four fathers as assistants. Under their charge they had a territory one hundred miles from north to south, and eighty miles from east to west, having thirteen small churches and some small missions without churches to look after. In 1889, the father-general of the order in Rome having given him permission to join the first American pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he left New York during February, and going by way of Paris and Marseille to Pisa, Genoa and to Rome, went thence by way of Naples to Alexandria and Cario to the Holy Land, visiting all the

sacred places. On the 19th of August, having returned from his pilgrimage, he was again transferred to Louisville as rector of St. Boniface's Church and guardian of the convent in which he has continued to the present time.

As Provincial Very Rev. Gottbehoede was elected to the plenary council held in Baltimore in the autumn of 1884, where nearly all of the archbishops and bishops of the United States were called by Cardinal Gibbons, as apostolic delegate. Mr. Gottbehoede is better known by his monastic name of Father Lucas and is greatly beloved by those under his charge. It was in his pastoral residence adjoining the church that Father Ryan, the priest-poet of the South, died while in retreat April 22, 1886, while Mr. Webersinke was rector. The room in which he died looks out upon a garden walled in by the church and convent, but cheerful with flowers and vines.

THOMAS TREADWELL EATON, D. D., LL. D., one of the most noted divines of the Baptists in the South, and widely known also as editor, author and lecturer, was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, November 16, 1845, and came of a family of noted ministers and educators. He is the son of Rev. Joseph Haywood Eaton, LL. D., and his mother was Esther M. Treadwell before her marriage, her family name having been handed down to the son. His father was the founder of Union University, at Murfreesboro, and was president of that institution from 1847 until his death, which occurred in 1859. Rev. George Washington Eaton, D. D., L.L. D., at one time professor of Georgetown College, Kentucky, later president of Madison University, NewYork, and still later president of Hamilton Theological Seminary, in the same State, was the uncle of Dr. T. T. Eaton. His mother was a talented woman, who, at one time, edited the "Aurora," a literary and family journal published monthly. He belongs to the sixth generation of the descendants of John Eaton, who immigrated to America from Wales, in the year 1686.

The boyhood of Dr. Eaton was passed in Murfreesboro, and his early education was obtained in the schools of that city. When he was fifteen years of age—a year after the death of his father—he was sent to Madison—now Colgate—University, of which his uncle, Rev. George W. Eaton, renowned as pulpit orator and educator, was then president, and remained there until August of 1861. At that date he laid aside his books, returned to his home in Tennessee and afterward enlisted in the Confederate army as a private soldier, being mustered into the service as a member of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. With this regiment he served under General N. B. Forrest until the close of the war, and then returned to Murfreesboro, near which place he taught school for a year afterward. He then entered Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated from the university in the class of 1867. As a student he held a high rank in the university, being especially distinguished for his oratorical powers. He was the recipient of much coveted college honors, being "Medalist" of Washington Literary Society, and the commencement day orator, selected by the college faculty to deliver the students' oration.

Immediately after his graduation he returned to Murfreesboro, and became professor of mathematics and natural sciences in Union University. While occupying this position he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice as a lawyer. Nature had, however, designed him for minister rather than lawyer, and at the end of a few months, a sense of duty and the feeling that he was called of God to preach the Gospel, impelled him to abandon the law and he set about fitting himself for the high and holy calling to which he has since devoted himself. He had been baptized into the Baptist Church while a student at Lexington, by Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., and it was to fit himself for the ministry of this church that he began the study of theology. He resumed his professorship in Union University when he determined upon this course, and held that position while engaged in the study of divinity, preparatory to entering upon ministerial work. This course of study completed, he preached his first sermon before the General Association of the Baptist Church, at McMinnville, Tennessee, and took charge of a church at Lebanon, Tennessee, January 1, 1870. In February of the same year he was ordained, and in 1872 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chattanooga, Tennessee. This was an important charge for one so young in the ministry, but he met the full measure of his congregation's expectations and served it faithfully until 1875, when he accepted a call to Petersburg, Virginia, becoming pastor of the First Baptist Church of that place. In May of 1881 he was called to Louisville and took charge of Walnut Street Baptist Church, which has ever since been blessed by his ministry.

Dr. Eaton's labors, as a pastor, have given abundant evidence of his power as a preacher and his ex-

ecutive and organizing ability. When he became pastor of the church in Chattanooga it had a membership of eighty-eight persons. In three years he increased this membership to three hundred and eleven. His church at Petersburg increased its membership from four hundred to six hundred and fifty under his pastorate, and besides this sent out a colony which built up another flourishing church. Walnut Street Church, in this city, of which he has now had charge for fifteen years, has increased its membership from six hundred and fifty to sixteen hundred since Dr. Eaton took charge in 1881, and in addition has sent out colonies which founded the church at the corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, the McFerran Memorial, and Third Avenue Churches, and others. At one time over seven hundred letters of dismissal were granted to members of Walnut Street Church who desired to become founders of other churches, and Dr. Eaton's pastoral work has been cumulative in its splendid results. Thorough biblical research, a comprehensive knowledge of general literature, and extended travels have combined, with fine oratorical powers, to make him an eloquent and persuasive preacher and a popular pulpit orator. He has delivered many lectures on such topics as "Poor Kin," "Women as They Are," "Egotism," "Ideals," "True Aristocracy," "Youth," "Study of Classics," "Observations Abroad," etc. He made a tour of Europe in 1892, and one of his most interesting lectures, "Observations Abroad," was based on notes and incidents of this trip. In February of 1896 he sailed from New York to make an extended tour through Europe and the Orient.

As an author and editorial writer Dr. Eaton has also made his name familiar to the reading public and has been a voluminous contributor to church literature. In 1887 he was made editor-in-chief of the Western Recorder, and under his able management this noted church paper has trebled its circulation since that time. He has written and published "The Angels," "Talks to Children," "Talks on Getting Married," "Faith of Baptists," "Conscience in Missions," "The Bible on Women's Public Speaking," "How to Behave as a Church Member," "Wives and Husbands," and has also contributed largely to periodical literature. He has been prominent in the conduct and management of church and educational institutions, and is now a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Georgetown College, and of the Southwestern Baptist University. He has taken an exceedingly active interest also in movements designed to improve the moral condition of Louisville, and, as chairman of the executive committee of the Law and Sunday Observance Association of the city, has waged a vigorous warfare against gambling and other vices. He is a member of the American Philological Society, of the American Academy of Sociology, and of the Conversation Club of Louisville.

Like the great majority of the American clergy, Dr. Eaton has abstained from taking an active interest in politics, although he has always had well defined political opinions and positive convictions concerning Governmental issues and policies. He was reared a Whig, but became a Democrat in principle when that party went out of existence. He cast his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour, and, at succeeding presidential elections, voted for Greeley, Tilden, Hancock, St. John and Cleveland. In 1892, for the first time, he saw a candidate for whom he had cast his vote elected to the presidency. Endorsing in the main the principles of the Democratic party, it is well known that party ties rest lightly upon him and that he takes great pleasure in voting against a member of his party whose character is bad or whose principles do not commend themselves to him.

He was married, in 1872, to Miss Alice Roberts, and has two children, Joseph H. Eaton, a Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law of the University of Virginia, and May C. Eaton.

In 1880 he received the degree of D. D. from Washington and Lee University, and ten years later he received the degree of LL. D. from the Southwestern Baptist University.

REV. JOHN HEALY HEYWOOD, son of Levi and Nancy (Healy) Heywood, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 30, 1818. His grandfather, Seth Heywood, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1738, and was a descendant of John Heywood, who came from England to America in 1650 and settled in that place. Seth Heywood, who resided in Gardner, Massachusetts, was one of the earliest settlers and founders of the town, a man of solid good sense and of strong character. He served efficiently as a soldier in the Revolutionary War and died in 1827, aged eighty-nine years. His wife was Martha Temple, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. Their son, Levi, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Worcester, Massachusetts, but, for the greater part of his life, was a teacher, having charge of private

schools or academies in Worcester, Massachusetts, in Pinckneyville, Mississippi, and in Hackensack, New Jersey. He died in the city of New York in 1832. His devoted wife, Nancy Heywood, of Worcester, Massachusetts—whose presence was sunshine in the house and wherever she moved—died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1868. They had two children, one the subject of this sketch, and Benjamin Seth Heywood, who was born in the city of New York in 1829, and, for the last eight years of his life, was the junior member of the firm of Little, Brown & Company, Boston, Massachusetts. He died in 1859.

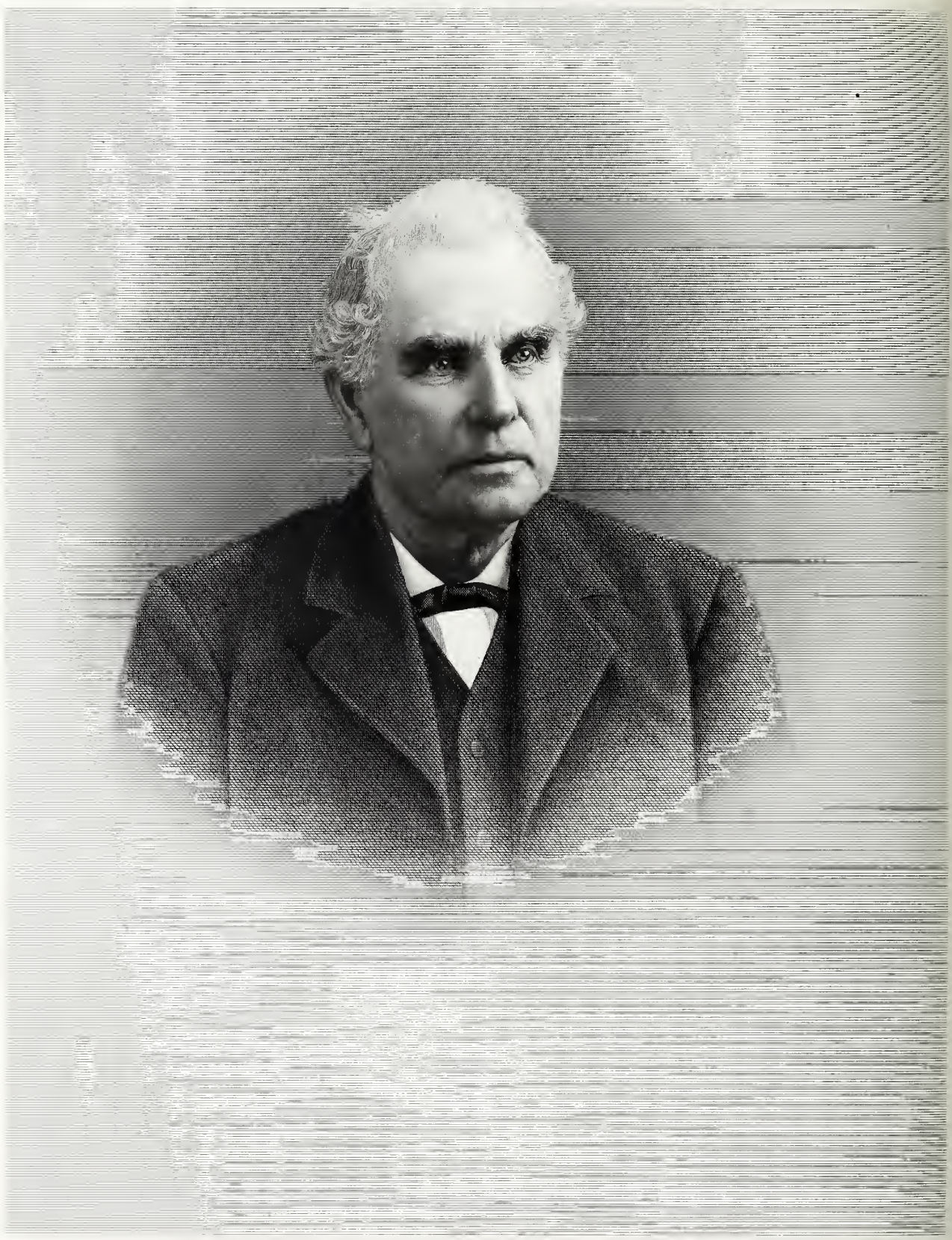
John H. Heywood entered Harvard University in 1832 and was graduated from that institution in 1836. After teaching for a year in the Winthrop public school, of Boston, in the autumn of 1837 he became a student of the Harvard Divinity School, from which he graduated in the summer of 1840. Shortly thereafter, he received a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, and preached his first sermon August 23, 1840, as the successor of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who had been pastor of the church from 1833 to 1840. For thirty-nine years Mr. Heywood continued in charge of the church, building it up from a small congregation to one of the most prominent in the city.

At the same time that he was active in the discharge of his duties as pastor, he lost no opportunity to promote every good work looking to the promotion of religion, charity or education. Especially was he active in the cause of public education, seeking to establish a system of a high order. To this end, he was, for fourteen years—from 1842 to 1856—a member of the Public School Board of Louisville, of which he was president for six years. Few cities in the Union excel Louisville in the excellence of its system, the character of its schools, and the standard of instruction maintained in both its high and graded schools; and to no one is it more indebted for this consummation than to the zeal and laborious interest manifested at all times by Mr. Heywood. For a time he was one of the editors of "The Louisville Examiner," and has been a writer for "The Christian Register," "The Unitarian Review," and other periodicals.

In promoting the charities of Louisville, he has always been a willing and effective worker, especially in the matter of the Old Ladies' Home, and objects of similar character. During the war, he was unremitting in his labors for the United States Sanitary Commission, being a member of the Kentucky branch from 1862 to 1865. From its geographical location, Louisville was not only the point at which permanent hospitals were located for the Federal sick and wounded, but a principal depot also for the care of the Confederate sick and disabled prisoners. The benevolent disposition of Mr. Heywood well fitted him for this service, and to his assiduous care and that of his associates, not only were the wants of all relieved, but the acerbity of war was tempered in a community in which public sympathy was divided, by the humanity observed toward the Southern prisoners. Especially were the services of the commission invaluable after the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, when hospital stores and articles of comfort were forwarded to the field and the sick and wounded of both armies brought to the Louisville hospitals and provided for.

In a life whose daily work has never flagged in behalf of every good cause, it would be impossible to recite the many forms in which Mr. Heywood has contributed to the bodily, as well as spiritual, relief of those in need of help. As a divine, he has always been scholarly, the able defender of the doctrinal truths of his church, and yet the tolerant Christian, ready to promote the good work of all Christian sects seeking a common end. In his active ministry he was the counsellor and friend of his parishioners, visiting them in sickness, comforting them in affliction, sharing their joys and sorrows. Since his retirement from a pastoral charge, he has not been idle, but, retaining the love of his former parishioners, he mingles with them still as a shepherd who has surrendered his active charge and yet has a loving eye to his flock. He is still a regular attendant, and occasionally at the request of the pastor, officiates at the several functions of the church—ever a welcome attendant, whether in the pulpit, at the altar, or in affliction. In the ripeness of a well-spent life, he still mingles with his friends of all denominations, in the literary, social and benevolent field, his faculties unimpaired and his interest in all good works unabated.

In 1880, Mr. Heywood resigned his charge as pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and the following nine years he passed—save six months of European travel—in the East. He spent a year or more in Boston, three months in Baltimore, one year in Plymouth, two years in Cambridge, and five years in Melrose, Massachusetts, where he had pastoral charge of the Unitarian Church. In the latter part of 1889, he returned to Louisville and has resided



A. C. Whitman

here since. In the same year he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, which position he still continues to hold, under gubernatorial appointment. In early manhood, he was a Henry Clay Whig, and from 1856 has been a Republican. Since 1847 he has been a member of Azur lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married, August 16, 1848, to Sarah E. Burrill, of Providence, Rhode Island, who died October 25, 1849. She left one daughter, Mary Healy, who died in infancy. By a second marriage he was united, December 29, 1853, to Margaret Cochran, daughter of John and Helen Cochran. Their only child, Helen Cochran Heywood, was born in Louisville October 27, 1855, and died at San Remo, Italy, January 25, 1880.

REV. EDMUND TAYLOR PERKINS, D.D., long rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 5, 1823. His father, George Perkins, was a wealthy commission merchant and planter, spending the summers on his plantation and the winters in the city. The family is an old Revolutionary one, his grandfather having been a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and his grandmother a niece of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Perkins was educated at the Episcopal High School, in Alexandria, Virginia, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary. In 1847 he was ordained a deacon and promoted to the priesthood in the following year. For six years he was rector of Trinity Church, at Parkersburg, and for eight years rector of St. Matthew's Church at Wheeling, Virginia. When the Civil War began, he entered the Confederate service as chaplain at large in field and hospital, and performed missionary work in General Lee's army. In time of battle, he was always at the front, caring for the wounded and comforting the dying. In this ministry, he was a great favorite in all commands, winning the love and admiration of both officers and men by his courage and consecration to the service. Upon the conclusion of the war he became rector of the church at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and a year later was called to the rectorship of St. James' Church in Leesburg, Loudoun County. Here he ministered for two years and was then elected, in March, 1868, rector of St. Paul's Church, Louisville, as successor to Rev. F. M. Whittle, promoted to the Bishopric of Virginia. In the following May, he entered upon this charge and at once took high rank among the clergy of the city and State, binding himself to his congregation by ties of affection which have known no abatement. When he took charge of St. Paul's, there were three hundred and eighty-two communicants. During his active service as rector, he added to the church more than a thousand members and was largely instrumental in building up four churches: St. Andrew's, St. Matthew's, Zion and Ascension. Early in 1894 Dr. Perkins resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's, having twice before tendered his resignation without its having been accepted. But, yielding to his solicitation, the congregation relieved him from active service and elected him Rector Emeritus, in which relation he continues his connection with the church over which he had presided for more than a quarter of a century. Shortly after his resignation, the venerable church edifice was destroyed by fire, on St. Paul's Day, January 25, 1894. Under the rectorship of his successor, Rev. Reverdy Estill, D.D., a splendid new church has been erected at St. James' Court, Fourth Avenue, which was opened first for service on Easter Sunday, 1896.

In all church service Dr. Perkins has been active and energetic, having been a clerical delegate to the General Convention and President of the Standing Committee from the year he entered the diocese, and has represented the diocese in the General Convention since 1868. He has also been Chairman of the Committee on Canons, Chaplain of the Protestant Episcopal Orphanage, and of the Norton Infirmary from its foundation and filled other important positions in the church organization. In the evening of an active and well-spent life, he still ministers to the spiritual wants of a large circle, by whom he is held in equal affection and veneration.

Dr. Perkins was united in marriage May 15, 1848, to Miss Mary Addison of Georgetown, D. C., who died August 22, 1891. Their children surviving are: Mrs. Dr. C. G. Edwards and Mrs. Walter Walker of Louisville, and a son, E. T. Perkins, Jr., of the United States Geological Survey.

JAMES C. McFERRAN whose name was closely linked with the commercial and industrial history of Louisville for many years and which has been perpetuated in enduring monuments to his virtues and Christian graces, was born in what has long been known as the McFerran homestead, near Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, September 14, 1812. His great-grandfather, with two brothers,

came from the North of Ireland to America and settled in Botetourt County, Virginia. These Scotch-Irish colonists were worthy representatives of a sturdy stock, which has contributed to Virginia, Kentucky and other Southern States a galaxy of men distinguished in all the walks of life. Everywhere in America the Scotch-Irish blood means ability integrity and devotion to principle, and Kentucky has been favored with a generous share of immigration having this origin.

The McFerrans, who settled among the Virginia colonists, had their share of the perilous experiences incident to that period, and the early history of the family in this country is replete with thrilling incidents. A pewter plate, still in possession of the family, is a relic of one of those tragedies of the colonial era. On one occasion, while the men were at work in the fields, the Indians attacked the home of James C. McFerran's grandfather. They burned the house and, finding two of his sons in the field, killed one and carried the other away captive. The father and neighbors pursued and overtook the band of Indians and, in the fight that ensued, one of the Indians held up this pewter plate, stolen from the house, as a shield, and it was pierced by a rifle ball, which ended the life of the savage.

John McFerran, father of James C. McFerran, was born six miles from Fincastle, in Botetourt County, Virginia, and grew up there. In 1791 he married Annie Rowlands and soon afterward removed to Kentucky along with his brother-in-law, Andrew Steele. They settled at Logan's Fort, near the site of the present town of Stanford, and there they lived four years. They then removed to Barren County, settling near the site of Glasgow. There John McFerran and James Forbes together built what was called a "half-faced" camp, which consisted of three walls of logs with the front left entirely open, in which they first domiciled their families. A little later a cabin was built for each family, and the first court ever held in Barren County was held in John McFerran's cabin.

It is well to recall, at times, the experiences of these pioneers and contrast them with present day conditions of life, to the end that we may more fully appreciate the blessings which we now enjoy. For instance, when John McFerran had succeeded in bringing a portion of his land under cultivation and had raised a crop of grain, he was compelled to carry this grain eighty miles to the nearest mill before he could have it converted into flour. For every article of merchandise of which he stood in need, he was compelled to go to Shepherdsville, ninety miles distant, traversing an "inhospitable region infested with still more inhospitable savages."

The industry and energy of John McFerran and the influx of settlers soon brought about improved conditions in the region which they occupied, and prosperity smiled upon him. In time, a two-story brick house took the place of his log cabin and this dwelling, long known as the "White House," the first brick house built in the county, was one of the noted pioneer residences of Barren County. It was a landmark among the early evidences of civilization in that portion of Kentucky, a home noted for its generous hospitality, a haven of rest, of peace and plenty. As high sheriff of Barren County, John McFerran was known to the pioneers as a faithful, fearless and just official, as well as a prosperous man of affairs.

He had a large family and James C. McFerran was the youngest of his children. When the son was five years of age, his mother died, and when he was ten years old, his father's property was swept away to pay security obligations, and from that time forward, he took part in the struggle for a livelihood. Whatever he could find to do, he did with a will, and when he could spare the time from his labors, he attended an old field school, three miles distant from his home, where he laid the foundation of a practical education, which, coupled with his broad common sense and the self-culture of later years, made him a man of superior general intelligence. His earliest visits to Louisville were made in the capacity of teamster or "freighter," and he carried many loads of goods between this city and Nashville, Tennessee, sometimes extending his trips as far South as Fayetteville, Tennessee, where he loaded his wagons with iron and returned.

When he was twenty-two years old, he married Margaret Ann Rogers, the worthy daughter of a neighboring farmer, and four years later he removed to Hart County, where he rented a farm on which he raised one crop. He then bought a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, his first payment consisting of four horses. The title to the farm proved to be defective, and he was obliged to dispose of his claim to the best advantage possible and soon afterward moved to Munfordville, where he became the proprietor of a small hotel. He proved to be well adapted to the business of hotel-keeping, and three years later opened a hotel at Dripping Springs, then a favorite Southern watering place. This movement

was unfortunate and brought to him the sorrow of bereavement as well as financial loss. An epidemic of fever ruined his business and numbered among its victims his good wife. Removing from there to Bowling Green, Kentucky, he became part owner of the leading hotel in that place. At Bowling Green he had a prosperous business until he sold out to his partner, Colonel Gardiner, removing next to Chameleon Springs. While living at Bowling Green, he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Vance, a niece of President Monroe, whom he married and who survives her husband and is still a resident of Louisville. At the close of a season in the hotel business at Chameleon Springs, he returned to Bowling Green and again kept a hotel in that place, engaging, at the same time, in the purchase of horses for the Nashville, Tennessee, market.

When the Louisville & Nashville railroad was completed, he removed to Nashville and engaged in the transportation business in that city. That this business became one of considerable magnitude may be inferred, for, when the war began, he had fifty teams and one hundred negroes, all left without employment by the paralysis of industrial and commercial interests. Although one of his sons—William—entered the Confederate army, he was a staunch and outspoken Union man, and boldly denounced the secession movement. Unpopular as were his political sentiments in Nashville, his personal popularity was so great that he was not molested, intense as was the feeling at that time. At the battle of Perryville, his son was wounded, and he at once went to the front to care for the wounded man and his comrades, proving a veritable good Samaritan in relieving the sufferings of those who were in need of assistance, without regard to the colors under which they had fought.

His business in Nashville being broken up by the war, he removed to Louisville and engaged in business here as a dealer in cotton, grain and live stock. After the war, he established the large commission house of McFerran & Menefee, and later engaged extensively in the business of pork packing as head of the firm of McFerran, Shallcross & Company. This business proved immensely profitable and, within a few years the man who had begun the battle of life by doing odd jobs at his old home in Barren County, and had come to Louisville first as a teamster, had become one of the wealthiest and most influential business men in the city. When his fortune began to grow, his love of the country, fondness for farm life and rural tastes asserted themselves, and, in 1868, he purchased what is known as the Glenview farm, near the city. He enlarged the original tract by subsequent purchases and made it one of the model stock farms of Kentucky, becoming famous as a breeder of fine horses, his trotters being especially celebrated among Kentucky stock products. No man in the State did more to improve the breed of trotting horses than did Mr. McFerran, and none labored more effectively to dignify the business of stock raising.

In 1865 Mr. McFerran was baptized into the fellowship of Walnut Street Baptist Church, and was a member of that church until he died. He was always one of the most conscientious of men and had never allowed considerations of gain or selfish interests to compromise his sense of right and justice. This trait of his character was strikingly illustrated when he was a hotel-keeper at Bowling Green, where he closed the bar in his hotel and suffered the loss incident thereto, because he was unwilling to encourage in any way the habit of drink. This was long before he became a churchman and evinces the moral sentiment inherent in his nature. When he became a church member, he carried his religion into his business and was always and everywhere the consistent Christian. He contributed liberally to advance church interests and, in 1884, observing the lack of church facilities in the neighborhood of his home, he fenced off a lot on the Brownsboro Pike, planted shade trees on it and erected a beautiful little church, almost entirely at his own expense. Then, when the church was completed, he went among the people of the neighborhood and, by personal solicitation, gathered them into the house of worship which he had built for their benefit. This was one of his last labors of love. In July of 1885, his health gave way and on the 26th of October of the same year, he passed to his reward, having lived a life prolific of good works, which had been crowned by abundant success and which may well incite to honest and persistent effort young men who have their own way to make in the world. Respected and honored by the public in general, he was greatly beloved by those bound to him by family ties, of whose welfare he was always tenderly considerate. His children by the first marriage were John B., William H. and Margaret A. McFerran—the last named is now Mrs. E. A. Bagby—and the children born of the second marriage who survive their father are Catharine—now Mrs. Joseph W. Davis—and James C. McFerran, Jr. His grandchildren placed a memorial window in the little

church at Glenview in 1886, as a testimonial of their regard for him, and McFerran Memorial Church, at the corner of Oak Street and Fourth Avenue, also perpetuates his memory.

REV. JOHN ANDREW McKAMY, son of Samuel Walker and Margaret (McNeely) McKamy, was born in McDonough County, Illinois, February 21, 1858. The McKamys were originally from the vicinity of Inverness, Scotland, and formed a part of that large emigration, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, which found a refuge from religious persecution in the County of Ulster, Ireland, and afterwards came to America. The first mention of the family in this country is in connection with Rev. Francis McKamy—spelled also McKemy and McKemie—who was the first Presbyterian minister in America. He preached at many points from Baltimore to Boston, and was the founder of the first Presbyterian church in New York. Branches of the family settled in Pennsylvania, in Virginia and in South Carolina. Captain John McKamy, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, and distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and in the Indian Wars in the South. His son, Samuel, who had settled in Tennessee, moved from that State to Illinois in 1834, and was one of the earlier settlers of western Illinois, bearing a prominent part in the affairs of that portion of the new State. In 1850 he went to California, where he spent six years, but returned to Illinois and resumed his occupation as a farmer. His wife, Margaret McNeely, was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, and was reared in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of Captain Samuel Walker, a personal friend of Washington, an officer in his command, and of a family widely known in the Valley of Virginia.

The eldest of four children—two sons and two daughters—John Andrew McKamy was left at an early age to plan not only for himself, but for his brother and two sisters, for, at the age of fourteen, he lost his mother and, two years later, his father. He had been brought up on a farm and practically trained in all branches of agriculture. His early education was derived from the country school in the neighborhood, at such time as he could be spared from the work of the farm. He early resolved to acquire a thorough education and, having prepared himself at the Normal and Scientific College at Macomb, Illinois, he entered Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois. Here his studies were interrupted for one or two years by more pressing demands upon his attention, but he was finally graduated from that institution in 1882. The following year he studied law with Hon. D. W. Hart of Lincoln, Illinois—a prominent lawyer in that State—and afterward attended the Union College of Law in Chicago, but did not complete the course.

When he began the study of law, it was with the intention of making it the profession of his life, but in 1880, while yet a college student, he had professed religion, united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Lincoln, and taken an active interest in the Young Men's Christian Association and other forms of religious work. Having become satisfied that his line of duty was in the ministry rather than the law, he entered the Western Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution at Alleghany, in September, 1885 where he spent two years. Thence he went to the Theological Department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in June, 1888. Upon relinquishing the law, he had become a candidate for the ministry under the care of Mackinaw Presbytery of the Cumberland Church of Illinois, was licensed to preach in March, 1885, and ordained by the same Presbytery March, 1887. While still a seminary student, he supplied the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at LeRoy, Illinois, and preached also to churches in Fayette and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. In 1887, he supplied the church at Waukon, Iowa, during the summer.

Upon graduating in 1888, he entered at once upon the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Old Concord, Pennsylvania, but, owing to ill health, he resigned his charge in November of that year and went to California. Spending the winter at Selma, in the San Joaquin Valley, and the summer at San Jose, he preached at both places, and, his health having improved, he went to Texas in the fall of 1889. Accepting a call to Waco, he remained there until March, 1892. During his pastorate there were many accessions to the church, and a handsome new church was built. His success in this pastorate led to his being called by the Board of Missions to take charge of the Mission Church in Louisville, which he accepted and entered upon his charge March 1, 1892. During the four years of his ministry the work has grown and promises soon to be self-sustaining. His energy and zeal have not only met with gratifying favor from his congregation, but the success of his ministration has led to flattering offers of preferment and he has had

several calls to important pastorates East and North, which have been declined.

As an expounder of the faith he has espoused, Mr. McKamy is peculiarly well fitted for the position he occupies. Brought up under Presbyterian influence and finding that the doctrinal standards of the Cumberland branch more nearly expressed his views, he united himself with the latter and has labored unceasingly in proclaiming its tenets. Not bigoted nor narrowly sectarian, he accords to all other Christians the same liberty he claims at their hands, believing that Christ has a larger place in the affairs of this world than most churches are inclined to accord. He especially believes in applied religion and earnestly advocates Christian co-operation as a step to Christian and church unity. He therefore takes great interest in all movements looking toward the progress of religion, whether promoted by his own church or others. He holds the position of Official Visitor to the Theological Seminary of his church, is President of the Kentucky Church Extension Association, and Vice-President of the Christian Endeavor Union of Kentucky.

In the great religious movements held in Louisville in the autumn of 1895, under Rev. B. Fay Mills, he took a conspicuous part and received the formal thanks of those with whom he co-operated.

Of a quick perception and a mental combination both subjective and objective, he keeps himself in touch with his fellow-men, drawing knowledge from all worthy sources, as well as imparting it. His connection with social organizations is large, being a member of the following: Louisville Lodge No. 400, F. A. M.; King Solomon's Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons; Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Azur Lodge No. 35, Odd Fellows; Kentucky Senate No. 2, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order; Waukon, Iowa, Lodge I. O. G. T.; Louisville Young Men's Christian Association, and Auxiliary League Salvation Army. In political affiliations he is a Republican, but strongly endorsing the prohibition movement, voted for St. John for President in 1884, and has been more or less identified with that party since. His tendency may be said to be strongly towards independence in politics generally, as he expresses it, voting "all over" an Australian ballot. In municipal matters, he is decidedly non-partisan and favors the "good government" idea.

As a preacher and public speaker, Mr. McKamy is both attractive and effective. Of fine personal appearance, a strong voice of sufficient range to be easily handled without being too highly pitched, he holds an audience at fixed attention equally by his force of delivery and thorough treatment of his subject. Specially trained in debating, he is a ready speaker and, in public meetings, an effective advocate of measures. He speaks rapidly and preaches almost entirely without notes or manuscript.

In thus summing up the qualities of one so effective for good in the sphere he has chosen, it remains to name only one defect, coupled with so much that is calculated to adorn a man in his highest sphere, and that is that he is a bachelor.

REV. THEOPHILUS F. BODE, pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Church, was born at Femme Osage, St. Charles County, Missouri, March 24, 1864, the son of Rev. Henry C. and Elizabeth Bode. His father, who died in 1892, was pastor of the church at the above named place for forty years, and a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

Having prosecuted his elementary education in the local schools, in 1880 he entered the college at Elmhurst, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1883. Having early contemplated following the example of his pious father and becoming a teacher in the same divine calling, he went from the college to the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Synod at St. Louis, and, after three years of close application, completed his studies and graduated in 1886. In the same year he was ordained and, soon after, became assistant pastor of the First German Evangelical Church of Burlington, Iowa, of which he was later made pastor. After two years' labor in this field, he resigned his charge in 1888, in order to accept a call from St. John's Evangelical Church at Troy, Ohio. His pastorate of this church continued five years, during which time, by his energy and zeal, the membership of the church was increased and he left it in a very prosperous condition. His local success had been such that other churches in larger communities had not been slow to recognize his merit and his capacity for usefulness in a broader field. Believing it his duty to go where the harvest was abundant and in need of reapers, he yielded to an urgent and unanimous call and, on the 1st of October, 1892, came to Louisville as the pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Church. To this new field, Mr. Bode brought with him all the energy of an enthusiastic devotion to the cause of religion, and to the tenets of his church, coupled with the physi-

cal and intellectual energy of a zealous church worker. Systematic in the discharge of his ministerial duties in every department—in the pulpit, in the Sunday school, in public charities and private visitation—he has built up his church until, in its edifice and congregation, it is one of the largest in the city. As a result, as well as the prime cause of his ministerial success, he is one of the most effective and popular ministers in the large and growing sect of whose creed he is the exponent. Of a religious body until recently comparatively little known in this community, his attachment thereto and his competency to speak for it is well manifested in the sketch of the German Evangelical faith and its churches in Louisville which he has written for this history and will be found in its pages. While devoting himself assiduously to his flock, he takes a broad interest in everything tending to advance the cause of Christianity and the Protestant religion, and is a recognized power among his fellow workers.

On the 2d of October, 1888, he was married to Miss Louisa Fausel, daughter of Rev. Frederick Fausel of Burlington, Iowa, in whom he has found a congenial companion in domestic life and a worthy helpmate and co-worker in the spiritual service in which he is engaged.

L. L. WARREN, distinguished as merchant, banker and churchman, was born in West Upton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 2, 1808. He was descended, through Eli Warren and Silas Warren, of Upton; Silas Warren, of Grafton; Captain Daniel Warren, of Westboro; Ensign John Warren and Daniel Warren, of Watertown, from John Warren, who was born in England, in 1585 and settled at Watertown in 1630. His father, Major Eli Warren, was a prominent citizen of Upton, being selectman at various times, treasurer of the town from 1818 to 1834, and member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1831.

His youth was spent in his native village, his leisure hours being improved by study. He enjoyed the advantages of two years' instruction at Amherst Academy in 1828 and 1829. After teaching school a year, he entered business life in a country store in 1831, the firm being Warren & Taft. This partnership was dissolved in 1833, and another formed with his father August 28, 1833, under the style of Warren & Son. On January 5, 1835, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Wood, of Upton. Among his associates at this early period were Judge Chapin, of Worcester; D. B. Fiske, the wholesale milliner of Chicago, and H. B. Claflin, dry goods merchant of New York City, all of whom were natives of Worcester County.

Coming West on a prospecting tour, Mr. Warren was attracted by the hopeful outlook of this Ohio Valley town, and settled at Louisville in September, 1835. He opened, with his father-in-law, Asa Wood, a boot and shoe store, including bonnets and straw goods, under the name of Wood & Warren, on the west side of Wall Street, between Main and Water. The financial crisis of 1837 followed, and this partnership was dissolved January 29, 1838, Mr. Warren retiring. Resuming the business under the name of Asa Wood, on the west side of Fourth Street, between Main and Market, Mr. Warren assumed the obligations of the firm. By 1844 he had cancelled the last debt and, returning from the East with but seven hundred dollars, began his business career anew. Thus meeting the stern realities of life, during these ten years of toil, habits of self-denial became fixed, and the foundation of future success was secured. The location of the business was changed to the south side of Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth. In 1845, the name of the firm was changed to L. L. Warren & Company, and as the business prospered, was moved, in 1848, to 522 Main Street, between Third and Fourth, where it continued until removed, in 1864, to 611 West Main Street, opposite the Louisville Hotel.

A director in the old Northern Bank and president after Mr. Richardson's death, in 1863, Mr. Warren was elected President of the Falls City Tobacco Bank at the time of its organization in 1865. Prominent as a shoe merchant and bank president, Mr. Warren has been as well known in this city as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Uniting with the Second Presbyterian Church under the ministry of Dr. Humphrey, in 1840, Mr. Warren became active in Sunday school and general church work. He was Superintendent of the Bethel Mission, on Fifth Street, between Main and the river, from 1842 to 1846, and of its successor, the Wayside Sunday School, from 1848 to 1854. He was also Superintendent of the Chestnut Street Sunday School for twenty-one years. Mr. Warren was one of the original members of the Chestnut Street Church, and served as elder, trustee and treasurer of the church.

Appreciating his own need of a higher education, and having taught school himself, he always took an active interest in educational matters, both in the city and State. Mr. Warren assisted in the establishment of the Presbyterian Female School, on

Sixth Street, in 1854, and during the war held personally the control of its property with a view to re-establishing this useful institution for the education of young ladies. He served as a trustee of Centre College, and director of the Theological Seminary at Danville for many years. In this city his efforts were untiring in behalf of the public schools of Louisville. He served as a trustee for eight years, and as chairman of the Finance Committee, was watchful of the funds of the Board, and was untiring in behalf of the establishment and maintenance of the colored schools. The great effort of his public service was put forth in the establishment of the Louisville Training School. In behalf of this institution, Mr. Warren visited the large cities in the East and Canada, without a dollar's expense to the city, for the purpose of securing the best methods of conducting such a school.

Mr. Warren was never active in political matters, always preferring to vote for honest men, rather than from party motives. He was a Whig of the old school, and such an admirer of Kentucky's great orator, that he named a son Henry Clay, in his honor. He was a Union man during the war, and served as the successor of H. D. Newcomb as treasurer of the Western Christian Commission.

Mr. Warren was a member of the Northern branch of the Presbyterian Church. For forty years, he was an active working member and a prominent figure in the church affairs of both city and State. For a long period, he was an elder in the church and was one of the founders of the old Chestnut Street Church, now, in recognition of his services, known as the Warren Memorial Church, at the corner of Fourth and Broadway. His donations toward the building of this church amounted to over sixty thousand dollars. The fine edifice had not long been erected when it was destroyed by fire. It was thought, for a time, to have been an almost irreparable loss, until it was discovered that Mr. Warren had been carrying at his own expense an additional policy of insurance, which, with the aid of the congregation, secured the building of the present larger and handsomer church, which was in course of erection at the time of his death. The same broad liberality characterized him in all matters relating to his church and other good works, dispensed with so little ostentation that many who knew him well were not aware of the extent of his donations until after his death. Rev. Dr. Humphrey, his early pastor and life long friend, in a tribute delivered on the occasion of his funeral, said, "His liberal contributions to churches, charities and educational enterprises surpassed those of any other rich man that Louisville has ever produced." Again, referring to a crisis in the affairs of Centre College, caused by the Falls City Bank robbery, Mr. Humphrey said that Mr. Warren, although himself a heavy loser by the bank robbery, headed a subscription with a donation of $10,000. "His pluck," he said, "as business men call it, in a hard extremity, saved the College, and his liberality in its financial distress caused others to imitate his example." Upon his death, the Board of Trustees of Centre College passed the following resolutions: "It becomes the painful duty of this Board to record the death of Levi L. Warren. He has served the College as a trustee for the period of twenty-two years continuously. He was for many years the custodian of our funds and chairman of the Committee of Investment. His attention to the interests of the College was constant and faithful, and his contributions to our funds amounted to several thousand dollars. One of these contributions, amounting to $10,000, was made at a time and in a way which largely helped to save the College from impending ruin. The Board now leaves upon our records its tribute of respect, gratitude and affection for his memory." Similar testimonials of respect and sorrow were adopted by the sessions of his church, the Board of Directors of the Falls City Bank, the Louisville Clearing House Association, the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society, and other bodies with which he had official or personal connection. He died in the fullness of a well-spent life, on the 19th of March, 1884. His wife and nine children survive him. Their names are: William B., Harry C., Eugene C., Clarence A., Clara L., wife of E. W. Lee, of Danville; Edward L., Ella M., Cary I., and Minnie, wife of B. F. Atchison.

JOHN A. CARTER, widely known throughout the Southern States as a Louisville merchant and equally well known as a distinguished layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, August 22, 1822, and died in Louisville, March 16, 1894. He was the son of Rev. Caswell Carter, one of the noted pioneer Methodist preachers of Kentucky and a man of sterling worth, who came to this State from Spottsylvania County, Virginia. His mother was Lavinia (Jones) Carter, who, like her husband, was deeply pious, possessed many Christian and domestic graces and was much beloved by those with whom she was brought into contact as a minister's wife.

Both father and mother lived long and useful lives, four score and four years being the age at which they each passed to their reward.

John A. Carter was one of a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters—who blessed and brightened the lives of this worthy couple. His father owned a farm on which he grew up and on which he worked faithfully until he was twenty years of age, contributing largely to the support of a family which could hardly have been supported comfortably on the salary of a Methodist minister in those days, especially in Kentucky. His attendance at school was necessarily irregular, but he made the best of his opportunities, and while the education which he obtained was limited, it fitted him for the process of self-education which in later years made him a man of broad general intelligence and superior intellectual attainments.

When twenty years of age he left home physically and mentally a vigorous young man, ambitious to get on in the world and determined to make the best of his opportunities for advancement in life. In commercial life he thought he should find an occupation both congenial and remunerative, and going to the town of Franklin, Kentucky, he engaged himself to S. G. Moore, a successful merchant of that place, as a clerk. Here he gained his first knowledge of a business in which he was to attain great prominence, serving his employer faithfully and gaining the good will of both employer and patrons. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he left this store to form a partnership with a Mr. Hale, of Franklin, but this venture, for some reason, did not prove successful, and he became a salesman in the employ of McGoodwin & Salmons, of the same town. Here his capacity, tact, integrity and devotion to the interests of his employers won for him admission to the firm as a partner and gave him an opportunity to broaden his knowledge of the mercantile business, as well as to share in the profits of the firm. This connection he severed in 1853 to come to the metropolis of Kentucky, where he embarked with his brother, James G. Carter, in the wholesale dry-goods trade.

In Louisville the Carter brothers soon took a prominent position among the merchants of the city, and before the Civil War began had built up a business which extended all over the Southern States. They were known everywhere among the merchants and large planters of the South, and wherever they were known were esteemed for their honorable business methods and their high character as individuals. Prompt in meeting every obligation, they enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all with whom they had business relations, and their prosperity was uninterrupted until events which could not have been foreseen revolutionized trade conditions. When differences between the Northern and Southern States suddenly developed into an armed conflict, Southern merchants were the first to feel its blighting effects. Commerce was interrupted, credit shaken, collections could not be made and men who had never before failed to pay their debts on the day they were due found themselves unable to meet their obligations. Louisville merchants occupied, for the time being, a peculiarly unfortunate position. They were on the border line between the two hostile sections of the country. For years they had been buying goods in the North and selling them in the South. When the war began their Southern patrons could not pay, and their Northern creditors pressed for payment. In this emergency the firm of Carter & Brother, like scores of their contemporaries, were compelled to suspend business operations and effect a settlement of their obligations. In June of 1862 they had saved enough from the wreck of their fortunes to pay 50 cents on the dollar of their liabilities, and in consideration of this payment were relieved of all further obligations.

With their experience and the good will which they had gained, as capital, they again began business, adapting themselves to the new conditions of trade, seeking new markets and prospering, as a natural consequence. Upon this new foundation was built up a business of large magnitude, extending throughout the Southern and Western States, and among all the men who have been identified with the wholesale trade of this region during the past thirty years none has enjoyed higher standing or been more universally esteemed for honor, probity and fair dealing than James G. and John A. Carter. Both men were the soul of honor and both models of business rectitude, and when fortune again smiled upon them, both determined that the remainder of the indebtedness which they had been compelled to compromise in 1862, should be paid with interest. Accordingly, each set apart in his will a trust fund of twenty-five thousand dollars—fifty thousand dollars in all—to be used for the payment of an original indebtedness of twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars, with interest thereon. The trustee who was charged with the duty of disbursing this fund in accordance with the moral obli-

gation which the Carter brothers felt rested upon them diligently sought out those entitled to become its beneficiaries, meeting with many interesting experiences in the performance of his task. Of the forty-eight creditors who had settled their claims against the firm several years earlier and cheerfully given the brothers a full release, he succeeded in finding forty-four, and of these a considerable number had themselves suffered misfortune in the meantime. To these the unexpected payments came as gifts of a kind Providence, and in no act of their lives, full of good works as they were, did these two worthy men bring joy to more hearts. It was a striking instance of mercantile honor and one as full of romantic interest as any incident of fiction.

James G. Carter died in 1889, and the co-partnership which existed prior to that time was succeeded by the Carter Dry-goods Company, which is still in existence, a monument to the founders and a credit to the city of Louisville. Of this corporation, John A. Carter became president and retained that position to the end of his life. He was also for many years a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company and a member of the finance committee of the board of directors of that corporation during the entire time of his service. He was a director also of the Franklin Insurance Company, of the Bank of Kentucky and of the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, all corporations which occupy prominent positions in the business world, and to the upbuilding of which Mr. Carter contributed to a large extent.

In the church, social and domestic circles he endeared himself to those with whom he was brought into contact to a remarkable degree. He was a man of lovable disposition, genial temperament and most generous instincts, and his life was full of good works and kind deeds. Early in life his heart inclined to the religious faith of his father and mother and he became a member of the Methodist Church. From that time forward his faith was evidenced in his works, and few members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have rendered such valuable services to the church as layman. His love of the church and its institutions was intense, and he was ever ready to devote his time and his fortune to the advancement of its interests. His sagacity as a business man caused him to be selected for the discharge of many important trusts in this connection and church affairs with which he had to do were always wisely managed. For many years he was a member of the church book committee and one of the managers of the great church publishing house at Nashville, Tennessee. At a meeting of the book committee, called to take action on his death, the warmest tributes were paid to his Christian character and his distinguished services as a layman and church official, and his demise was the occasion of mourning throughout the entire church. His church affiliations in Louisville were first with the Fifth and Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church South. When the Fourth Avenue Church was organized in 1888 he became one of its charter members and worshiped in that church to the end of his life. In charitable work outside of that under the auspices of the church he was the worthy coadjutor of many other distinguished citizens of Louisville as a trustee of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind and a member of the board of managers of the Cook Benevolent Institute.

Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Democrat in later years, but his business interests and church and charitable work occupied so large a share of his attention that he was not active in political circles. He served one full term and a portion of a term as a member of the City Board of Aldermen, but with these exceptions he held no political offices.

His domestic life was as happy as his business career was successful. He was married in 1852 to Miss Albana Carson, of Woodbury, Kentucky, a woman in every way worthy to be the wife of so good a man. Her father was T. D. Carson, a man of prominence in that portion of the State, and other members of the family have been well known to the people of Kentucky. For forty-two years Mr. and Mrs. Carter traveled life's pathway together, and the union which ended with the death of Mr. Carter was an ideal illustration of conjugal love and domestic felicity. Four children were born to them, of whom one daughter, Lavinia, and one son, Robert, died, each at twenty years of age. Two daughters survive, the eldest of whom—Carrie—is the wife of Dr. C. S. Briggs, an eminent surgeon of Nashville, Tennessee. The other daughter, Anna Carter, is unmarried and with her mother resides in the family homestead on Fourth Street.

REV. EDWARD L. WARREN, D. D., son of L. L. and Mary A. (Wood) Warren, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 20, 1852. After acquiring the rudiments of his education in the schools of his native city, he pursued his collegiate studies at Centre College, Danville, and was graduated there in 1873, and, in the following year, entering the

senior class, was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton. Having early dedicated himself to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he returned from Princeton and entered the Theological Seminary at Danville. Spending two years there, he terminated his course of study at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877. He had been licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Louisville, April 6, 1876, and was ordained October 25, 1877.

The following summer, after having finished his studies at the Theological Seminary, he engaged in missionary work in the mountains of Southeastern Kentucky. He then took charge of Olivet Chapel, Twenty-fourth and Portland Avenue, Louisville, at the time of its organization. Shortly afterward he went to Europe and further pursued his theological studies at the Divinity School of the Free Church of Scotland, at Edinburgh. Thence he visited the Holy Land, and, returning to Louisville, was installed as pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, November 23, 1879. Being thoroughly equipped for pastoral duty by his full course of study, he ministered successfully to this charge for eleven years, receiving into the church two hundred and seventy-four members and securing the erection of a handsome new church, costing $18,000, chiefly through the liberality of his father. In November, 1888, he resigned his pastorate in Louisville to accept a call to Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was installed December 2, 1888. Here he labored successfully for nearly five years, during which time a beautiful manse was built by the congregation for their pastor. Resigning his pastorate, April 13, 1893, he went to Chicago, just before the opening of the Columbian Exposition, where he spent four months studying the great display of the world's industries. Always a student of books, Dr. Warren is an equally close student of the works of nature and art, never tiring in storing his mind with treasures drawn from all sources. With this view he has traveled extensively in the United States and has twice been abroad. Having enjoyed the advantages of a thorough classical education, his taste for literature has been cultivated pari passu with his theological studies and pastoral duties. Especially is he thorough in the history of the church to which he has devoted his life. Not content with the facilities for study at Danville and Princeton, he sought knowledge of its tenets and history from the fountain source, at Edinburgh. Thus grounded in the principles of the Presbyterian Church, and stimulated by the pious example of his father, he has enjoyed advantages which have fallen to the lot of few of his age and generation for a thorough knowledge of church history, both general and local. In recognition of his scholarship and attainments, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

As evidence of his faithful research and his thorough knowledge of local church history, we can cite the "History of the Presbyterian Church of Louisville," which will be found in these volumes. It comprises the combined results of collation from comparatively meagre publications, laborious compilations from original church records, traditions of the survivors of a generation fast passing away, and personal recollections and observations. In such good work as this, and in evangelization, Mr. Warren employs himself to the good of the church and to the glory of God.

In political affiliations he is a Republican, and is a member of the Assembly Presbyterian Church. In a modest but very efficient way he has filled a number of offices of trust in his church organization, having been stated clerk of the Synod of Kentucky, October 14, 1884, to October, 1889, and, in 1884, enjoyed the distinction of being commissioner to the General Assembly. From October, 1886, to October, 1891, he was one of the trustees of Centre College, and from October, 1886, to 1888 was a member of the board of trustees of Princeton Collegiate Institute. Mr. Warren was named after two well-known Louisville pastors, Edward (Humphrey) and Leroy (Halsey).

On the 28th of October, 1884, he was united in marriage, at Covington, Kentucky, with Elizabeth Jouett Crawford, daughter of John A. Crawford, Esq. Her paternal grandfather was Captain John A. Crawford, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, one of the famous pioneers of his day. Her mother was Mary Duke (Haden) Crawford, daughter of Elizabeth (Jouett) Haden, a sister of the artist, Matthew Jouett, who has not inaptly been styled "the Sir Joshua Reynolds of America."

JAMES GARLAND CARTER, for many years at the head of a leading mercantile house in Louisville, was one of the men whose impress has been left upon the city's history, and whose eminently successful career furnishes a good illustration of what may be accomplished with no other capital to begin with than willing hands, a brave heart, and intelligent, self-reliant manhood. Born on a farm

in Simpson County, Kentucky, November 25, 1825, he was one of the sons of Rev. Caswell Carter, who came to Kentucky from Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1810, who farmed for a living, preached the Gospel for many years and died at an advanced age.

The farm on which Mr. Carter spent the early years of his boyhood was about six miles from the town of Franklin, and the educational facilities of the neighborhood were comparatively limited. There was much farm work to be done, and he was early called upon to make himself useful in this connection, his attendance at school being mainly during the intervals between "busy seasons" on the farm. This limited "schooling" was, however, supplemented to a considerable extent by home instruction, and at thirteen years of age he was a capable, intelligent youth, with a fair knowledge of mathematics and other branches essential to success in the practical affairs of life. In 1838 he entered a store in Franklin at a salary of thirty dollars a year, and out of this he had clothed himself and saved four dollars and fifty cents at the end of the first year. Leaving Franklin in 1845 an accomplished young merchant he came to Louisville to accept a position in the whosesale dry goods house of W. & C. Fellowes & Company. After remaining with this house something more than two years, Mr. Carter returned to Franklin at the solicitation of his old employer, Mr. Moore, who requested him to take entire charge of his business, from which he wished to retire on account of failing health. He was admitted to the firm as a full partner with Mr. Moore, and conducted the business so successfully that at the end of another two years he was able to purchase his partner's interest. He continued in trade in Franklin until 1853, when he associated himself with his brother, John A. Carter, and came to Louisville to embark in the wholesale trade. Here he opened negotiations with the firm of Davidson & Brannon, which finally resulted in the retirement of the senior partner and the establishment of the wholesale dry goods house of Brannon, Smith & Carters in January of 1854. In that year a severe drouth prevailed throughout the Southern States, causing a failure of crops and a consequent business depression. Like many other Southern merchants, the firm of which Mr. Carter had become a member was compelled to ask for an extension of time, and the outlook was deemed so unfavorable by Captain Brannon, senior member of the firm, that he paid his partners a thousand dollars to take his interest and release him from all obligations, and retired from the partnership. The remaining partners soon adapted themselves to prevailing conditions of trade and continued the business successfully under the firm name of Smith & Carters until 1859, when James G. and John A. Carter purchased Mr. Smith's interests, and the firm became Carter & Brother. For a few years after 1869—when the business of the establishment was doubled by purchasing the stock of Garvin Bell & Company—the firm was Carter, Fisher & Company, but in 1873, on account of the death of Captain Fisher, it became Carter Brothers & Company, retaining that style for nearly twenty years. The loss of Southern trade and inability to collect outstanding accounts at the beginning of the war forced the firm of Carter & Brother into insolvency in October, 1861, and their creditors cheerfully released them from all obligations upon the payment of fifty cents on the dollar. Re-establishing themselves in business, their prosperity was continuous thereafter, and the brothers created a trust fund of fifty thousand dollars, which was disbursed by their trustee in the payment of the compromised debt of 1861, with interest from that date. The original amount of this unpaid indebtedness was something less than twenty-two thousand dollars, but the interest and principal paid to the beneficiaries of the fund amounted to fifty thousand dollars, which James G. and John A. Carter had set apart for the discharge of what they considered a moral obligation, although they had obtained a complete discharge and were under no other obligation to pay the same.

During all the years of his active business life James G. Carter was a strong man physically, mentally and morally. He was an indefatigable worker, and until within a few months of his death he gave to his business interests the most careful and intelligent consideration. A merchant by instinct as well as by training, he was greatly attached to his calling, and allowed no other interests of a business character to interfere with his merchandising operations. He was, however, a thoroughly systematic man in the conduct of his affairs and found time to interest himself in a number of important enterprises, among them being the Union Cement & Lime Company—of which he was treasurer from the date of its organization until his death—the Union Warehouse Company, the Louisville Safety Vault & Trust Company, and the Kentucky Heating Company, holding a directorship in each of the three corporations last named.

Firm in his convictions and tenacious of his opinions, he was a man of great force in moral and reli-

gious as well as in business circles. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South when he was a young man in Simpson County, and to the end of his life he was an earnest, faithful and effective worker for the advancement of the church and the cause of religion. From 1882 until his death he was a member of the Southern Methodist Church Extension Board, and few of the laymen of Louisville have been more actively identified with church work. His membership was in the Fifth and Walnut Street Church, of which he was long an official and always a benefactor. In 1886 he was a lay delegate to the session of the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, held at Richmond, the highest honor which the church can bestow upon a layman being thus conferred upon him.

Unostentatious in his manner of giving, as he was in everything else, he was broadly charitable, and public institutions and the worthy poor were alike the recipients of his cheerfully bestowed bounty. When the Southern Methodist Widows' and Orphans' Home was organized he was made a trustee and treasurer of that institution, and continued to act in that capacity until his death. He never took any active interest in politics, further than to exert himself in the most practical way to secure good government for the city of Louisville. In this connection he conferred lasting benefits upon the city as one of the most active members of the "Association of Louisville"—which did much to check municipal extravagance—and as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Law and Order Club, which suppressed public gambling and instituted other important reforms.

Mr. Carter's first wife, born Miss James—to whom he was married in Simpson County in 1847—died in 1853, leaving two children, Edwin and Annetta Carter. He was again married June 6, 1855, to Miss Melvilla Brown of New Haven, Kentucky, who survives her husband. The three surviving children born of this marriage are James G. Carter, Jr., Allen R. Carter and Melvilla E. Carter, now Mrs. John D. Otter.

In his home, as in other circles, Mr. Carter was in all respects a model man. His tastes were domestic, his love of his home and family an absorbing love, and notwithstanding his fondness for his business pursuits, he found the sweetest joys of life at his own fireside. There he was ever the kind husband and father, always watchful of the best interests of those endeared to him by the ties of nature.

THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1813, and died in Louisville, February 23, 1864, after having been for many years prominently identified with the business interests of the city. He was of German descent, but his parents were both natives of Philadelphia. One of a large family of nine children, he was the eldest of two sons, Thomas and Samuel Williams. His mother was a Miss Bayne before her marriage, and his grandmother, Katharine Bayne, and the twin sister of the latter, were interesting historic characters. They both rendered services to General Washington during the Revolutionary War as spies, and both lived to be remarkably old women, one dying at the age of ninety-eight and the other at the age of one hundred and three years.

Thomas Williams was brought up and educated in Philadelphia, turning his attention to mechanical pursuits as soon as he was old enough to learn a trade. He came to Louisville when a young man, and soon after his coming found employment with the Gas Company, as the first inspector employed by that company. He was a mechanical genius and made himself exceedingly useful to this corporation while connected with it, inventing various appliances which greatly facilitated the manufacture and distribution of the gas product. At a later date he established himself in business on Market Street, between Third and Fourth streets, as a plumber, his establishment being the pioneer concern of its kind in the city. That there was need of such an establishment was evidenced by the fact that the business grew rapidly and, after a time, Mr. Williams associated with himself a partner and extended his mechanical work to brass finishing and similar lines. He became an instructor in these lines of work, and managers of some of the prominent firms now doing business in the city learned their trades under his supervision.

In the days when volunteer firemen protected the city from the ravages of the fire fiend Mr. Williams was a member of the fire department, among his associates at that time being many of the men who were most prominent in public life and business circles. He was always ready to aid any project calculated to promote the welfare of the city, and the Mechanics' Fair and other similar enterprises, very beneficent in their results, were set on foot mainly through his efforts. In business circles he was known as a man of sterling integrity, and those of his contemporaries who are still living hold him in

Dein Vater
T. Ahrens.

kindly remembrance for his many good qualities of head and heart. His religious leanings were toward the Methodist Church, but his views were always liberal, and right living commended itself to him to a greater extent than any church creed. All Christianizing agencies commanded his sympathy and support, and charities and charitable institutions found in him a helpful friend. He was a pioneer member of the Order of Odd Fellows in Louisville and, at the time of his death, had taken nearly all the degrees conferred by that order.

He was married in this city, in 1842, to Susan C. Smith, daughter of Thomas Marshall Smith, of Virginia, who was prominent as a lawyer and local preacher. He was the author of several books and was a near relative of Chief Justice Marshall. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, their names being respectively John Marshall, Katharine Bayne, Minnie E., Susan C. and Thomas Williams, Jr. The three daughters—now Mrs. J. Ambrose Calloway, Mrs. William H. Seaton and Mrs. George T. Seaton, respectively—survive their parents, and all reside in Louisville.

THEODORE AHRENS, SR., manufacturer, was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 28, 1825, son of Joachim and Dorothy (Greve) Ahrens. His father was for many years in the Government postal service at Hamburg, and the son grew up in that city. He obtained his education in the Hamburg city schools. Quitting school when he had obtained a good plain, practical education, he learned the machinist's trade—mastering it thoroughly after the German fashion—and later broadened his knowledge and increased his skill as a craftsman by traveling through Germany, Sweden and Norway, and working at his trade in the larger cities of those countries.

In 1848 he volunteered in the German Army, which sought to liberate the Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein from the domination of Denmark, and served through the war waged over what is known in history as the Schleswig-Holstein question. It is proper to state, in this connection, that this controversy, which had grown gray with age, originated in the fourteenth century, when Schleswig was conquered by Denmark, but ceded to Count Gerard of Holstein—the constitution of Waldemar providing that the two Duchies should be under one lord, but that they should never be united to Denmark. The line of Gerard of Holstein expired in 1375, and was succeeded by a branch of the house of Oldenburg. A member of the house of Oldenburg was, in 1448, elected to the throne of Denmark, and thenceforward the Duchies and the Kingdom of Denmark had the same ruler. The population of Holstein was, however, entirely German, and the greater part of the population of Schleswig was also German. When, therefore, the Danish Crown undertook to incorporate the two Duchies into the Kingdom of Denmark and make them an integral part of the Kingdom, they appealed to the German Diet and began a war to sever the bonds which bound them to Denmark. In this war, which began in 1848 and lasted until 1850—a war characterized by fierce fighting and bloody battles—Mr. Ahrens was a participant, serving with distinction as a soldier and receiving a medal for his bravery on the field of battle.

In 1850, he came to the United States and for several years after his arrival in this country was somewhat unsettled in his occupations. He returned to Germany in 1852 and spent a part of that year and the year 1853 in his native land. Returning to this country in the latter year he worked as a brass molder and machinist, and was for a time a sailor on an Atlantic coast vessel before coming to Louisville in 1858. When he first came to this city he obtained employment in the then celebrated iron works of Barbaroux & Snowden as a tool maker. He continued in the employ of this firm for a year and then embarked in business for himself, on Market street, near Jackson, where he opened a small brass foundry and finishing shop. Later he made plumbing a feature of his business and this small plant was the foundation upon which the present mammoth Ahrens-Ott Manufacturing establishment has since been built up. Originally, the firm of Ahrens & Ott was a co-partnership between Mr. Ahrens and Henry Ott, but, in 1885, it was made a stock company, of which Mr. Ahrens has ever since been president. No better illustration of the industrial development of Louisville within the past forty years than is afforded by the growth of this enterprise, can be found among its numerous and varied industries, nor among them all can be found one which reflects greater credit upon its founders and managers. Starting in business with little capital other than mechanical skill, untiring industry, sagacity and well-balanced judgment, Mr. Ahrens and those whom he associated with him have built up the largest manufactory of plumbers,' brass, iron and enameled goods in the South, and one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. At the little shop on Market street, in 1859, Mr. Ahrens

had little assistance and the products of the shop were nearly all the work of his own hands. The establishment which is successor to that little shop employs, to-day, in its various departments, seven hundred men and sends its wares to all parts of the United States and Canada. Surely, young men who have their own way to make in the world may find, in the splendid success which has attended the labors of Theodore Ahrens, an incentive to hard work and honest, intelligent effort. While he may well contemplate with pride the handsome fortune of which he has himself been the architect, the building up of a great and constantly growing industry is something to be contemplated with even more pride. Hundreds of men and several thousand persons in all find in this industry the means of gaining a livelihood, and it is one of the potent factors in contributing to the material prosperity of Louisville. While he has now shifted to younger shoulders the burdens of active management, he is still the official head of the corporation, still interests himself in its operations, and his large experience and judicious counsels still contribute materially to the prosperity of a manufacturing enterprise which promises to become the largest of its kind in the West. A self-made man, in the broadest sense of that term, he has risen to his present position from a very humble beginning. Without friends and without money, he began life when he arrived in this country, and to his own energy, industry, honesty and business capacity, he is indebted for the success which he has achieved.

He was born with the love of civil and religious liberty, which is inherent in the natures of those born and brought up in the free cities and provinces of Germany, and when he began to acquaint himself with the government, laws and customs of the United States, like the great majority of German-Americans, he reached the conclusion that human slavery was a blot upon the fair name of the Republic. As a natural consequence of this policy, he became a member of the Republican party—which had then just come into existence—on the same day that he became a citizen of the United States. He was one of seven men who had courage enough to go to the polls in Baltimore, in 1856, and cast their votes for General John C. Fremont, first candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States, and that act of his nearly cost him his life. Ever since that time he has worked and voted with the party to which he then declared allegiance, but has never held nor sought any public office. For many years he was President of the Louisville Turngemeinde, and is now an honorary member of that organization. He is also an honorary member of the Liederkranz, the most prominent German society of Louisville, and is a member of Zion Lodge of Masons.

On the occasion of his first visit to Germany he married, in 1853, Anna Marie Nebel, like himself a native of the city of Hamburg. Eight children were born of their union, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Ahrens died in 1885 and, in 1886, he married Mrs. Amelia Baas, widow of Henry Baas, of Louisville.

CORNELIUS GREGORY MACPHERSON, clergyman and educator, was born in the State of North Carolina, September 26, 1806. His name is indicative of his Scotch ancestry, and his grandfather, Joseph Macpherson, came from the land of Bruce and Scott and Burns, to this country, accompanied by his three brothers, John, Joshua and Dempsey, about the middle of the eighteenth century. This immigrant ancestor settled in Camden County, North Carolina, and reared a family of four sons, one of whom, Joseph Macpherson, became the father of the Rev. Cornelius G. Macpherson. His mother's maiden name wasMaryTaylor, and she was a daughter of "John Taylor of Roanoke," a prominent and prosperous planter. The son was born in Halifax County, but in the fall of 1813, when he was seven years of age, the family moved from North Carolina to Williamson County, Tennessee. Business reverses overtook the father, and an accident which rendered him permanently lame prevented him from retrieving his fortune.

In consequence of this ebb of the family fortunes, Cornelius received only the scant education afforded by attendance at the country schools during a few months of each year, from the time he was seven until he was nineteen years of age. He worked a portion of the time on his father's farm, and the rest of the time in the shops of his father and uncle, gaining among other things a knowledge of mechanics, which was exceedingly useful to him a few years later when it was made to contribute in part the means necessary to the completion of his education. He had a natural thirst for knowledge and made the best use of such opportunities as he had to acquire an education until he reached the age of nineteen years. At that time he had the good fortune to attend a school kept by Scion Hunt, a wealthy citizen of Williamson County, who conducted the school

from motives of philanthropy. This Mr. Hunt was a fine mathematician and under his preceptorship, young Macpherson became thoroughly versed in the sciences of arithmetic, geometry, surveying and astronomy. Not satisfied with these accomplishments, he sought higher education and despite the disadvantages under which he labored, determined to take a full collegiate course. How to begin was a problem which he found it hard to solve. There were no scholarships then in the colleges accessible to him, and few opportunities were afforded to young men to work their way through such institutions by "tutoring" other less studious boys or pupils not so well advanced. "Where there is a will, there is a way," however, and in his twentieth year, with very limited resources at his command, he entered Cumberland College at Princeton, Kentucky. Thrifty by instinct and inheritance, as a farm boy he had become the owner of a colt and this colt had grown to maturity when he rode to Princeton in 1826 to begin his college course. There he sold the horse, and the proceeds of this sale, and the small savings which he had been able to lay aside, constituted the educational fund at his command. It was a small sum, which he was compelled to guard with jealous care, and whenever an opportunity offered to add to his financial resources, he was prompt to take advantage of it. On Saturdays and holidays he could generally be found at work in the shops at Princeton, and during vacations he worked on a farm, all the while practicing rigid economy, dressing plainly and living cheaply after the manner of those days. Among his classmates were Harvey M. Watterson, afterwards a member of Congress from Tennessee, and Willis B. Machen, at one time a Senator of the United States from Kentucky.

Some time before his graduation, he became a tutor in the college and while acting in that capacity, having demonstrated his superior ability as an instructor, he was offered the position of principal of the Jefferson Academy at Elyton, Alabama. He accepted the position and conducted this institution successfully, in the meantime pursuing his studies and retaining his rank in college. In 1830, he returned to Princeton and was graduated with his class from Cumberland College, and immediately afterward was tendered the professorship of mathematics and chemistry in his Alma Mater. The academy at Elyton had, however, grown into a prosperous and somewhat noted institution of learning under his careful and intelligent superintendency, and he had become attached to the little Alabama town in which it was located. He therefore declined the offer of a professorship in Cumberland College, and returned to Elyton, and there, in 1830, he was licensed to preach, having studied theology at Cumberland College under the preceptorship of the Rev. F. R. Cossit, D. D., President of the College, and at Elyton under the direction of Rev. James S. Guthrie. He had been imbued with a deep seriousness of life in his boyhood, and this principle had stimulated his religious instincts and naturally inclined him to the ministry. It had been with a view to entering this calling that he had struggled to obtain a finished education, and his studies during his collegiate course had been shaped to this end. After being licensed, he preached every Sunday at Elyton, and conducted prayer meetings regularly in addition to his labors as principal of the Jefferson Academy, in which he taught the advanced classes in Latin and Greek as well as the higher mathematics. This arduous and incessant labor impaired his health, and after a time he was compelled to resign the principalship of the academy. He then went to Courtland, Alabama, where for a time he gave private instruction to the children of a few wealthy families, relinquishing that work in 1832 to take editorial charge of the "Moulton Whig," a newspaper which he established at the County Seat of Lawrence County, Alabama.

Although he was nominally owner of this paper the real proprietors were politicians and public men of larger means. It was not long before the doctrine of nullification become a prominent issue in the politics of that section, and Mr. Macpherson's sentiments not being in harmony with those of his friends, who favored the theory, he resigned the editorship, having reached the conclusion that the management of a political newspaper was neither suited to his tastes nor consonant with ministerial duties. For a year or more thereafter, he preached at various places, finally accepting a call to the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Huntsville, Alabama. After remaining there a year, he accepted the position of assistant editor of "The Cumberland Presbyterian," published at Nashville, Tennessee. Of this journal he was practically the editor for two years, supervising at the same time a digest of the laws of Tennessee, and "Gunn's Domestic Medicine." During his connection with this paper he preached nearly every Sunday to the convicts in the penitentiary, becoming much interested in the work, although he had the unique experience of preaching to blank walls, so far as he

could see, the convicts remaining in their cells while listening to his sermons.

After dissolving his connection with the paper he established a classical school at Nashville. Becoming pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in that city, about the same time, he had a successful pastorate of eighteen months at this church, and then took charge of a school at Tusculum, near Nashville, where he remained until 1840. He had now become recognized as an accomplished educator, and had been honored as early as 1833 by the Alabama University with the degree of Master of Arts; and the same year Cumberland College conferred on him the same honor. Recognizing his ability as a teacher and his earnestness of purpose, Cumberland College renewed its offer of a professorship in that institution in 1840; and this time the offer was accepted. Removing to Princeton he occupied the chair of mathematics and chemistry, to which he had been elected in the college. A year later he was elected stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, holding the latter position for eight years thereafter. In 1841 also, he was married to Miss Maria E. Gorin of Russellville, Kentucky, a most charming and worthy woman, who is still his faithful and cheerful companion and loving friend, in the gentlest and most beautiful decline of a happy old age. When married Mr. Macpherson was thirty-five and his wife was sixteen years of age. She was the daughter of the late Henry Gorin, of Russellville, and granddaughter of the pioneer William W. Whitaker.

Absorbed in his professional work, until two years before his marriage, Mr. Macpherson had almost entirely neglected material affairs, although he had much natural talent for business, and a large share of the sagacity of his Scotch ancestors. At the time indicated, however, he began to save and invest his money, and at the end of two years, on a salary of only six hundred dollars a year, he had accumulated two thousand dollars. To mention this may seem a digression, but it is proper to state in this relation that this formed the nucleus of what afterwards became a large and, without his being engaged in any business enterprise for over twenty years, is still a comfortable fortune, and gives him a competency in his old age as the result of wise investments and business operations. The financial acumen which he manifested at that time led to his being made assistant business manager of a paper called "The Banner of Peace," published by Dr. Cossitt at Princeton. By direction of the Board of Trustees of Cumberland College, he was also made acting president of the college during the absence of Dr. Cossitt, who rarely visited the institution, during two of its sessions. Early in the year 1842 Mr. Macpherson discovered that there were outstanding against Cumberland College enough executions for debt to absorb the college property. Just before the meeting of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in that year, he induced the trustees to make a full report of its condition to the Assembly. In anticipation of the abandonment of the college at Princeton, he communicated with prominent citizens of Lebanon, Tennessee, urging them to arrange for the erection of college buildings and the establishment of a church college at that place. Acting on his suggestion, due preparation was made, and when the Assembly met a generous donation for college purposes was tendered to the church by the people of Lebanon, and the tender was accepted. Notwithstanding its impoverished condition, the people of Princeton insisted that they could maintain Cumberland College, and the new institution at Lebanon, Tennessee, was therefore chartered as Cumberland University. Thus was established what has since become one of the leading universities of the South, Dr. Cossitt becoming president, and Mr. Macpherson professor of mathematics and chemistry when the institution opened. There, as at Princeton, Mr. Macpherson was much of the time acting president, and also retained his former connection with "The Banner of Peace," which had been removed to Lebanon. For three years only did he retain his connection with Cumberland University, but during that period he helped to lay the foundation of an institution which has become famous throughout the South, and which numbers among its alumni such distinguished public men as the late Judge Howell E. Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, Governor Foster of Louisiana, ex-Governor James B. McCreary of Kentucky, ex-Governor Porter of Tennessee, and many others of the most noted men of the South.

His farm near Memphis, Tennessee, demanding his personal supervision, Mr. Macpherson resigned his position in the University, and donated to the trustees their indebtedness to him, amounting to something more than one thousand dollars, and removed to his plantation. Here he also conducted a classical school, for more than three years, as an avocation in connection with his occupation as a farmer. In the fall of 1848 he was offered and ac-

cepted the presidency of Chapel Hill College in Missouri, where flattering inducements were held out to him; but in this particular venture his expectations were not realized. His reputation and high scholastic attainments were, at this place, so highly appreciated, however, that Governor Marmaduke (whose son, John S. Marmaduke, afterwards a Confederate general and Governor of Missouri, was a pupil), and other patrons induced the curators of the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, to offer Mr. Macpherson the presidency of that institution.

After retaining this position for a year he was made president of the Lexington Female Collegiate Institute, the several churches thereabouts contributing to its support. Each of these churches had previously insisted on having its own representative at the head of the institution, but they agreed now on Mr. Macpherson as satisfactory to them all. He was given a three years' lease of the property and buildings, part of which he erected himself, and his management made the institution exceedingly prosperous. About this time he sold his plantation near Memphis for double its original cost, and purchased a half interest in the Lexington Ferry property, valued at twenty-four thousand dollars. Lexington, Missouri, at this time was a great crossing place for Eastern people, and emigrants going to the West, and the steamboat ventures proved to be one of the most valuable of Mr. Macpherson's investments.

In the fall of 1853 he returned to Memphis and established there the Memphis Female College, of which he was president, sole owner and financial manager. This college was chartered by the Legislature of Tennessee, and was exempted from all taxation. It became a prosperous and widely known institution, and Mr. Macpherson continued at its head until 1871, in which year he sold the property to the "Christian Brothers," a Catholic society, which still conducts the college for young men, and he retired from active educational work. In 1874 he removed to Louisville, and has since lived a retired life, enjoying the rest to which his many years of earnest and useful labor entitle him.

During all the active years of his life Mr. Macpherson preached almost every Sunday, frequently having regular charges and performing other ministerial duties. He is still a member of the Presbytery and, at ninety years of age, takes a lively interest in church affairs, and is revered as one of the patriarchs of Cumberland Presbyterianism. Physically well preserved, with mental faculties unimpaired, he is yet a student, devoted to Greek, Hebrew and Latin and the higher mathematics, and interested in the current affairs of life.

While taking no active part in political affairs, the subject of this sketch has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828. Upon his removal from Lebanon, Tennessee, he was for a short time the guest of this illustrious man at "The Hermitage;" and during his early years spent about Nashville, he was also friendly with James K. Polk, Felix Grundy, and others of the Democratic lights of those days.

Of his personal characteristics it may be said that while he has a kindly, gentle nature, and generous and charitable instincts, he has always been a man of perfect courage and of strong convictions, and his rule is to do exact justice and to know no deviation from the line of right. He has given to churches, schools and needy individuals more perhaps than he has retained for himself, and has felt blessed in the giving, and in his educational work he has been especially generous and helpful to those who needed encouragement and financial assistance.

His living children are Mrs. William H. Whittaker of Russellville, Kentucky; Mrs. Will O. Woodson, of Louisville; Colonel Ernest Macpherson of the Louisville bar; Mrs. P. J. Murray of Jackson, Tennessee; Miss Cornelia G. Macpherson and Mrs. John J. Otter of Louisville. One son, Victor Macpherson, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, died in 1893 at the outset of what promised to be a brilliant career.

JOHN L. WHEAT, who has been a resident of Louisville for nearly forty years and in all the relations of life has filled the measure of good citizenship, was born at Otisville, Orange County, New York, September 14, 1833. His father was Samuel K. Wheat, a saddler by trade, a man of limited means, but of sterling worth and high standing in the community in which he resided. His mother—who was a Miss Quackenbush before her marriage—was an amiable and intelligent lady, and both his parents were earnest Christians and leading members of the Methodist Church of Otisville. Their home was the favorite stopping place of the itinerant ministers who held religious services in the little hamlet, and before a church was erected, frequently served as a house of worship.

When John L. Wheat was ten years of age his mother died, leaving four sons, all of tender age. The home being thus broken up, the elder sons were

put out to service, and John was indentured to a dairy farmer, who lived in the neighborhood of Goshen, New York, for a period of four years, during which time he was to receive for his services his board and clothing and was to be allowed to attend school three months each winter. At the end of the four years he was to be given his freedom and a new suit of clothes, but owing to the capriciousness of his employer he failed to receive the raiment to which he was entitled, although he faithfully observed all the conditions of the contract on his own part. When the four years were drawing to a close a traveling journeyman tailor was employed to make the clothes at the farm house, and in one of his capricious moods the farmer suggested that the boy should get down on his knees and say "thankee" for his new coat. The boy could see no reason why he should thus humiliate himself, and, declining to comply with the unreasonable request, left the farmer's home without the coat. Although his employer had at times been hard and exacting, his home had nevertheless been a good one during the four years of his service on the farm. He had had to walk two miles to attend a country school each winter, but had made the best use possible of the advantages which it afforded and had acquired a fair English education when he returned to his father's home. The latter had in the meantime married Miss Elsie Travis, a most estimable lady, who made a home for his children and treated them with all the kindness and consideration which she could have shown to her own offspring. She is still living, and since the death of her husband in 1872 has resided with her son, Marvin R. Wheat, in this city.

After remaining at home a year or two Mr. Wheat went to Corning, in Steuben County, New York, a portion of the Empire State then comparatively new in its settlement and civilization. He remained there and at Addison, in the same county, until 1858, holding responsible positions for one of his years, the position of deputy postmaster and deputy sheriff being among those which he filled. In 1858 he determined to come farther West, and a visit to Louisville impressed him so favorably with the resources and prospects of the city that he decided to make it his home.

He first found employment in Louisville in the old Northern Bank, of which William Richardson was then president and John Milton cashier. In that institution he filled temporarily the position of individual bookkeeper, during the absence on sick leave of R. M. Cunningham, the regular bookkeeper. This gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with the business men of the city, and after a short time he was offered and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the wholesale dry-goods house of Wheat, Baker & Company, the senior member of which had the same name as himself, although not a kinsman. He remained with this house until the beginning of the Civil War caused a suspension of its business, and then engaged in a commercial venture on his own account at Munfordville, Kentucky. Visiting that place on a collecting trip shortly after the battle between the Union and Confederate forces had been fought there, he recognized the importance of the position and reached the conclusion that it was likely to be occupied by a considerable force of troops for some time, and hence would be a good trading point. Renting a store-house, he soon had it well stocked with goods for the army and country trade, and did a good business there until the following spring, when the army removed further South. During this time, business was carried on in the South under many restrictions, and shipments were not allowed without Government permits. Mr. Wheat's loyalty was, however, unquestioned, and anything shipped to his address was forwarded without question or delay. His venture proved a successful one, but when the army left Munfordville, he returned to Louisville and connected himself with the wholesale grocery house of Terry & Company. He was first bookkeeper for the firm, but later became a partner, the firm name being changed to John Terry & Company. Terry, Wheat & Chesney was the style of the firm at a later date, and after the retirement of Mr. Terry, it was Wheat & Chesney, and still later Wheat & Durff. For nearly twenty years, this house was one of the leading grocery houses of the city, and everywhere throughout a wide area of country tributary to Louisville, it was well and favorably known. In 1882, however, unlooked for vicissitudes of trade compelled it to suspend business, and Mr. Wheat had to face the task of building up a new business and paying off old obligations at the same time. It required several years of earnest effort and self sacrifice to enable him to meet all the claims against himself and his old firm, but all these obligations were met and honorably discharged, and gratifying success has attended his business operations in later years. Since 1883, he has been connected in a managerial way and as a stockholder with the Salem-Bedford Stone Company and Union Cement & Lime Com-

pany, joint enterprises prominent among the larger industrial interests of the city.

During his long business career Mr. Wheat has shown himself a man of fixed purposes, a practical man of affairs, capable, honest and upright in all his transactions. His sympathies have been warm and his impulses generous, and young men starting in business or serving as his employes have always found him a most useful friend. As a Methodist churchman he has been especially prominent and useful, and many well deserved honors have been bestowed upon him in this connection. He was reared in that church and became a member in early manhood, and since then has filled almost every official position which can be filled by a layman of that denomination from class leader and steward up to delegate to the Annual, General and Ecumenical Conferences. He was made a member of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the organization of that Board in 1882, and has ever since belonged to its Board of Managers. For more than twenty years he served continuously as superintendent of the Walnut Street Methodist Sunday school, and is still an active participant in Sunday school work. In his young manhood he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Bible Society for Louisville and vicinity, and for twenty years past has been its treasurer. In the noble work of the Young Men's Christian Association he has also been an active participant, and in the early history of the Louisville Association he was its president. He has since been a member of the State and International Committees of the Association, has served repeatedly as president of the Kentucky conventions, and, in 1881, presided over the International Convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio. A member of the Masonic Order, he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of its renowned charity, the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home of Kentucky. Ever since that institution was established he has been a member of its Board of Directors, always attentive to its affairs and tenderly solicitous for the welfare and happiness of its widowed and orphaned wards.

Believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to take an active interest in political affairs, Mr. Wheat has acted in accordance with firmly fixed political convictions where political issues were at stake. He was a staunch Unionist during the war and has since been a Republican, having voted for all the presidential candidates of that party since Abraham Lincoln, and for the great emancipator himself. He has served twice as a member of the city council and once as a member of the city school board, and in these capacities proved himself a useful public servant.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary E. Fellows, daughter of Rev. Nathan Fellows, then pastor of the North Street Methodist Church, in the city of Rochester, New York. Five daughters were the children born of their union, three of whom, Eliza, Lucy and Alice, are dead, and two of whom, Dora and Mary, are now living.

OWEN GATHRIGHT, JR., merchant and manufacturer, was born April 27, 1850, in Oldham County, Kentucky, son of Owen Gathright, Sr., and Eliza Anna (Austin) Gathright. The history of his family in Kentucky dates back to 1802 in which year his grandfather, John Gathright, came hither from Henrico County, Virginia, settling in Oldham County. All the earlier generations of the family were resident of Virginia, and many of its representatives lived in the neighborhood of Richmond, where they occupied prominent positions in the business and social world.

The Austins—Mr. Gathright's maternal ancestors—have an interesting family history, which is, in a sense, co-extensive with our national annals. They were among the earliest colonists of America, and the military record of the family is an enviable one, inasmuch as its representatives have been participants in all the wars waged by the colonists and their successors down to the present day. John Austin, the maternal great-grandfather of Owen Gathright, Jr., was a British soldier in the French and Indian War, and later a Revolutionary soldier in the Colonial Army. He served under General Daniel Morgan at Saratoga, and at the Cowpens, in the regiment of picked riflemen which General Burgoyne declared was "the finest regiment in the world." He was also a participant in the battle at Germantown and was with the forces to which Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, having served during the entire war to establish the independence of the colonies. This noted old veteran of the Austin family lived to be one hundred and nine years of age, and at his death in 1845 was buried with military honors befitting his patriotism and historic achievements. His son, James Austin, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. One of the sons of this James Austin gave up his life in Mexico in the service of his country during the Mexican War, and

in the Civil War three brothers of Owen Gathright, Jr., were active participants. One of these brothers, James R. Gathright, was in the Confederate Army and fell at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and the others, John T. and W. P. Gathright, served in the Federal Army, thus completing an unbroken record of family service in all the wars of the nation.

Owen Gathright, Jr., spent the early years of his life in Oldham County, Kentucky, and his education was begun in a country school. In 1858 the family removed to Louisville, and from that time until he was eighteen years old, he attended the public schools of the city, completing his studies at the city high school. At eighteen he was made librarian of the Public Library Association of the city, organized and established to maintain a public library, with the books of the old Mechanics' Library as a nucleus. The rooms of the library association were in what was then the Weisiger, now the Polytechnic, building, and Mr. Gathright had charge of the library for a year. In 1869, however, he resigned his librarianship to accept a position in the business house of Gathright & Company, succeeded two or three months later by the firm of Harbison & Gathright. Continuing in the employ of this firm until 1876, he became at that time a partner and has ever since been actively identified with the conduct and management of the largest wholesale saddlery house in the South, which is also one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. He has been buyer for this house for twenty years, and his tact and sagacity have contributed in large measure to its prosperity and success as a business enterprise. His thorough knowledge of every department of the saddlery business, his ready solutions of problems presenting themselves to the trade, and his organizing and executive ability have given him national prominence among those engaged in the same line of business, and in 1891 he was honored by election to the presidency of the Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States at the annual meeting held that year in Chicago. This is the largest and most important organization of the wholesale saddlery or kindred interests which has ever been effected, and the compliment paid to Mr. Gathright in his election to the presidency was also a compliment to the city of Louisville. In the commercial circles of Louisville he has been a conspicuous figure, active in his efforts to promote the general commercial prosperity of the city and influential in all movements having that object in view. He was one of the directors of the Southern Exposition Company, and for several years a director of the board of trade. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, served as director and first vice-president prior to 1891, and in that year, at the end of the most spirited contest ever waged in any commercial body in Louisville, was made president of the club.

A member of the First Christian Church of Louisville since 1884 he is a deacon of that church and a director of the Christian Church Widows' and Orphans' Home. He is treasurer of the Louisville Charity Organization Society and a member of its central council, and also chairman of the employment committee of the society, which has supervision of the Wayfarer's Lodge, a most useful and helpful public charity. With the work of the Young Men's Christian Association he has been most prominently identified. He has been president of the Louisville Association for six years, and was president of the State convention of Young Men's Christian Associations held at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1892. In 1893 he was elected for a term of six years a member of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of America, which has supervision of all associations in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Always a Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Gathright has rendered faithful and effective services to the party and his friends in numerous political campaigns, but has never held or sought political office and his devotion to his party, like his devotion to church and charitable work, has been unselfish. He was married in 1873 to Miss Katie Estelle Dennis, who died in 1893, leaving a son and daughter, born twins in 1877, and named respectively Chester Harbison Gathright and Margaret Maud Gathright. On the 17th of September, 1896, he married Miss Elizabeth Ball, an accomplished lady, especially prominent in the musical circles of Louisville.

FREDERICK GERNERT, SR., one of the old-time German-American merchants of Louisville, was born February 13, 1827, in Rheindurkheim, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was reared and educated in the Fatherland. In the year 1847, when he was twenty years old, he joined a jolly party of immigrants bound for the United States, and at the end of a sixty days' voyage aboard a sailing vessel, landed in New York. After running the gauntlet of Castle Garden, they were ferried across to the New Jersey coast, and those who, like Mr. Gernert, proposed to seek homes in the South, made their way to Pittsburg, and

from thence down the Ohio River. Henry and Phillip Gernert, two elder brothers of the subject of this sketch, who had preceded him to the United States, had settled in Louisville, and it was his purpose to join them here. It may be remarked in passing that both these brothers were prominent in business circles, and Phillip Gernert is still living near the city, having amassed a fortune and retired to a country residence some years since.

Arrived at Pittsburg, Mr. Gernert and his fellow-countrymen, who were seeking homes in the Southwest, got aboard a steamer and began a tedious journey down the Ohio River. The water was at low stage, and some distance above Cincinnati the boat grounded on a sandbar, and was compelled to await a rise in the river before the journey could be continued. This delay consumed several days, and in the meantime provisions ran low and the passengers broke the monotony, from time to time, by running ashore in small boats, going in quest of game and gathering needed supplies. The German immigrants, in old country dress, presented a picturesque appearance on these occasions, and in later years Mr. Gernert used to recall with amusement the spectacle of a fat countryman, of peasant dress, wearing a long blue apron, who made the last trip ashore for provisions, and who had to make a vigorous struggle to reach the steamer before it got afloat.

When he reached Louisville, Mr. Gernert found employment, and his German thrift soon enabled him to establish a business of his own. Before coming to this country he had worked in a brewery in the city of Worms, on the River Rhine, and had acquired a knowledge of the art of brewing beer. He had been familiar with the spectacle of jolly parties of German peasants enjoying their mugs of beer at the inns of the Fatherland and had looked upon the trade as one in which he might profitably engage in this country. He soon reached the conclusion, however, that it was quite a different thing to cater to the noisy and boisterous crowds of Americans, treating each other until all became drunken, and decided to seek another occupation. He, therefore, established himself in the tailoring business on the north side of Market Street, several doors above Hancock Street, where the old brick building in which he did business is still standing. He was a staid and sober German and found it difficult to endure with equanimity the pranks of the frolicsome American youth who abounded in that portion of the city. Some of these youths, since grown famous, cherish recollections of boyish escapades which were at first not a little annoying to the German tailor, but when his own children grew older and manifested much of the same freakishness as their neighbors, he learned too look with less severity on the mischievousness of American boys. For many years he was an interesting figure in Louisville, and those who knew him best esteemed him for his sturdy integrity and his many good qualities of head and heart. For some years prior to his death, which occurred in 1882, he was engaged in merchandising on Green Street, near Campbell, and the business is still carried on by his widow. He came to this country a few years before the beginning of the Civil War, and as soon as he became a citizen and voter, allied himself with the Republican party, with which he found himself in hearty sympathy on account of its opposition to slavery. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and when the martyr President fell a victim to the assassin's bullet, his grief was akin to that which he would have felt for the loss of his dearest friend. During the war he served as a member of a cavalry company in the Louisville Home Guards.

He married Elizabeth Franck in 1854, and their union was blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters. Fred Gernert, Jr., John W. and Peter C. Gernert, all of the well-known Gernert Brothers Lumber Company, and one daughter, Lizzie C. Gernert, are the children who survive their father.

MICHAEL MULDOON, who has occupied a prominent position among the business men of Louisville for forty years, was born in the County Cavan, in the North of Ireland, August 16, 1836. He belonged to an old and much respected Scotch-Irish family, and his parents were Michael M. and Margaret (McDaniel) Muldoon. As a boy he was both adventurous and ambitious and so anxious to see the world and begin the real business of life that he ran away from home when only thirteen years of age. Boarding a vessel bound for New York he landed in that city in 1849, and without friends or influence of any kind to assist him in obtaining a foothold in the business world, he started out to make the best of the situation, and to achieve that success which comes to those who strive industriously, intelligently and persistently in this country. It did not take him long to obtain employment in the great Eastern metropolis, his first work being done for the well-known commercial house of Lord & Taylor, and his position being that of cash boy. It was a

humble position, but his duties were discharged no less faithfully and zealously than the more important duties of later years. He early evinced an aptitude for business and a practical turn of mind which commended him to his employers and gave promise of success in future undertakings. He had, however, a natural fondness for art and this led him to seek a calling in which he might to a certain extent gratify this taste in connection with a commercial pursuit. Quitting the employ of Lord & Taylor, he learned the marble cutters' trade, and for some years before coming West was employed as a journeyman marble cutter in New York and Baltimore and in the State of West Virginia.

In 1857, having then just attained his majority, Mr. Muldoon came to Louisville, and in company with George Doyle and Charles Bullet—the latter a noted French sculptor—opened the marble cutting establishment of which he is still the head, at its present location. The combination of business talent and artistic ability in this firm made their undertaking at once successful and their business grew steadily and their prosperity was continuous. In 1863, they opened an art studio and work shop in Carrara, Italy, and Mr. Bullet was sent there to take charge of that branch of the business. There they began and carried on successfully the cutting of fine marble statuary, large consignments of which were shipped every month to the United States and found ready sale in all parts of the country. In Louisville the firm of M. Muldoon & Company has become famous for its artistic work in the construction of monuments and other works in marble. This firm, of which Mr. Muldoon has been the head for forty years, has built nine-tenths of all the confederate monuments erected in the South to commemorate the deeds of brave men, since the Civil War, and in the North he has also built many monuments which mark the resting places of those who fell fighting for the perpetuation of the Union. One of the finest specimens of the work done by Mr. Muldoon and his associates is the splendid sarcophagus at the grave of John C. Calhoun in Charleston, South Carolina. All over the United States are to be found specimens of their workmanship, creditable alike to their art and their enterprise.

Naturally retiring in his disposition, Mr. Muldoon has nevertheless much of the warmth of nature characteristic of the Irish people, and becomes always an enthusiastic advocate of any cause or principle which commends itself to his judgment or sense of right. A thoroughly progressive business man, his sturdiness of character is softened by that benevolence and kindliness which contributes so largely to good citizenship. Successful in the conduct of his affairs, he has been successful also in gaining the friendship and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and having seen much of the world, he has gained that broad general knowledge which gives to so many business men a prominent place among the accomplished men of our time. For many years his business called him to Italy at least once a year, and he has made sixteen trips in all across the Atlantic. It follows as a natural sequence that he has become thoroughly familiar with the customs, manners and habits of European peoples, and concerning these things and the art of the old world with which his calling has brought him into contact, he is at all times a most entertaining and attractive conversationalist.

In politics a Democrat, he has never been a seeker after political preferment, and has served in official capacities only when he felt that he could render some really valuable service to the community with which he has been so long identified. He has been most prominent as an official as a member of the Louisville Board of Park Commissioners, in which capacity he has done much to build up and develop the splendid park system of the city. One of the important business enterprises with which he has been identified is the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director. Prominent in Masonic circles, he has taken all the degrees in that order, and is one of the five charter members of DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templar, who are now living. He was one of the philanthropic citizens who aided in establishing the Home of the Innocents in Louisville nearly twenty years ago, and has been connected with other charitable and benevolent institutions.

Mr. Muldoon was married in 1865 to Miss Alice Lithgow, daughter of Hon. John S. Lithgow, the much beloved and eminently successful pioneer merchant and manufacturer who has served the city as mayor, and at eighty-four years of age is still actively engaged in business pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Muldoon have four daughters, named respectively Anita, Margaret, Hannah and Aline, all of whom are noted for their varied accomplishments. Miss Anita Muldoon is a famous vocalist, who has appeared before admiring audiences in many of the principal cities of the country and gives promise of a most brilliant career.

PETER CALDWELL, who has been at the head of one of the leading reformatory institutions of Kentucky for thirty years, who has devoted his life to humanitarian work, and is widely known among those engaged in this field of labor, was born April 23, 1836, in Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, Canada. His parents were William and Janette (Elder) Caldwell, both of whom were born in Scotland and came to Canada on the same ship in their early childhood. Their parents settled in Canada when that country was a wilderness, and were among the pioneers of what is now a thickly settled region. There his paternal grandfather lived to a patriarchal age, dying on the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. His father lived on a farm in sight of that on which he grew up, and died there at the age of eighty-four years, a worthy citizen, honored by all who knew him. The latter saw service in the French rebellion, was a man of fine judgment and high character, and wielded an important influence in the community in which he lived. For many years he was a commissioner of schools for his county, and his interest in educational matters had much to do with influencing his son to devote himself to the profession which finally carried him into reformatory, as well as educational, work. His wife —the mother of Peter Caldwell—is still living, and is now (1896) eighty-seven years of age.

Peter Caldwell was educated in part at Huntingdon Academy, and later attended an academy at Malone, New York. He entered Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1859, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1863. He had begun teaching school at an early age, and devoted ten years in all to this work, earning in that way the money which enabled him to complete his collegiate education. Immediately after his graduation from college, he came West, first going to Chicago, where he was made principal of the Reform School then in existence in that city. Within three months thereafter, he was promoted to assistant superintendent of the Reform School, and held that position a year and a half. At the end of that time, he was called to Louisville to take the position of superintendent of the Louisville House of Refuge, and, in 1866, entered upon a term of service in that connection which has continued up to the present time. His long experience as a teacher, his tact and ability as a disciplinarian, his thorough appreciation of the responsibilities which rested upon him, and a conscientious devotion to duty combined to admirably fit him for a most important work. Taking charge of the House of Refuge immediately after the Civil War and practically at its inception, it has grown up under his conduct and management and has developed into a reformatory institution which is the pride of the city and which has no superior among similar institutions in the United States. During all the years of his connection with this institution he has kept in close touch with the noble men and women engaged in reformatory and charitable work in the United States, attending regularly their conventions and co-operating actively in all movements designed to improve the conditions of prisons, reformatories and charities. He has made a close study of the conduct and management of such institutions, and the splendid results of his management of the Louisville House of Refuge evidence the fact that he has studied to good purpose. He is a Presbyterian churchman, and, in national politics, votes with the Democratic party, but acts independently of his party organization to the extent of supporting those whom he deems best qualified to fill local offices.

He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary T. Wells, daughter of Rev. Edward Wells, of Chicago. Mrs. Caldwell was born in the same town in Canada as her husband, and her father baptized her husband into the church as a child, and was pastor of the church to which his parents belonged. Separated in childhood, there was a tinge of romance in the re-union and marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell in Chicago, and their wedded life has been a happy one. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY HUNTOON, educator, who has acquired wide celebrity as superintendent of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, and superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind, was born January 30th, 1836, in the town of Milton, Massachusetts. His father was Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, who was graduated from Dartmouth College, and was a Unitarian clergyman all his life. His immigrant ancestor on the maternal side was Philip Huntoon, an English yeoman, who came to America in 1689 and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1697, this Philip Huntoon removed to Kingston, New Hampshire, and, in 1710, he was captured by the Indians, tortured in various ways, carried to Canada and sold to the French traders, who gave him his freedom in return for his services in "setting up a saw mill" in the English fashion. The mill thus erected in Canada by the English-

American pioneer Huntoon is said to have been the first lumber mill put into operation in what now constitutes the Dominion of Canada. Philip Huntoon returned to New England, and his children and grandchildren served in the Colonial Wars, which occurred in the early and middle parts of the eighteenth century, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren were participants in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Benjamin B. Huntoon was Susan Pettingill before her marriage, and both she and her husband were natives of Salisbury, New Hampshire.

Brought up in New England, B. B. Huntoon was sent to school first when he was eight years of age, and attended Hampden Academy, at Hampden, Maine, for the next four years. He then attended school a year at Canton, Massachusetts, and spent another year at Bridgewater Academy, after which he was sent to Phillips Andover Academy to be regularly fitted for college. This latter course of study completed, he matriculated at Harvard College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1856. Soon after his graduation, he came to Kentucky, an accomplished and scholarly young man, peculiarly well fitted both by nature and training to engage in educational work. During the years 1856-57, he was a private tutor in the family of C. D. Bright, at Versailles, Kentucky, but in the fall of 1857, at the suggestion of Rev. John H. Heywood, he opened a private school in Louisville. In those days, the public school system of Louisville was lamentably deficient in the facilities afforded for the proper education of the youth of the city, and Mr. Huntoon's school, modeled after the best academies of New England, became an exceedingly popular and prosperous institution. It continued in existence until 1871, and those years of teaching gave Mr. Huntoon a place in the first rank of the educators of Kentucky. In his position at the head of this institution, he had shown himself to be a man of superior administrative ability, as well as an able and zealous teacher, and, in 1871, he was appointed superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, as the successor of Bryce M. Patten, who had filled the position from the time the institution was founded, in 1842, up to the date of Mr. Huntoon's appointment.

As superintendent of this institution, Mr. Huntoon entered upon a great work, to which he has now devoted a quarter of a century of earnest and intelligent effort, which has been prolific of good results. The law under which the institution is at present managed was passed in 1876, and, under his management, it has made wonderful advancement. All his energies have been concentrated upon the work which he has had in hand, and many improvements in the system of educating the blind, together with many appliances adapted to their use in industrial and other pursuits, have been originated by him.

At the same time that he became superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, he was made superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind, founded as a private charity, but now supported by endowment provided for by act of Congress. As superintendent of this institution, he has been the active manager of the most noted establishment of its kind in the United States, and one which has contributed in the greatest degree to the great work of educating those who are deprived of sight. Many new devices and improvements have come into existence as a result of the study and experiments of Mr. Huntoon and those associated with him in the joint conduct and management of these institutions, and the beneficent results of his life work have not only been felt in Louisville and throughout the State of Kentucky, but throughout the whole United States.

He married Sarah Josephine Huntoon, of Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1860. His only child is a daughter, Mary Josephine, who was born at her mother's old home in New Hampshire in 1861, and who is now the wife of Dr. Ap Morgan Vance, of Louisville.

FREDERICK DANIEL HUSSEY was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, August 9, 1857, son of Daniel and Emily (Perkins) Hussey, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of the State of Maine. He is a descendant of Christopher Hussey, who, with others of the Society of Friends, bought the Island of Nantucket as a refuge from persecution and settled there in 1658-59. His father, Daniel Hussey, was a noted New England manufacturer, who was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1819, and died in 1883. Left a half orphan, at an early age by the death of his father, Daniel Hussey began the battle of life when he was twelve years old, struggled upward under adverse circumstances, accumulated a splendid fortune, and dying, left behind a name which he had made famous by his own achievements. He was gifted with remarkable mechanical genius, and, brought up as he was in industrial New England, drifted

naturally into factory work when he first sought employment which would enable him to contribute his mite toward the support of his widowed mother and her family. When he grew a little older, he learned the blacksmith's trade, and then the machinist's trade, in the meantime devoting as much of his time as could be spared from remunerative employment to attendance at Andover Academy. When he was twenty-one years old, he had acquired a fair education, was a skillful mechanic, and felt that confidence in his ability to succeed characteristic of the young man who has thoroughly learned the lesson of self-reliance. At that age he became an employe of the Merrimac Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Massachusetts, and advanced successively from one position to another, until he became the manager of these mills. Later, he was interested in mills at Nashua and Great Falls, New Hampshire, and at Lawrence, Massachusetts, as well as at Lowell.

Frederick D. Hussey inherited a handsome fortune and, along with it, much of the financial genius of his father. He was fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and then entered Harvard College, class of 1880, but on account of impaired health left college at the end of two years. A year before he finished his collegiate course, he had visited Louisville for the first time, and he married one of Louisville's fair daughters about the time he completed his education.

Immediately after his marriage, he established his home in this city, and here he has since continued to reside, taking a prominent position among the capitalists of the city, becoming interested in numerous corporate enterprises and a large holder of bonds, stocks and other securities. His business operations in Louisville have all been along financial lines, and he has shown himself a shrewd and able financier. It requires one kind of genius to enter the field of industrial activity with no other capital than energy, sagacity and mechanical skill, and upon this basis to rear the fabric of fortune. That this is a kind of genius which the world especially admires is shown in the popular regard for and tributes paid to self-made men. It was this kind of genius which built up the fortune passed down to his descendants by Mr. Hussey's father.

To make a proper use of a fortune of which one comes into possession in his young manhood, to conserve it, add to it, and to make such use of it that its possessor may derive therefrom the greatest enjoyment and the public the greatest benefit, requires another kind of genius. The possession of this kind of genius has been evidenced by Mr. Hussey in the management of his estate. By careful and sagacious financiering, he has added largely to his fortune, and through his investments in bank stocks, railroad securities and street railway lines, has become closely identified with leading financial institutions and business enterprises, which have contributed toward the building up of Louisville and the advancement of its commercial and industrial interests.

Socially, he has been prominent as a club man and one of those most actively interested in building up the Pendennis Club, of which Louisville is justly proud. A thorough cosmopolitan in tastes, manners and accomplishments, his genial good fellowship has attracted to him a large circle of friends, who prize his friendship and enjoy his companionship. Politics has had for him no attractions, and it is not probable that he could be induced to accept any office. Inclining to Republicanism, he may be said to belong to the liberal, or independent, wing of that party. He has never endorsed the extreme high protection policy of some of the leaders of his party, or favored the imposition of a tariff solely for the benefit of the manufacturers of this country; but believes that, in raising the revenues necessary for the support of the government, tariff duties should be carefully adjusted with a view to encouraging new industries, and affording only such protection as will be for the best interests of the whole American people.

Mr. Hussey has been twice married. His first wife—to whom he was married in 1880—was Miss Mary Winston, granddaughter of William Prather, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Prather, who settled in Louisville in the year 1798, and was one of the most distinguished of the pioneers. Mrs. Hussey died in 1889. In 1890, Mr. Hussey married Miss Frances Lee Robinson—a daughter of Goldsborough Robinson, Esq., of this city—who is also one of the descendants of Thomas Prather. By his first marriage he had four daughters. Their names are Emily Perkins, Katharine Prather, Mary Winston and Dorothy Hussey.

FREDERICK HERMAN WULKOP was born in Louisville, August 25, 1853, of German-born parents, who came to this country in 1849, a part of that great tidal wave of immigration which flowed from Germany to this country after the revolution of 1848, and which brought to the United States an element which has been potential in the advance-

ment of American civilization and in developing the resources of the country. His parents established their home in Louisville, and the son was brought up here and educated at the German-American Academy. At an early age he engaged in the tobacco business, with which he has ever since been identified, and has long been recognized as one of the foremost dealers in Kentucky's famous tobacco product. He has engaged extensively in both the American and export trade, and is the resident and managing partner of the house of William G. Meier & Company, widely known to those interested in the tobacco business, and occupying a position in the front rank of the leaf tobacco houses of the South. He is also vice president of the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse, and a director in some of the leading corporations of Louisville, a business man of high character and ability. His enterprise and activity have extended into various fields and all movements designed to build up the city, to extend its commerce, or improve its social conditions have received his hearty encouragement and support. As a member of nearly all the local commercial and social clubs, his influence has been exerted in favor of progress and improvement, and he has filled the full measure of good citizenship. For some years he was a member of the board of commissioners of the Louisville School of Reform, and charitable and reformatory movements of various kinds have found in him a sympathetic and helpful friend.

Nominally a Republican in politics, his political action has been influenced largely by the character of the men presenting themselves as candidates for office, and party lines have not restrained him from casting his vote for the best men or for measures which commended themselves to him. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, he has adhered to the faith of the Lutheran Church. His connection with fraternal organizations is limited to membership in the Louisville Lodge of Elks.

He was married, in 1881, to Miss Louise M. Borntraeger, and has four children: Elsie, Amelia, Frederick F., and Lulie Wulkop.

WILLIAM EDWIN APPLEGATE, merchant, was born December 18, 1851, at Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, son of William H. and Catharine (Clarke) Applegate, both natives of Kentucky and members of old families which have been identified with the history of the Commonwealth ever since it came into existence. The Applegates were among the early settlers of Scott County, and the paternal grandfather of William E. Applegate—who died some years before the Civil War, leaving a large estate—was a leading merchant of Georgetown. He came to Kentucky from Maryland, in which State his father—who was killed by the Indians—was a large land owner.

The mother of Mr. Applegate, who is now a cheery, well-preserved old lady of seventy-eight years, was born in Scott County. Her father, Cary Ludlow Clarke, settled in that County in 1792, practiced law there and served several terms as Judge of the District Court at Georgetown. He was noted alike for his ability, his generosity and public spirit, and one of the land-marks of Georgetown is a building which he erected at his own expense and presented to the Masonic Order as a lodge hall. The mother of Mrs. Applegate was a Miss Mather before her marriage and came of an English family extensively engaged in the manufacture of silks at Manchester, England, and later interested in branch establishments in New York State. Dr. James Clarke, an eminent physician and surgeon of New York City—who died at Newton, Long Island, in 1809—was one of the maternal great-grandfathers of Mr. Applegate, and his great-great-grandfather in the same line was Captain James Clarke, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and came of a wealthy and aristocratic family. The Clarke coat of arms is now in possession of a descendant, named James Clarke, who is a resident of New York, and many members of this old Scotch family achieved distinction at the English Court and in law and medicine. One, Sir Peter Clarke, was knighted and made court physician to Queen Elizabeth. Captain James Clarke was an officer of the British Navy, who gained honor and distinction in the service and was a favorite at Court. On a cruise from Canton to New York, in 1743, he met a young lady who belonged to a wealthy Knickerbocker family, afterward married her and became the progenitor of the New York branch of the family.

William E. Applegate lived at Georgetown until he was nine years of age. At that time the Civil War began, and his father, being in full sympathy with the Southern States, which proposed to form a new government of their own, removed with his family to Canton, Mississippi, where he was appointed to a military position in the Commissary Department of the Confederacy. After the surrender of Vicksburg, they removed to Eutaw, Alabama, and remained there until the close of the great

Jacob Miller

struggle between the States. They then returned to their old home in Georgetown, to find their fortune wrecked, their property scattered, and much of it in the possession of other persons. There Mr. Applegate — then a boy fourteen years old — resumed the course of study which had been interrupted by the events of the war, and completed his education at Georgetown College, giving special attention to the study of chemistry, pharmacy, and other branches which he thought would be useful to him in the practical business of life. His father removed with the family to Louisville in 1868 and established here the wholesale whisky house of Applegate & Sons, still in existence and now widely known throughout the United States. William E. Applegate at once became a leading spirit in the conduct and management of this business and, after the death of his father, in 1884, became sole proprietor.

Born and brought up in the Bluegrass region, famous for its beautiful women, its thoroughbred horses and choice whiskies, Mr. Applegate had breathed an atmosphere which peculiarly fitted him for the business in which he embarked. He was a spirited, ambitious and energetic young man, and quickly demonstrated that, coupled with these qualifications for a successful business career, he had executive ability of a high order and a genius for commercial pursuits. Associated with his father and brothers, he entered upon a career of prosperity which has been continuous and which has made him a man of large fortune and high standing in the business world. In addition to his commercial interests, he is the owner of a distillery at Yelvington, Daviess County, Kentucky, and is a stockholder in numerous corporations. He has been a director of banks, insurance and trust companies, and is a leading member of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club of Louisville. He is also the owner of the famous Oakwood Stock Farm, near Lexington, and is one of the most widely-known breeders of thoroughbred horses in Kentucky, being an ardent lover of "the sport of kings."

Generous traits of character, charming hospitality and winning courtesy have made him popular with all classes of people, and he is familiarly known all over the State as "Colonel" Applegate, the title perhaps being suggested by the fact that he has always a small army of persons in his employ, and bestowed upon him by his host of friends as a mark of respect and admiration. Modest and unassuming, he is, nevertheless, a man of strong character, prompt and decisive action and very superior accomplishments as a business man. Politically, he has always been a Jeffersonian Democrat theoretically, but is in no sense a strong partisan, considering men and measures as well as political affiliations in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

His family affiliates with the Methodist Church, but he is broadly liberal in his contributions to all religious denominations, and the charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city find in him a generous and helpful friend, as do all the needy or unfortunate ones who appeal to him for assistance.

In 1872, Mr. Applegate married Miss Martha Elizabeth Falconer, with whom he first became acquainted when he was twelve years of age, while his father's family was sojourning at Eutaw, Alabama. Playmates and lovers in childhood, their affection for each other strengthened as the years rolled by, and their domestic life has been a superlatively happy one. Mrs. Applegate is a descendant of the noted Falconer and Eutaw families of Alabama, and her father, Alexander Hamilton Falconer, served sixteen years as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Greene County, Alabama. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Applegate are: William E. Jr., Hamilton C., Eddie Perry, Mamie K., and Martha Elizabeth Applegate.

JACOB MILLER, who has earned the right to be called the chief citizen of South Louisville, was born April 16, 1853, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, son of Conrad and Christina (Britz) Miller. His parents came to this country from Germany in 1846 and the same year they settled on a farm in the county in which the son grew up, where he has resided nearly all his life. He attended school in the country until 1863, in which year his father died, that event changing to some extent his condition in life. After his father's death he spent some time with one of his uncles at Evansville, Indiana, and attended school there two years. He came back to Kentucky later and in 1870 came to Louisville, where he may be said to have begun his business career at seventeen years of age. For some time he worked in a leather store and later in a grocery store, driving a delivery wagon, and making himself generally useful, while endeavoring to get a start in commercial life. After serving three years as an employe he formed a partnership with his brother, Christ Miller, and established himself in the grocery business under the firm name of Jacob Miller & Brother. Their venture was a successful

one and Jacob Miller especially became noted for his energy and activity and for his tact in winning and retaining customers and patrons. Nature endowed him with that kind of foresight which enables men to discover opportunities for the establishment of profitable business enterprises in new communities and in the outlying districts of our larger cities, and in 1877 he removed to his present location in what is now South Louisville. When he established himself in business at this place he was the only merchant in the vicinity and very few people had begun building homes in that neighborhood. Louisville's famous racetrack had, however, been established near by and Mr. Miller was sagacious enough to perceive that a thrifty and popular suburb would grow up within a few years in this locality. At first he did but a small business, but it was steadily increased until it reached the volume of fifty thousand dollars a year. His merchandising operations were all the time profitable and the earnings of his business were so judiciously invested in neighboring real estate that Mr. Miller has become one of the principal property-holders as well as the leading business man of South Louisville. In 1888 this suburb of Louisville was organized as a municipal corporation and upon the election of the first board of trustees Mr. Miller became a member and president of the board. Under the new constitution of Kentucky, which went into effect in 1893, South Louisville was given a city government and Mr. Miller stepped from the presidency of the board of trustees, which he had held continuously since the organization of that body, into the mayoralty of the little city. He was elected first mayor of the town for a period of four years and had charge of the organization of the city government of which he is still the executive head. In this capacity he has done much to improve and build up a growing suburb, destined in time to become an important part of the city of Louisville, by finishing the missing link of Grand Boulevard and Fourth Street through to the limits. He has been a leader in all movements designed to promote the material prosperity of South Louisville and to advance its business interests, evidencing his enterprise and public spirit in numerous ways, both as a business man and a public official. Politically he has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, belonging to what may be termed, in the present condition of Kentucky politics, "the sound money" wing of that party. Like the great majority of German-Americans, he seems to have inherited sound economic views and has no sympathy with the fiat money tendencies of American politics. He believes that the monetary system of the United States should be as good as that of England, Germany, or any other country in the world, and that the Democratic party, to which he is strongly attached, should not lend itself to the advancement of financial heresies, which the greatest financiers and economists of the world believe would bring ruin and disaster to all classes of people, save a favored few. In religion he has adhered to the faith of his fathers and is a follower of Martin Luther and a member of the German Lutheran Church. In fraternal circles he is known as an active member of the Masonic order.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Emma B. Sonne and they have had seven children, six of whom are now living. The names of the children living are Edward J., Katie, Jacob, Emma, Bertha and Coleman R. Miller. Amelia Miller was the name of the child deceased.

ALVAH LAMAR TERRY, son of William and Helen Judith (Trabue) Terry, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1855. His father, who was a native of Todd County, Kentucky, and who died in Jefferson County, Kentucky, April 25, 1891, was a wholesale merchant of Louisville for fifty years or more, and during a portion of his career as a business man, served in the city council. He was one of the incorporators of the First Christian Church, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and was a life-long member of this denomination. He was the son of William Morris Terry, whose father, Nathaniel Terry, was a resident of Antrim Parish, Halifax County, Virginia, in 1752, and for some time thereafter. He was appointed justice of the peace by Lieutenant-Governor Dinwiddie, and afterward sheriff of the county. He was also for some years a member of the House of Burgesses, a member of the Virginia Convention of May 6, 1776, and was present when Patrick Henry made his great speech therein. His two bonds as sheriff given to George III. are still on record. The records of the court also show that he presided in the last court held by the justices under King George III., April term, 1776, and at the first court under the commonwealth of Virginia, July 18, 1776. His record of merit in the Revolutionary War is as follows: Nathaniel Terry, Virginia, first lieutenant, Fourteenth Virginia, December 2, 1776. Regiment designated Tenth Virginia, September 14, 1778.

Captain lieutenant, March 12, 1779. Regiment quartermaster, March 31, 1779. Captain, December 15, 1779. Taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780. Transferred and sent to Virginia, February 12, 1781, and served until the close of the war.

Mrs. William Terry was Miss Helen Judith Trabue, of Glasgow, Kentucky, and was a worthy descendant of a long line of illustrious ancestors. She traced her genealogy directly back to the year 1600. The Trabues were Huguenots, and their estate was at Montaban, in the southern part of France. In 1687, at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, caused by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, many were driven from France by the Roman Catholics, and among them Antoine (Anthony) Trabue, who was at this time about nineteen years old. He and another young man loaded a cart with wine, and disguised as peddlers, traveled through the country selling it until they reached the furthermost guards, when they left their horse and cart at night and made their escape to Lausanne and DuBerne, Switzerland, and went down the Rhine to Holland. Antoine Trabue afterwards went to England and came from there to Virginia, in 1700, settling with other Huguenots at Manakintown, on the James River. Two other ancestors, Bartholomew Dupuy, and his wife, the Countess Sussanne LaVillon, also made very narrow escapes. She was disguised as page to her husband, and Bartholomew Dupuy wore his uniform as king's guardsman, which was a protection to him a part of the way, but on their route to the frontier they were overtaken by some dragoons, one of whom shot the countess. Dupuy was so enraged at this time that he turned and killed the trooper with his sword, afterward finding that his wife was only stunned, for the bullet had lodged in her prayer-book, which she wore over her heart. Bartholomew Dupuy and his wife also settled at Manakintown, Virginia, and his grand-daughter married the son of Antoine Trabue, from whom are descended the Trabues of the State of Kentucky and city of Louisville, and many other of our best citizens.

Alvah Lamar Terry received a good academical education in the public schools of Louisville and at Forest Academy, in Jefferson County. At the age of fourteen he left home, in January, 1870, going to Rockport, Kentucky, to assist in building the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, but after an experience of several months was compelled by sickness to abandon the work. Returning home in July, 1870, he took a position as a boy in the wholesale dry goods house of J. M. Robinson & Company, and has remained there since, being admitted as a member of the firm January 1, 1886. Besides being close in his attention to business, Mr. Terry has taken an active part in various capacities promotive of the interests of Louisville. For six years he served as a member of the Louisville Legion under General John B. Castleman. He has been an active member of the Commercial Club, was for several years a director, and also served one year as second vice-president and one year as first vice-president. He is also a member of the transportation committee of the Board of Trade, secretary and treasurer of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the board of directors of the Louisville Savings, Loan & Building Association, and of the Bank of Louisville. In political association he has always been a member of the Democratic party. The only fraternal organization of which he is a member is that of the Royal Arcanum. In religious affiliation he belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been confirmed at Christ Church and afterward becoming a member of Calvary Church, of which he is a vestryman, acting as registrar. He is also a member of the standing committee and secretary of the same of the diocese of Kentucky; a member of the board of directors of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, and one of the trustees of the Church Home and Infirmary.

On the 15th of July, 1880, Mr. Terry married Elizabeth Loving, daughter of John and Susan Regina (Patterson) Loving, to whom two children have been born: John L. and Alvah L. Terry, Jr.

CHARLES SOUTHWICK was born in the town of Junius, Seneca County, New York, November 27, 1838, son of Adin D. and Susan Southwick, the last named of whom died in 1869, and the first named in 1895. The son obtained his education at a country school taught near his father's farm and his attendance at school was limited each year to the winter months. After he became old enough to make himself useful on the farm, he was required to labor diligently when not in school and about the only vacations he remembers to have had in the course of a year, in those days, were Christmas day and the Fourth of July. He left home at the age of twenty years and went to Toledo, Ohio, where he formed a business connection with his brother-in-law and engaged in farming and the manufacture of drain tile. During a part of the year 1862 he was clerk in a hotel in Toledo, but did

not find that a congenial occupation, and in 1863 he came to Louisville. In 1865 he formed a partnership here with John T. Morris, the style of the firm being Morris, Southwick & Company, and its business general operations in real estate. In 1868 this firm inaugurated the selling of real estate at auction in this city and within a few years they had built up a large and prosperous business. They were disastrously affected by the financial panic of 1873, but during the years of their active operations in real estate, the members of this firm contributed materially toward improving and rendering attractive some of the choicest residence portions of the city. They published what was known at the time as the Real Estate Bulletin, and in this they agitated the improvement of streets and were largely instrumental in setting on foot movements which resulted later in the building of Nicholson, asphalt and granite pavements. Mr. Southwick and Mr. George Gosnel also obtained, at the request of Hon. John G. Baxter, then mayor of the city, the right of way for the western outfall sewer and the widening of Broadway beyond Twenty-ninth Street to one hundred and twenty feet, improvements which were made under Mayor Baxter's supervision.

Recovering after a time from the financial disaster which had overtaken him in 1873, he continued his real estate operations alone, and later with other partners, and for many years had a very extensive business. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been twice married, first in 1868 to Kate Lois Mosier, who died in 1877, leaving one child, who died in 1884. He was married a second time in 1880 to Mollie B. Fay.

ANDREW COWAN, merchant and manufacturer, son of William Strong and Margaret Isabella (Campbell) Cowan, was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, September 29, 1841. In 1848 he came with his parents to the United States and in the same year settled in Auburn, New York. Here, in the public schools, he received his early education, and having been prepared for college, was entered at Madison—now Colgate—University, Hamilton, New York. He was pursuing his studies in this institution when Mr. Lincoln made his first call for troops, April 15, 1861, and he was not only the first student of that institution to respond to the summons, but one of the first volunteers under the call. On the 16th day of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Kennedy's company of riflemen, which afterward became Company B, Nineteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was elected first sergeant of the company and served at Washington and under Generals Patterson and Banks in Virginia until September, 1861. He then assisted in raising the First New York Battery of Light Artillery, at Auburn, New York, and was commissioned senior first lieutenant of the battery, November 23, 1861. This command was attached to General W. F. Smith's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and served with it until the Sixth Corps was organized before Yorktown, when Smith's Division, with which the battery continued to serve, became the Second Division of the Sixth Corps.

Lieutenant Cowan was promoted to the captaincy of the battery before Yorktown, Virginia, April, 1862, and commanded the battery in continuous active service until December, 1864. He was then brevetted major for gallantry at the battle of Opequan, Virginia, and at the battle of the Wilderness, and was assigned to command of the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign which terminated in the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox. In that campaign he commanded the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps. He participated in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was severely wounded at the battle of Gilbert's Ford, on the Opequan. In the battle of Gettysburg he commanded this battery, being stationed in the center of Cemetery Ridge, at the "famous clump of trees," when Longstreet's great charge took place on the third day of the battle. The monument erected there by the State of New York, in honor of the battery, bears the inscription, "Double Cannister at Ten Yards." He also fought at the "bloody angle" in the battle of the Wilderness.

Colonel Cowan's military record is so meritorious, both in regard to length and continuity, and for its great activity and value, it is proper to insert here copies of letters complimentary to the young officer, written as the war drew to a close. These letters have never before passed out of the private care of Colonel Cowan, but are prized by him and are carefully preserved. For the purposes of this sketch he has allowed them to be copied.

The following letter, with the endorsement thereon, was forwarded to Colonel Cowan, but was only treasured by him as a greatly prized voluntary tribute:

Headquarters Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps,
Army of the Potomac.
January 11, 1865.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York:

Governor:—Understanding that a bill for the organization of the Volunteer Light Artillery is about to be introduced into the United States Senate, which, if passed, will entitle New York to an additional number of field officers of artillery, I would respectfully call your attention to the claim of Captain Andrew Cowan, First New York Independent Battery, for promotion.

Captain Cowan has served under my command for the past two years, during which time he has participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac and more recently in Sheridan's glorious campaign in the valley, during one of the engagements of which he was severely wounded. He has ever proved himself a faithful, zealous, brave and efficient officer, displaying at times distinguished gallantry, eminently so at Gettysburg, and always meriting for himself and his battery, the commendation of his superior officers. I have had occasion to call the attention of the War Department to Captain Cowan's services and recommended him for promotion by brevet.

I sincerely trust that an opportunity may now occur which will enable the State that he so nobly represents, to confer well-earned promotion upon him. I remain, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

This letter contains the following endorsement:

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps.
January 10, 1865.

I most heartily concur in what is said within by Colonel Tompkins in behalf of Captain Cowan, and sincerely hope that it may be in the power of His Excellency, the Governor of New York, consistently with the claims of others, to confer increased rank upon him.

Captain Cowan, who has served in this corps since its organization, has always shown himself to be a brave and efficient officer, handling his battery admirably in action, and moreover by his length of service as a captain is believed to be entitled to promotion by seniority. H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General Commanding.

The following letter was written by Major-General H. G. Wright after the battle of Sailor's Creek, in which Colonel Cowan had handled the Artillery Brigade of the Sixth Corps so effectively as to elicit great commendation:

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps.
Ball's Cross Roads, Va., June 13, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Andrew Cowan, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Sixth Army Corps.

Major:—As your connection with the Corps is about to be severed by the discharge of the batteries composing the Artillery Brigade under your command, it is fitting that I should express on parting my appreciation of your merits as an officer and my obligations for the gallantry and skill with which you have discharged your responsible duties.

Connected with the Corps, as you have been, since I joined it in the spring of 1863, and I believe since its organization you have participated in the most eventful of the battles of the great struggle, and will bear with you on your retirement from the service, the consciousness of having discharged your duty well.

For your services as a member of my staff, commanding the Artillery Brigade of the Corps, during the recent campaign, the last of the war, I am under special obligations. The Artillery was admirably handled throughout and I have never known it more effectively used. At Sailor's Creek, on the 6th of April, its efficiency exceeded anything in my experience and demonstrated what Artillery can do, on the battle field, when well handled. With my most sincere wishes for your future, I am most sincerely yours, H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General Commanding.

The following letter from General Hunt, Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac, shows the high estimate in which Colonel Cowan was held. At the date of this letter, Colonel Cowan was twenty-three years of age:

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1865.

My Dear Major:—On my return from Richmond, I received your note of June 11, and regret that I was unable to see you before you left and to express to you in person, my sense of obligation for the service you have performed under my command.

Peace costs us many sacrifices and the greatest is the termination of relations which have existed for years, which we will consider hereafter as the most exciting and important of our lives.

In the labor and sacrifices which a successful peace required you have borne your full share and I wished to assure you that in all your positions,

from the command of a battery to a Brigade of Artillery, I have had every reason to be satisfied with you.

After the many battles and campaigns in which you have borne a conspicuous and valuable part, as attested by the official report, you had every right to expect promotion. The unfortunate policy which deprived the artillery of the field and staff necessary to its highest efficiency has alone prevented you from receiving the reward justly due you. The same service rendered in any other arm you would have received your General's commission.

Should there be hereafter an increase in our arm of the service, I hope to see you back again and with higher rank.

With my best wishes for your future and my assurance that the past relations existing between us will ever be remembered by me with pleasure, believe me to be, very truly yours,

HENRY I. HUNT,

Major-General Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac.

Major Andrew Cowan,

Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y.

Colonel Cowan was mustered out of service at the close of the war, at Syracuse, June 23, 1865, having served two months and one week longer than four years, being not yet twenty-four years of age. More than thirty years afterward, in September, 1895, at a meeting of the Twenty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, he received a gratifying testimonial of the regard in which he was held by the officers and soldiers of his command in the presentation of a handsome gold badge.

After the war, Colonel Cowan moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and resided there until July 1, 1866. He then came to Louisville and with James E. Mooney and Charles H. Mantle established the firm of Mooney, Mantle & Cowan, wholesale dealers in leather and railway and mill supplies, in which business he continues as the firm of Andrew Cowan & Company, at 435 and 437 West Main Street, his eldest son, Albert A. Cowan, with him comprising the firm. He is also President of the National Oak Leather Company of Louisville, manufacturers of oak tanned harness and belting leathers, with a paid up capital of $150,000, and is Vice-President of the Louisville Leather Company, manufacturers of sole leather, with a capital of $200,000. The firm of Andrew Cowan & Company manufactures leather belting and deals in railway and mill supplies. It also manufactures boot and shoe uppers and deals in all kinds of shoe leather and findings, harness leather, harness and saddles, and saddlery hardware. Besides these several important enterprises, which largely represent one of the chief industries of Louisville, Colonel Cowan is connected with several financial institutions, being a director of the Bank of Commerce and of the Columbia Finance & Trust Company. In political affiliation, he is a Republican in national politics, but independent in local elections. He is an active, sagacious and methodical business man, but finds time to lend a willing hand in all movements tending to promote the business interests of Louisville, its charities, schools and public institutions. Colonel Cowan took a leading part in the inauguration of the splendid park system of Louisville. Being a member of the Salmagundi Club, which originated the scheme resulting in the establishment of parks, he was one of the committee appointed by that club to prepare a plan. Such a plan was prepared and reported and he was continued on the Committee for the preparation of the Park Bill. He procured much information for the committee, and was active in getting the bill passed through the Legislature, going to Frankfort for that purpose. Being one of the first elected Park Commissioners, he went to work with the greatest energy and activity, and devoted his time and means in obtaining the grounds. The success of the movement is largely due to him, and he has thereby earned the gratitude of the citizens of Louisville. He was elected one of the first members of the Board of Park Commissioners on a non-partisan ticket, serving for three years. He was defeated for re-election as an independent candidate for the same office, but upon the impeachment of Frederick H. Gibbs, one of the Board elect, he was chosen by the new Board to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of his second term, he was nominated by the Republicans for the same office, but declined the nomination.

Colonel Cowan is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Louisville and enjoys the confidence of all. His identification with every enterprise is sought, and no one more generously gives of his time and means for the general good of the community in which he lives. Among other public enterprises in the establishment of which he took an active part was the Manual Training School, afterward placed on a permanent basis by the munificent donation of Mr. A. V. du Pont. He is now President of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky In-

stitution for the Blind; member of the Board of Council of the Charity Organization Society; and a trustee of the Louisville Free Kindergarten Association. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Filson, Salmagundi and Conversation Clubs. In religious affiliation, he is a member of the Broadway Baptist Church.

In February, 1864, Colonel Cowan married Mary, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Adsit, of Palmyra, New York, who died in September, 1867, leaving a son, Albert Andrew Cowan, now a member of the firm of Andrew Cowan & Company. He married a second time, in January, 1876, Anna L. daughter of Elisha Morgan Gilbert, of Utica, New York. Their son, Gilbert Sedgwick Cowan, born October 24, 1876, is now a student at Yale University in the class of '98.

RICHARD OWEN GATHRIGHT, son of John Radford Gathright and Zarelda Baker Gathright, was born near Ballardsville in Oldham County, Kentucky, November 12, 1840. The family on the paternal side came of early settlers in the colony of Virginia, his grandparents of that branch coming about the close of the last century from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Shelby County, Kentucky, in which vicinity their descendants have since remained. His mother, whose maiden name was Zarelda Quicksell Baker, was of a distinguished pioneer family of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Captain John Quicksell, equipped a command at his own expense and took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War.

About the year of 1850, when the subject of the sketch was ten years of age, his parents moved from Oldham County to the city of Louisville, and in the admirable schools of this city was commenced the good education he afterwards attained. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Transylvania University, after one year was transferred to Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, now known as De Pauw University. Here he remained until the close of his collegiate course, which was precipitated by the opening of the war between the States in 1861. He had taken a full classical course and was in the second session of his junior year when he responded to the call to arms and with two Mississippi classmates made his way into the Southern lines, where he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of Confederate Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Ben Hardin Helm, afterwards Brigadier-General Helm. He continued with this famous regiment, serving as a private until General Bragg entered Kentucky, in 1862, when he was elected captain of Company H, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Henry L. Giltner. With this regiment he served conspicuously until the close of the war. Its operations were chiefly from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Winchester, in the valley of Virginia. It had extremely hard service and was engaged in many important battles and skirmishes. Being mounted the command was in continual motion upon the enemy's front and was rarely at rest more than a few days at a time.

Captain Gathright had much of the cavalier in his nature, was extremely fond of dangerous and adventurous encroachments upon the enemy and was almost uninterruptedly at the head of a large scouting party. He was successful in capturing the enemy's advanced guards, its foraging and scouting partics. There was a fearless dash in his achievements that gave him high character among the Southern soldiers as a free and rough rider, with a cool head and steady nerve. Except when in prison or in restraint on account of his wounds, he was continuously in active service. About three months before the close of the war he was placed in command of six companies of dismounted men of the division, and was active as a field officer up to the time of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. This battalion was made up of soldiers from several different states, and when the army of West Virginia, then under General John Echols, was disbanded at Christiansburg, Virginia, there was much confusion and each company was instructed to join its own people. Captain Gathright reporting back to his brigade, was placed in command of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment.

There was some difference of opinion as to what direction the troops should take. General Duke, with a part of Morgan's command, decided to go to North Carolina, where General Joseph E. Johnston was negotiating terms of surrender with General Sherman, but a majority of the Fourth Kentucky decided to move through Eastern Kentucky into Tennessee, and if there was any indication of a continuance of the struggle to cast their fortunes with General Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi department. This programme would have been carried out but for the demoralizing influence of reports from every direction that the armies were all disbanded, the struggle over and the Southern

cause lost. In this condition the command decided to waste no further time in useless marches, but to go to Mt. Sterling and ask for such terms of surrender as General Grant had given to General Lee. This was wisely done, as the war was really at an end and it would have been folly to have gone further. In the fall of 1863 Captain Gathright was wounded in the leg in an engagement at Limestone, Tennessee. In 1864 he received a slight wound across the loin at Raytown, Tennessee, and during the last raid of General Morgan in Kentucky was shot through the knee at Mt. Sterling. This was a severe and painful wound, from which he suffered some time. He was left on the field where he fell, and taken in charge by the enemy, but in spite of his crippled condition he contrived to escape within a few weeks and was harbored by friends between Mt. Sterling and Lexington. The occasion of his escape was favorable on account of the slow movement of prisoners, all of whom were wounded, and the darkness of the night.

After recovering he undertook to make his way back to his command in Virginia, but had not gone far when he was recaptured and taken to Fort Clay at Lexington. There, however, he only remained two weeks, when he again escaped, and this time after many chases and hardships, made his way through the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee to General Morgan's headquarters at Abingdon.

After the surrender at Mt. Sterling he returned to the old homestead in Oldham County to which his father had returned at the opening of the war. Here he engaged with his father in farming and continued with him up to the date of his marriage. On the 12th of December, 1867, he married Bettie Nathan Howell, daughter of Nathan Howell of Shelby County. Soon after his marriage he engaged in farming in Shelby County and continued at the business until 1879, when he purchased the Merchant Flouring Mill and the business of Smyser-Milton & Co. at Louisville, and has since been successfully engaged in flour making. The mill is a large one, having a capacity of from three hundred and fifty to five hundred barrels per day. It produces a superior grade of flour and its product is marketed in many cities of the North and South. It has a large local trade and is kept busy the year round. Captain Gathright has fine business capacity with all of the administrative ability necessary for the conduct of such a large establishment.

He has met with the success that his integrity and intelligence deserve. He has two children, Virginia Howell Gathright, a graduate of Hampton Female College of this city, and Jesse Nathan Gathright, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. In religious affiliation he has formed no alliance, but his wife is a Baptist and he contributes to the support of that church. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, but has never had any inclination to public office or to taking any active part in public affairs.

OSCAR TURNER, lawyer and orator, was born in the city of New Orleans, February 3, 1825, and died in Louisville, January 22, 1896. His father was Fielding Lewis Turner, a distinguished Southern jurist, who was for many years judge of the criminal court of Louisiana, and his mother was Caroline Sargent before her marriage, daughter of Hon. Winthrop Sargent, at one time governor of Louisiana. He inherited intellectual as well as physical vigor and was born to become a leader of men. Having a large law practice, which extended over several of the Southern States, Judge Turner acquired landed interests in various places, and among them a large plantation near Lexington, Kentucky. Previous to 1826 members of his family divided their time between their Kentucky home and the home in New Orleans, but in that year they established themselves permanently at Lexington. Oscar Turner was one year old when his father removed to Kentucky, and all the subsequent years of his life were spent in this State.

Favored by fortune, he enjoyed the best educational advantages from his youth up, and began the study of law when he was eighteen years of age. Some time later he entered the law department of Transylvania University and graduated with high honors from that institution in the class of 1847. Before this he had become the owner of large tracts of land in Western Kentucky, and being a young man of fortune it was by no means necessary that he should apply himself assiduously to professional labor. He had, however, a natural fondness, as well as a natural fitness, for the law and entered upon his calling with a zeal and earnestness which showed the intensity of his nature. His landed interests being in Ballard County he began the practice of his profession there and speedily acquired distinction at the bar of Western Kentucky. In 1851 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for the district in which he resided, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties in that connection, at a time when chaos and confusion existed in many portions of

the district, on account of the lax enforcement of the laws and the immunity from punishment enjoyed by the criminal classes. This condition of affairs was speedily changed for the better by the young but able and vigorous prosecutor, who set his face sternly against leniency in dealing with those who transgressed the laws of the commonwealth.

From early manhood to old age the outlining of a policy by Mr. Turner meant inflexible adherence to that policy, and when he determined that the district of which he was the chief law officer should be made a law-abiding instead of a law-breaking community, there was no turning him from his purpose. Courage and tenacity of purpose were then, as in later years, among his dominant characteristics, and he was absolutely fearless in the discharge of his official duties.

He held the office of commonwealth's attorney four years, and during that time malefactors who came within his jurisdiction either suffered the prescribed penalties for their crimes, or were driven beyond the boundaries of the State, and quietude became the rule, instead of the exception. Having brought about this improved condition of affairs, he resigned the office to give attention to his far more remunerative private practice, which extended all over that portion of the State known as "Jackson's Purchase."

Like all of the leading lawyers of that day he had a general practice and was equally well equipped for the trial of civil or criminal causes. He had to measure lances with many of the great lawyers who made the old Kentucky bar famous, and held his own with the best legal talent of the State.

His career as a legislator began in 1867, when he was elected to the State Senate, in which body he at once became a recognized leader. For many years before that, however, he had been a prominent figure in the politics of the State. He was a Democrat by inheritance and conviction, and very early in life became a manager of local political campaigns and a counsellor of those who conducted State and National campaigns. He was for many years chairman of the Democratic campaign committee of Ballard County, and chairman also of the Congressional committee of the First Congressional District. In every campaign his services were in demand as a public speaker, and there were few more popular campaign orators among the old political leaders of the commonwealth. In the protracted and bitter struggle against the "Know-Nothing," or Native American movement, he met the ablest champions of the organization which advocated proscription of citizens of foreign birth, in joint debates which became famous in the history of Kentucky politics.

Trenchant and forcible in his denunciation of what he regarded as a wicked conspiracy against the best interests of the commonwealth of Kentucky and the country at large, he kept up an uncompromising warfare against the principles of the Know-Nothing party until that organization passed out of existence and ceased to be anything more than a malodorous reminiscence.

Early in the "seventies," he began a memorable struggle to remedy evils and correct abuses within his own party. In the First Congressional District, what he characterized as "ring rule" existed, to the detriment of public interests and in defiance of the principles of popular government. Mr. Turner undertook to break down the power of a few political leaders who had become accustomed to manipulate political conventions so that the masses of the people had little to do with the selection of candidates for office. Failing to accomplish his purpose by working inside of party lines, he resorted to independent action, and in 1874 became a candidate for Congress, announcing that he would submit his claims only to the people of the district as a whole. He asked that a primary election should be held, at which the rank and file of his party in the district might give expression to their preferences for a Congressional candidate. The party managers refused to call a primary, and he went into the contest as an independent Democratic candidate. He fought two losing campaigns, but in 1878 was elected by an overwhelming majority over Judge L. S. Trimble, the regular Democratic nominee. He was re-elected in 1880 by a vote which came nearer being unanimous than any similar vote ever cast in the First District. In 1882 he was again elected, and in each of his campaigns he had a faithful and enthusiastic following, which has rarely been equalled in the history of Kentucky politics. No man in the State ever scored greater triumphs against such tremendous odds. All the party machinery of the district was put in operation against him, and every politician and political newspaper was opposed to him. Campaign speakers denounced him from every stump, and his success, under such circumstances, evidenced a personal popularity and a hold upon the confidence and affections of the masses of the people which has rarely been

equalled in the experience of public men. It was only after he had become broken in health, as a result of his public services and arduous campaigns, and had established a home near Louisville—although he retained a home in Ballard County—that his political opponents were able to prevail against him and retire him from Congress.

He served six years as a member of the National House of Representatives, and during that time occupied a prominent position in that body. He was one of the leaders in the tariff reform movement and many of his speeches were circulated as campaign documents in the Presidential campaign in 1880. He took a broad view of public affairs and governmental policies, and labored for what he conceived to be the best interests of the country as a whole, at the same time giving careful attention to the wants and needs of his immediate constituency. He was conspicuously identified with the enactment of much important general legislation and secured many substantial appropriations for his district, among them being one of a hundred thousand dollars for the custom house at Paducah. His independent political attitude gave him an influence with the national administrations—Republican, during his terms of service in Congress—which enabled him to secure for his district representation in the government departments, and, all in all, he was one of Kentucky's most conspicuously able and useful representatives in Congress.

In early life he was thrown from his carriage and sustained injuries from which he never recovered, and which were, at times, excruciatingly painful. At intervals he was compelled to walk with the assistance of a crutch, and the best surgical skill in the United States failed to afford him permanent relief. But, notwithstanding his physical sufferings, he was one of the most active public and professional men of his generation, bearing the ills of life and meeting its storms like a true philosopher.

He was married, in 1854, to Miss Eugenia Gardner, a beautiful and accomplished woman, who belonged to one of the first families of Tennessee. Mrs. Turner was in thorough sympathy with the tastes and ambitions of her husband, and in an ideal country home they lived an ideal life. Their home in Ballard County—appropriately called "Woodlands" —stood in the midst of a grove of forest trees and overlooked a farm of several thousand acres, sloping away to the Ohio River, four miles distant. Here, for many years, Judge Turner and his accomplished wife kept open house, entertaining many distinguished guests among those who sought rest and recreation at this charming rural retreat. Judge Turner took great pride in his farm and always retained his residence there, although, about 1878, he built a home in Crescent Hill, near Louisville, at which he spent the larger share of his time. The home in Ballard County was a typical Kentucky estate, stocked with the best breeds of horses and cattle, and cultivated by tenants, some of whom have lived there all their lives. This estate was occupied by his son, Colonel Henry L. Turner, until his death in the current year. Mrs. Turner and another son, Oscar Turner, living at "Melrose," the Crescent Hill residence, and Mrs. William J. Abram, living in the city of Louisville, are the only surviving members of his family.

REV. RICHARD HENDERSON RIVERS, D. D., an eminent minister of the Methodist Church South, long resident in Louisville, was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, September 11, 1814. His father, Edmunds Rivers, was born in Virginia, December 31, 1783, and his mother, Sallie Henderson, was born in North Carolina, April 6, 1787. They were married in 1807. His maternal grandparents were Samuel Henderson—who was the brother of Colonel Richard Henderson, president of the Transylvania Colony, organized at Boonesborough, in May, 1775—and Betsy Callaway, daughter of Colonel Richard Callaway, of Boonesborough, whose romantic capture and rescue from the Indians, together with her sister Fanny and Jemima Boone, daughter of Daniel Boone, compose one of the most romantic incidents of Kentucky history. Samuel Henderson was one of her rescuers, and they were married shortly after their return to the fort by Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone, a Baptist minister.

The subject of this sketch having attended several private schools in Tennessee was graduated from LaGrange College, Alabama, in June, 1835, taking the whole college course in eighteen months, studying sixteen to eighteen hours a day and teaching a class in languages much of the time. He became a minister of the Methodist Church South, and was a professor at LaGrange College for nine years after his graduation, teaching the languages and mathematics, Bishop Robert Paine being president of the college. He was then elected president of the Athens (Alabama) Female College, conducting it successfully and being instrumental in erecting a large and substantial school building. From Athens he

went to Jackson, Louisiana, where he became president of Centenary College, and remained until 1854, when his wife's health required a change of climate. He then accepted the presidency of his alma mater—LaGrange College—which a year later was removed to Florence, Alabama. Here he erected a fine college building, now known as the Normal College of Alabama. In March, 1860, while discharging his duties, he was called upon to preach a dedicatory sermon at a church ten miles from Florence, but was thrown from a buggy and sustained a fracture of his left leg and right arm, which lamed him for life. He soon, however, resumed his active duties and delivered the baccalaureate sermon sitting in a chair, as he was unable to stand.

When the war broke out Dr. Rivers left Florence and accepted the presidency of Centenary Female College, Summerfield, Alabama, where he remained during the war. At the close of the war he removed with his family to Somerville, Tennessee, where he taught a private school for girls until 1868, when he accepted the presidency of Logan Female College, Russellville, Kentucky. Without consulting him, Bishop McTyeire sent him to Louisville as pastor of the Broadway Methodist Church. He was there for years and for two years at the Chestnut Street Methodist Church, when he was transferred by the bishop to the Tennessee conference. He then became president of the Martin Female College, Pulaski, Tennessee, where he erected another magnificent school building. He was again transferred to the Alabama conference and stationed at Auburn by Bishop Kavanaugh. He remained there one year and was sent to Eufaula, Alabama, whence after a stay of three years he was removed to Greenville, Alabama. After a pastorate here of less than a year, he was again transferred by Bishop McTyeire to the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville, and after a term of four years to the Shelby Street—now Main Street—Church, where he labored diligently for a year, and was then superannuated, owing to his failing health. From September, 1888, to his death, June 21, 1894, he labored at home and abroad, meekly and patiently enduring intense pain from his broken leg and arm. He preached frequently in Louisville, Franklin and elsewhere, and wrote regularly for the "Central Methodist" and other church publications. A minister and teacher for sixty-two years, he was indefatigable in the cause of religion and education, and his life was one long benediction.

In June, 1836, Dr. Rivers married Miss Martha Bolling Cox Jones, daughter of W. S. Jones, of Franklin County, Alabama. Her father was a native of Nottaway County, and her mother of Amelia County, Virginia. Her grandfather Jones was a Revolutionary soldier. Nine children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Rivers, four sons and five daughters. Their eldest son was killed by a falling tree when a small boy. Their eldest daughter died in Greenville, Alabama. Their second son, William Jones Rivers, was drowned in a steamboat accident, April 11, 1883, at Fort Grimes, Georgia, leaving a wife and seven children, two of whom are now grown and married. Mr. B. M. Rivers and Mrs. William Kendrick, of Louisville, and Mrs. Albert Buford, of Florida, three of the nine children of Dr. and Mrs. Rivers, and eighteen grandchildren, with Mrs. Rivers, survive him.

JOHN AUGUSTUS KRACK, physician, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, September 15, 1823. His father was Rev. John Krack, and his mother was a daughter of John Hibner, who came with General LaFayette from France to aid the American colonists in their struggle for independence. At the close of the Revolutionary War his grandfather Hibner settled near York, Pennsylvania, where he reared a large family and where he continued to reside until his death. In the paternal line Doctor Krack comes of German stock, his grandfather having immigrated to this country from Germany when a very young man, and settled in Carroll County, Maryland. There the father of Dr. Krack was born, grew up and was educated for the ministry. In 1829 he was called to the largest and wealthiest Lutheran church in Baltimore, and was the pastor of that church for several years. Later he removed to Montgomery County, Indiana, intending to make farmers of his family of sons and being desirous of settling them on the cheaper lands of a Western State. The sons did not, however, take kindly to the idea of becoming farmers, and Dr. Krack, who had been well educated in Baltimore, came after a time to Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching school in Henry County. After teaching school several years he came to Louisville in the year 1847 and became a medical student in the office of Dr. Joshua B. Flint, who was at that time taking the initiatory steps toward founding the Kentucky School of Medicine. After attending one course of lectures at the old Medical University of Louisville, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine and was graduated in the first

class sent out from that institution, in 1851. After practicing his profession several years he purchased a drug store at the corner of Shelby and Market streets, where he conducted a successful business for five years thereafter. In 1856 he also purchased a half interest in the Louisville Glass Works, and becoming interested in these various business enterprises, practically gave up the practice of medicine. In the early years of his residence in this city he became interested in municipal affairs and has served the city faithfully many years in various official capacities. He was elected a member of the school board in 1852 and served five years as a member of that body, being largely instrumental in introducing into the public schools the study of the German language and aiding, in other ways, to lay the foundation of the present splendid school system of the city. He was elected a member of the common council in 1855 and served two years in that capacity. In 1867 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen from the Third Ward and served until 1873, when he resigned. He was then elected by the voters of Louisville to the office of city assessor, which he held for twelve years, resigning at the end of that time. Having been successful as a man of affairs, and having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired at that time to private life, having served the city in various capacities for thirty years. Three months later he purchased a drug store at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets and continued in the drug business at that location until February of 1896, when he disposed of his business and retired on account of ill-health. He has been a resident of Louisville for forty-eight years, has been closely identified with business and other interests of the city during the entire time, and has seen its population grow from forty thousand to two hundred thousand.

In 1845 he cast his first vote at Madison, Indiana, for Henry Clay, and was an ardent Whig until after the death of Clay. Since that time he has been a stanch Democrat. He is a devout member of the English Lutheran Church, a man of many admirable traits of character and in all respects a good citizen. He was married in 1849 to Miss Martha E. Wayland, daughter of Dr. Fielding Wayland, of Henry County, Kentucky, who died in 1894. They had no children of their own, but reared and educated several orphan children, upon whom they bestowed warm parental affection. He now makes his home with his adopted daughter, Mrs. Henry L. Kremer, of this city.

REGINALD H. THOMPSON, lawyer and jurist, son of Robert Augustine and Mary (Slaughter) Thompson, was born in Kanawha County, now West Virginia, October 31, 1836. His father, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1805, was a member of Congress from that district from 1848 to 1852, and was appointed by President Pierce in 1853 to settle the Spanish grants in California. His mother was the daughter of Captain Philip Slaughter, who commanded the minute men from Culpeper County in the Revolutionary War.

Reginald Thompson, after obtaining a good primary education in home schools, received his collegiate education at the University of Virginia, and went to California in 1858, where he entered upon the practice of law. The opening of the war found him thus engaged, when his Southern sympathies led him to cast his fortunes with the Confederate cause. Coming eastward, in August, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of infantry. After the battle of Shiloh, in which he took part, he was promoted to captain, and in 1864 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in Cabell's Division of Price's Corps, and served until the surrender in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

After the war he came to Louisville and was for a time engaged upon the editorial staff of several newspapers, among them "The Detroit Free Press," in which capacity he exhibited qualities of a high order. But his predilection for the law asserted itself, and in 1867 he resumed its practice at Napoleon, Arkansas, in partnership with Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn. The unfavorable condition of the South during this period of reconstruction did not, however, offer an inviting field for the firm, and in 1869 it was dissolved, Judge Thompson coming to Louisville, and Captain Blackburn going to Chicago, where each started afresh in the practice. In 1882, having by thirteen years of application to the law established himself in the confidence of the community, he was appointed by Governor Luke P. Blackburn to fill out an unexpired term in the office of city judge. In 1883, at the expiration of the fractional period for which he had been appointed, he was elected to the same position and has occupied it by successive re-elections continuously since. This frequent endorsement of Judge Thompson for an office of such responsibility is the highest encomium which could be conferred upon his services. Too often the judgeship of a city court is filled by some one who, whatever his legal capacity, has his moral

tone graded by the atmosphere of the purlieus whence are drawn the victims of the law, the keen insight of human nature which enables him to penetrate the wickedness and guilt of those arraigned being drawn from familiarity with their guilt. But in the case of Judge Thompson, the purity of his life has been such that his judicial career has been based wholly upon the broad principles of the law and justice. With a heart singularly sensitive to the misfortunes of his fellow-man, he readily discriminates between the unfortunate and the vicious, and while lenient to those who are not of the criminal class, he is a terror to the wrong-doer. While dealing unsparing justice to the latter class, his attitude to the young and wayward is reformatory, rather than punitive, and he has been among the foremost of our citizens in promoting institutions for the protection of the young against the danger of becoming hardened by vice. The Industrial School of Reform has always received his earnest support, and he has rescued many of the youth of both sexes by committing them to the good influences of that charity instead of making them hardened criminals by sending them to the work-house. He believes in the maxim that "Prevention is better than cure." Among other institutions which he has assisted in founding and fostering is the Newsboys' Home, of which he is president, its object being to save from crime the waifs who, if not subjected to such protection, would drift into dangerous habits. His court is a clean one in every sense, elevated by his dignity and sense of decorum to a position enjoyed by the higher tribunals of justice both in its methods of procedure and in the character and bearing of those who practice in it. He has long been recognized by his mental caliber and personal character as fitted to fill the highest judicial station, but the great public service he renders as judge of the city court has caused his retention in that responsible office.

In all of the relations of social life Judge Thompson occupies a high station. Unassuming in personal demeanor, and unostentatious in his personal habits, he enjoys the respect of everyone and the warm friendship of a very large circle. He is an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church and is active in the discharge of his church duties. In the Masonic Order he has been long prominent, and is now the Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky, few men being so well versed in Masonic lore.

On June 7, 1866, he married Miss Lilly Thompson, a worthy helpmate in all his labors and responsibilities, who is a representative of one of the oldest families of Jefferson County and Louisville.

ZACHARY F. SMITH, historian, was born on the 7th day of January, 1827, at the old homestead, Dupuy farm, in Henry County, Kentucky, three miles southeast of New Castle, and about the same distance from Eminence. Here, also, his mother, Mildred D. Smith, was born; and here his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Ann Peay Dupuy, settled with their slaves, cleared away the virgin forests, and built their first habitations, typical of those immigrant days. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Dupuy, was a direct descendant of the old Huguenot refugee, Bartholomew Dupuy, who was a captain in the King's Guard of Louis the Fourteenth at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. A stanch Protestant, he was called upon to renounce his faith under threat of confiscation of his property and imprisonment, and possibly death to himself and young bride. Asking a few hours to consider, hasty preparations were made. At nightfall, mounting himself and wife in guise of a page upon his fleetest horses, they made their perilous escape over the borders into Germany. From there, after some years, they passed to England, and finally, with other refugees, came to Virginia and settled with the Huguenot colonists at Manakintown, on James River, about the year 1700. From this ancestral pair descended the Dupuys, the Trabues, the Caldwells, the Pittmans, the Hardins, the Owens, the Thomassons, the Brannins, the Majors, the McClures, the Handys, the Samuels, and other families numerous in Kentucky and throughout the South and West. Ann Peay, the wife of Joseph Dupuy and grandmother of Z. F. Smith was a sister of Austin Peay, one of the well known early settlers of Louisville.

The father of Z. F. Smith, the subject of this sketch, Zachary Smith, was a son of Captain Jesse Smith, who married Joanna Pendleton, of the Virginia family of Pendletons, and settled over a century ago on a farm three miles northeast of Danville, Kentucky. There was but the one issue of the marriage of Zachary and Mildred Dupuy Smith, the husband dying within a year after the marriage and the widow never marrying again. Zachary F. Smith was educated in the country and town schools within the vicinity of his home, and completed his studies at Bacon

College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Returning home, he devoted himself to farming and stock-raising until near his thirtieth year of age. Disposing of this interest just before the outbreak of the Civil War, he conducted Henry College, at New Castle, as president of the institution until 1866, when he sold this interest and removed his home to Eminence.

In 1867 Mr. Smith was nominated on the Democratic state ticket for superintendent of public instruction along with John L. Helm for governor, and others for the remaining offices of state. It was the first state election after the close of the war, and the Democratic ticket was overwhelmingly successful. On assuming the duties of office, Mr. Smith made a thorough study of the condition and needs of the school system. It had never been more than the skeleton of a system and had been seriously impaired during the war period. The pro rata ranged about eighty cents. The school term was fixed at three short months, and teachers' wages were but from twelve to twenty dollars a month. Outside of the large cities, there were not fifty professional teachers devoted to common school work. The school tax was but five cents on the one hundred dollars. Evidently nothing could be done without more money. Mr. Smith had introduced in the Legislature, in December, 1867, a bill to increase this tax to twenty cents—three hundred per cent. The measure met with stubborn opposition; one-half of the leaders of his own party were arrayed against him, as incredulous as the fact may appear to-day. After two years of stubborn contest before the General Assembly, the bill was successfully carried through. The measure, involving an annual increase of revenues of three-quarters of a million, had to be ratified by popular vote at the August election, in 1869. After a spirited campaign, the whites only voting then, the measure won by a majority of 25,000. The foundations of a splendid system were soon laid; and improvement has followed to the present day. It may well be claimed for Mr. Smith that he is the father of the present school system, with its professionally trained corps of 10,000 teachers, its thousands of commodious school-houses with modern equipments, and its growing endowment of means, to become in time the pride and glory of our Commonwealth.

In 1869 Mr. Smith projected the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad, an interior line connecting Cincinnati with Nashville, through Eminence, Shelbyville, Lebanon and Glasgow, Kentucky, and Gallatin, Tennessee. He was elected president of the company four successive years and obtained subscriptions to the amount of $2,700,000 from the counties and towns on the route for construction purposes. Work was prosecuted for two years, until June, 1873, when he resigned further connection with the company on account of measures insisted upon by the directors which he believed would be obstructive and fatal to success. Mr. W. H. Dulaney, of Louisville, was elected his successor to the presidency. Asking time to consider and examine the affairs of the company, within two weeks he announced his acceptance and that he found the enterprise in the best financial condition of any similar one he had known in the State. The panic of 1873 culminated a few months after, greatly impairing the value of securities and causing general disaster to all railroad construction for years. Three sections of the railroad, however, were finally completed—from Shelbyville to Bloomfield, from Lebanon to Greensburg, and from Scottsville to Gallatin, Tennessee—a total of nearly one hundred miles.

Locating his home in Louisville in 1884, in 1885-86, Mr. Smith wrote and prepared his large "History of Kentucky" for the library, published by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company. The popularity and success of this work are best shown by the fact that it has passed through three editions, with a total of 6,000 copies already. No former history of the State has reached a second edition in form, or one-third the sales through the usual channels of trade. In 1889, the same company published "The School History of Kentucky," which was endorsed by the State Board of Education as a suitable text-book for the schools. Adoptions of it followed by all the county boards of the State and by most of the city and town boards. For seven years, it has been liberally supplied and used in the schools of our Commonwealth. The value and importance of these additions to our library and text-book literature are realized in the fact that, ten years ago, not one in one thousand of the people of Kentucky knew anything of the history of the State and their ancestors; now, Kentucky history is as familiar as household words in every haunt and hamlet of the State. The pioneer work of educating our citizenship—old and young—in a knowledge of the romantic and important history of our grand old Commonwealth is mainly due to the authorship and patriotic enterprise of the subject of this sketch.

Since his twenty-fifth year of age, Mr. Smith has

served as an elder in the Christian Church in the capacity of both ruler and teacher, and has through life actively contributed his services and means to the causes mainly of religion and education. As a charter member of the board of curators of Kentucky University for over thirty years, he was the original mover in negotiating the consolidation of that institution with Transylvania University and effecting the removal of the former from Harrodsburg to Lexington. With two associates, he solicited $50,000 for the endowment of the Kentucky Christian Education Society, in 1857-60, and served as its president and manager for twelve years. With the proceeds of the invested funds of this society, four hundred young men have been educated for the ministry in the Christian Church. In many other relations, spare time and means have ever been freely given for the public good, in ways too numerous to mention.

In 1852 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sue Helm, daughter of William S. Helm, Esq., of Shelby County, Kentucky. Six sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, of whom there are now living Austin D. Smith, M. D., Virgil D. Smith and Susan, wife of W. Hume Logan, of Louisville, Kentucky; and William H. Smith, who married Miss Lillian, daughter of John W. Burgess, Esq., of Fort Worth, Texas. One child is born to William H. and Lillian Smith, Helma; and three children, Robert Smith, Carter and Eva are born to W. Hume and Susan Logan. In 1879, the wife of Mr. Smith died. In 1890, he married a second time Miss Anna A. Pittman, of Louisville, whose mother was a daughter of Colonel Edward Trabue, one of the families of Trabues well known in Kentucky and Louisville.

WILLIAM L. JACKSON, SR., long judge of the Louisville Circuit Court and a distinguished Confederate soldier, was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, February 3, 1825. Of a family long prominent in that state in the field, at the bar and on the bench, he early demonstrated his fitness to maintain its standard of manhood. He fitted for the law, and began its practice in 1847 and, after fair success at the bar, was elected commonwealth's attorney of the Clarksburg Judicial District. After serving out his term, he was elected to the Virginia house of delegates and re-elected for a second term. He was then twice chosen second auditor and superintendent of the library fund, and in 1856 was elected lieutenant governor of Virginia. In 1860 he was elected circuit judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, but in 1861 he resigned the office to enter the Confederate army as colonel of the Thirty-first Virginia volunteers. After serving a year in West Virginia, he was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia and became a member of the staff of his cousin, "Stonewall" Jackson, with whom he fought in the campaigns and battles around Richmond and at Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry and Antietam. After the death of his distinguished chief, he recruited a brigade of cavalry in that part of Northwest Virginia which had been erected into the state of West Virginia, then within the Federal lines, and commanded the same with honorable mention for gallantry in the Shenandoah Valley, Maryland and Pennsylvania. During the last year of the war, he served in the Department of Southwestern Virginia under the command of General John C. Breckinridge, from whom he received the highest commendation for his efficiency as a commander. After the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox, and of General Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, he, on the 3rd of May, 1865, at Lexington, Virginia, disbanded the last organized Confederate troops within the limits of Virginia. The status of the ex-Confederates of high rank, especially those from the border states, being undefined and the treatment in store for them being rendered uncertain in consequence of an opinion rendered in regard to them by the United States attorney general, he made his way to Mexico, where he remained until affairs should be more settled. But, on his return to the United States, he was denied the privilege of practicing law at his former home. Thereupon he removed with his family to Louisville and became a member of its bar. Here he received a warm reception and soon won the confidence and respect of the community. In 1872 he was elected judge of the Louisville Circuit Court and served continuously by successive re-election until his death in 1890.

As a judge, he was fearless, upright and impartial, qualities well tested when he was selected by Governor McCreary to act as special judge in the trial of some desperate cases at a period of excessive turbulence in one of the remote mountain counties, where the local judge could not hold court. His presence restored the confidence and morals of the community, and the proceedings of the court were conducted without hindrance. As a man, Judge Jackson was much beloved by his friends, and his death was deplored by the whole community.

ISAAC CALDWELL—Few members of the bar of Louisville have left a more enduring impression, both for legal ability of high order and the individuality of that personal character which impresses itself upon the community, than Isaac Caldwell. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer at a time when the field seemed already fully occupied by his own distinguished brother, George Alfred Caldwell, and others of like ability, and when his only province seemed to be to occupy a comparatively obscure place under the shadow of his elders of mature experience. But such was his force of character and superior qualifications that he overcame all obstacles and before his death had written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. He came to Louisville as a contribution from that storehouse of a city's mental reserve, the fresh rural district, which Guizot has said must ever work for the renewal of the wasted force unseparable from the wear and tear of a metropolis. He was born January 30, 1824, near Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, the son of William and Ann (Trabue) Caldwell, both of whose fathers were Revolutionary soldiers. The former was of Scotch-Irish descent, long settled in Virginia, and the latter of French Huguenot blood, thus blending the two great forces so conspicuous in determining the problem both of American freedom and the settlement of Kentucky upon the same lines. In 1801, William Caldwell, upon the organization of the county of Adair, became clerk of the County and Circuit Courts, holding the former until 1841, when he was succeeded by his son Junius, and the latter until 1851, when he resigned the office, which had been appointive until made elective that year by the new constitution, and Mr. Caldwell, who was an advocate of the organic law, would easily have been elected, but declined on the ground that he had held it long enough and wished to give way to some one else. In this he illustrated his character, which was one revered by all who knew him—a strong man with a mind broadened by education and great learning in books, as well as men to whom Washington was the type of patriotic virtue and Jefferson the embodiment of political wisdom. After securing the elements of a good education at the schools of his native place, Isaac served in the clerk's office under his father's immediate supervision, when, at the age of seventeen, he was sent to Georgetown College, Kentucky. Here he remained until 1844, when he returned to Columbia and read law with Judge Zachariah Wheat, afterwards a judge of the Court of Appeals, and two years later was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he became a partner of Judge Wheat and practiced law with him in Columbia until 1851. In the latter year, he entered into partnership with his brother, George Alfred Caldwell, who had distinguished himself as a colonel in the Mexican War, a member of congress and a leader at the local bar. In 1852 they removed to Louisville as offering a broader field for their services, and it was not long before their judgment was confirmed by the steady growth of their business. Col. Caldwell, having greater prestige and experience at the bar, took charge of the common law and the criminal cases, while the younger member attended to the office work, chancery practice and argument before the Court of Appeals, and thus, by a division of the work each evening for his separate department, the firm, at the time of the death of the senior member in 1866, had built up a large and lucrative business. Left to his own resources, it was not long before Isaac Caldwell proved his capacity to conduct alone the large business which demanded his attention. With methodical business habits and untiring industry, his fine analytical mind enabled him not only to cope successfully with his adversaries in matters of chancery, then largely conducted by brief, rather than oral, argument, but he showed himself equally capable in the common law and criminal practice, giving after a time his chief attention to this department of his legal business and relegating that which had previously engaged his attentions to his brother, Junius Caldwell, who became his partner. He had already acquired a high reputation at the bar, but this steadily increased as the years advanced until his position at its head was conceded. His capacity for work was remarkable, conducting cases involving large interests and intricate complications, and at the same time engaged in criminal cases where the life or liberty of clients were at stake and arguing tedious examination of witnesses and impassioned appeals to juries. In the latter, few attorneys were more effective or labored harder in defense of their clients. He threw himself, with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his nature, into the case at hand, and for the time knew nothing except his duty to his client whose cause he made his own. Impassioned eloquence, indignant invective, cogent reasoning, together with a searching analysis of all the springs which control the human mind in its judgment of the motives of a fellow

man, were all brought to bear upon the jury and rarely without effect. He was a great lawyer, not only by the qualities of intellect, but by that other more practical test—the success which attended his efforts. He was equally great as an advocate in that calmer field, the Appellate Court, where all passion gives place to unadorned legal arguments, and in the highest Court of Appeals known to America, the Supreme Court at Washington. In the latter court Mr. Caldwell achieved a signal triumph, when, in 1870, he was appointed by Governor Stevenson to appear for the state in the Blyew and Kinnaird cases, wherein, the parties being charged in the state courts with the murder of negroes, the United States District Court claimed jurisdiction under the civil rights bill of this and all similar cases. The case was argued by Mr. Caldwell orally in February and resulted in a decision favorable to the state. Other cases, celebrated in the court history of Kentucky, could be cited equally favorable to Mr. Caldwell's reputation, but it is needless to multiply them when none will dispute his claim to eminence on the highest plane of legal capacity.

Mr. Caldwell never aspired to political office. Like his father, he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but limited his participation in the party politics to the service of his friends and the success of its principles without regard to his personal aggrandizement. He was the stanch friend of Mr. Guthrie and took an active part in advocating his nomination for president by the Charleston convention in 1860. In 1876 he was Democratic elector for the state at large and made an efficient canvass for Mr. Tilden, but further than this, he took no personal part in matters pertaining to office. His name was once prominently spoken of for the office of United States senator, but met with no favorable response from him. In fact, he was so devoted to the law and so impressed with its practice that no inducement could have turned him from it. And to this devotion may be attributed in great part his comparatively premature death. Mentally, he seemed capable of measureless work and physically his endurance was apparently inexhaustible. But with the advance of years and no relaxation, but on the contrary an increased draught upon his powers, he succumbed to an attack of illness, at first not thought to be dangerous, and died at his country home in Pewee in the sixty-third year of his age.

Mr. Caldwell, on the 20th day of January, 1857, married Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Hettie (Palmer) Smith, one of the most accomplished women of her day in Louisville and a member of one of the leading families. Her death, which preceded that of Mr. Caldwell several years, contributed in no small degree to hasten his own.

E. POLK JOHNSON, son of John De Jarnette and Evelyn Herndon Quisenberry Johnson, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, December 21, 1844. His father, who was the son of James Johnson, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier—was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 8, 1799; his mother, in Orange Court House, Virginia, October 8, 1808. The subject of this sketch received a common school education and was preparing for college, when, at the age of seventeen, the Civil War broke out and changed the tenor of his life. Following the bent of his sympathies and convictions, he joined the Confederate cavalry and followed the fortunes of the war until its close. Among his varied experiences in flood and field and the casualties of war, he was wounded, his horse twice shot under him in battle, and for fifteen months was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. When the final catastrophe ensued, it found him in command of a company which he surrendered at Washington, Georgia, May 9, 1865.

Educated to manhood in such a school, he returned to his native State while not yet twenty-one, and went to work upon his father's farm with the same zeal which characterized his military service, devoting to his books such time as his agricultural pursuits admitted. He then taught school in the neighborhood for two years.

> "Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
> To teach the young idea how to shoot,
> To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
> To breathe the intervening spirit, and to fix
> The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

But after his life in war, mingling with the stirring scenes of his career and coming in contact with the bold spirits with whom he was associated, he yearned for a broader field than was afforded him in his paternal acres and in the quiet confines of a school house. He therefore studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar in Louisville. Here he soon developed a taste for journalism and politics, and, before he had made his mark in the law as a lucrative practitioner, he was elected by an almost unanimous vote as a member of the legislature from Jefferson County in 1871, serving in the regular and called sessions with such efficiency that he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the

house for his services in committee—an honor wholly without precedent. Returning to the law, he soon yielded to what seemed an irresistible destiny and, in 1872, became an alternate presidential elector for the Fifth Congressional District on the Democratic ticket. In this service, he evinced an aptitude for stump speaking which marked him as a rising politician. He also, about this time, became a contributor to "The Shelby Courant," and thus formed an alliance and friendship with Emmett Logan, which continued for many years in close journalistic association. In 1875, he became a staff correspondent of "The Courier-Journal" and in the same year he and Logan enlisted together on the office force of that paper. The following year Mr. Johnson was elected assistant clerk of the house of representatives and was twice re-elected to the same position. In the meantime he and Mr. Logan became associated with Governor John C. Underwood upon "The Bowling Green Intelligencer," but the experiment failing, they returned to their old journalistic field in Louisville. In the presidential election of 1880, he was alternate elector for the State at large and made an active canvass; was elected clerk of the house in 1883, and in 1884, when "The Louisville Evening Times" was started, he became associate editor with Emmett Logan. In 1886 he was made managing editor of "The Courier-Journal," and, having declined appointment as railroad commissioner, was appointed by Governor Buckner public printer to succeed John D. Woods, resigned. In 1890 he was unanimously elected to the same position by the general assembly, a testimonial from political friends as well as opponents.

In addition to this active service in the line of his profession, Mr. Johnson has held many other positions of honor, having been twice elected president of the Kentucky Press Association, chairman of the Democratic state convention to select delegates to the St. Louis convention of 1888, and thrice chosen vice president of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1883 Mr. Johnson's name was flatteringly mentioned in connection with the nomination for lieutenant governor. Upon the expiration of his term as public printer, in 1893, he became a special agent of the United States treasury, to which position he was appointed by Secretary Carlisle without his having filed application therefor, and which he now fills, his duties involving extended inspection tours to the Trans-Mississippi.

As a writer, Mr. Johnson has few superiors, whether as a paragraphist, a correspondent, or as an editorial contributor. His descriptive letters of travel have a charm quite their own and make them eagerly read whenever they appear over his well-known initials. As an all-round newspaper man he has long stood in the very front rank. His acquaintance with men, not only in Kentucky, but in many other states, is large and intimate, while his personal popularity is co-extensive with his acquaintance. Of affable manners and always with a cordial greeting for his friends, he possesses all the elements of a successful politician. In 1866 Mr. Johnson was happily married to Miss Florence Taylor of Jefferson County, and their union has been blessed with four children, three sons and a daughter.

RICHARD JOUETT MENEFEE was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 24, 1837, and died at his residence in Louisville, June 12, 1893. He was the son of the Hon. Richard Hickman Menefee, the gifted orator and statesman of Kentucky, who by his own exertions obtained means to prepare for the bar, and became a member of congress at the age of twenty-six and died at thirty-one, with a national reputation as a lawyer and speaker second only to Henry Clay.

His mother, Mrs. Sarah B. Menefee, was the daughter of Matthew H. Jouett, whose father, John Jouett, was a captain in the Revolutionary service and recipient of a sword from his native state of Virginia for gallant services. Coming to Kentucky in the pioneer days, he was a prominent figure in the early conventions and legislature.

Matthew H. Jouett died at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving a reputation as an artist rivaling that of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gilbert Stuart. For a brief time he was a pupil of the latter, who once said Jouett was the only artist he ever thought worthy of instructing.

Sprung from such parentage, it is not strange that Richard Jouett Menefee should have developed into a manhood of the noblest type and become one of the most excellent citizens of the State.

The brilliant career of his father was terminated by death, at the age of thirty-one, in the year 1841. Upon the occasion of that sad event, Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, in an eloquent and memorable eulogy, thus apostrophized the dead name and bespoke the future of the son:

"Jouett and Menefee. What a nucleus for the public hopes to grow and cluster around—to cling to and cleave to. And they are united in a boy—a

glorious, beauteous boy, upon whose young brow is stamped the seal of his inheritance. I have seen this scion of a double stock, through whose young veins is poured in blending currents the double tide of genius and art. Bless thee, Jouett Menefee, and may Heaven, which has imparted the broad brow of the statesman, along with the painter's ambrosial head, and glowing eye—may Heaven bless and preserve thee."

The son did not perpetuate in like deeds, the fame of his father or grandfather, but preferring the walks of business life, achieved a distinction, in many respects higher than that of more public characters.

After receiving an excellent education in the schools of Lexington, he first engaged in business in Chicago, in the house of Arthur Burley. In 1863 he formed a partnership with J. C. and J. B. McFerran, wholesale provision dealers in Louisville. He was also associated with Silas F. Miller in the ownership of the Burnett House, Cincinnati. During the Civil war he was prevented from participation in the service by reason of his arm having been disabled in youth.

In 1871 he made an extended tour to Europe with his mother, to whom he was tenderly attached all his life, taking the place, in his care for her, of his deceased father.

Returning from Europe, he formed in 1873, a partnership, which under the firm name of McFerran, Shallcross & Co., became the leading establishment of its character in Louisville. In this he remained the remainder of his life.

In the eulogy by Mr. Marshall referred to, he says of Richard H. Menefee, "He was a slave of honor, not the drudge of avarice. It was independence he sought—independence for himself and his nestlings." So it may be said of the son, no sordid love of mere gain polluted his soul. Energetic in business, his heart was open to the gentler influence of humanity, repaying his mother who watched over his infancy with a pure love and willing support; lavishing his affections upon his wife and children and foremost in every charity to the outside world.

Without public station, he was one of the most influential men in Louisville. Endowed with splendid business qualifications, he successfully managed large enterprises and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was associated with various financial concerns and shortly before his death declined the presidency of one of the leading banks in the city. Engrossed in business, he was like Charles Lamb in the India office and though the poetry of his nature never took the form of expression which made his father great as an orator and his grandfather glorious as a painter, it was plain to his friends that he was full of the genius which inspired each, but curbed and subordinated to the duties of business life.

At the time of his death he was trustee of Centre College and elder of the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church.

He had a deeply religious mind and was active and outspoken in his Christian life. A cheerful giver to every good work, a helper of the needy and an example to all of the consistency of business success and the pure and gentle graces of Christian character.

The death of Mr. Menefee in the prime of his life was greatly lamented, and his loss profoundly felt in Louisville. His influence was strong over his fellow-men and always for good. He lived long enough to round out a beautiful character, the contemplation of which gives to those who survive him continuous pleasure and profit in the largest sense. Reading and travel, and close observation stored his mind with wide information and his critical taste in art and literature was very high. His collection of paintings contained many productions of the masters.

He was devoted to the fame of his grandfather Jouett and made himself familiar with all his works which industrious research could discover. He contemplated writing his life and making a catalogue of his paintings, but his career was ended too soon.

Mr. Menefee was married June 23, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Speed, daughter of J. Smith Speed, of Louisville. Of this marriage, which was a peculiarly happy one, six children were born, five surviving. His mother is still surviving, in advanced years, but enjoying health and unimpaired mental vigor.

Mr. Menefee's unusually strong health began to give way in his fifty-fifth year. All that science could do to save so valued a life was done. With his wife he visited Europe, but nothing could be done, except to alleviate pain and permit him to gently close his days in peace. He met the summons with fortitude and with no misgivings as to the future.

He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, to which he had removed the remains of his father. A handsome monument marks the resting place of both.

WORDEN POPE. Among the men who were conspicuous in the earlier history of Louisville, none left his impress more indelibly upon it than Worden Pope, who was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1776. His father was Benjamin Pope, whose ancestor, Nathaniel Pope, came from America to England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in that county on a stream known to this day as Pope's Creek. The family was closely allied to that of Washington, who was born in the same county and whose great-grandmother was a Pope. The mother of Worden Pope was Behethelan Foote. In 1779 three brothers, Benjamin, William and Alexander Pope, having disposed of their property in Virginia, crossed the mountains and coming down the Ohio River in a flatboat, landed at the falls of the Ohio; and while the two former remained there, Benjamin shortly afterward moved to Shepherdsville, now in Bullitt County. Here Worden, who was then a lad of eight years, was raised, a witness of the stirring times when the settlements were subject to the attacks of Indians. His father established a ferry across Salt River on a route of travel in those days, and it became Worden's occupation, as soon as his strength permitted, to attend to the ferry-boat. It is said that on one occasion Stephen Ormsby, a prominent lawyer, who was going the rounds of his circuit on horseback, while being ferried over by the youth, was attracted by his bright face and willing hand, and induced him to come with him to Louisville, where he procured him a place in the county clerk's office. Here he soon acquired a knowledge of the business, and in 1798 became clerk of the county court and later also of the circuit court. The former he held until 1834, when he was succeeded by his son, Pendleton Pope, and the latter until his death in 1838, when he was succeeded by his son, Curran Pope. He was also postmaster of Louisville from October 1, 1797, to April 1, 1799.

In the beginning of his career as clerk he studied law, and the statute forbidding his practice in Jefferson, the county in which he held his clerkship, he practiced extensively in Nelson, Hardin, Bullitt and Meade. It is said that on one occasion Ben Hardin, while a candidate for Congress, being rebuked by some of his clients for his inability to defend large ejectment cases brought for their lands, replied: "I have asked my friend, Worden Pope, who is the greatest land lawyer in Kentucky, to represent me." The result of Mr. Pope's services in these cases fully justified his friend's estimate of his ability. His practice in the Federal courts, as was that in the Chancery Court of Louisville after his resignation in one of the clerkships, was large and lucrative. His learning and ability at the bar were long the admiration of his contemporaries. He was also long prominent as a politician and Democratic leader. When Andrew Jackson visited Louisville in company with President Monroe, in 1819, he was entertained by Mr. Pope and his cousins, William and Alexander Pope, and it was afterward at the house of the latter, on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh, that he was brought out for the Presidency at a conference held for the purpose. In the canvass which followed, Mr. Pope gave to Jackson a loyal and active support, both by personal effort and through the columns of "The Advertiser," the Democratic organ at that time. Upon his election he tendered Mr. Pope any office within his gift, but the offer was declined. General Jackson, however, appointed his cousin, John Pope, territorial governor of Arkansas, and his son, Curran Pope, a cadet at West Point.

Mr. Pope accumulated a large property, but his liberality and generosity were such that, at the time of his death, he was not regarded as wealthy. He is said never to have charged a widow, an orphan, or a minister of the Gospel a fee for his services. Although not a classical scholar, he acquired a thorough knowledge of English literature, and both as a speaker and writer, he had few equals. His private letters evince not only excellent penmanship, but great clearness of expression, a sound morality and a wide range of reading and observation. He died literally at his post, being stricken with sudden illness while making an argument in court, and passing away shortly afterward, April 20, 1838.

In 1804 he married Elizabeth Taylor Thruston, daughter of Colonel John Thruston, of Jefferson County, the son of Colonel Charles Mynn Thruston, of Virginia, known as the "Warrior Parson," from having resigned the pastorate of his church to take part in the Revolution. They had thirteen children: Patrick H., the eldest, was born in Louisville, March 17, 1806, educated at St. Joseph's College and valedictorian of his class. He was a prominent lawyer of Louisville; declined the position of secretary of State of Kentucky in 1832, and was elected to Congress in 1834 as a Democrat over Henry Crittenden, a Whig, in a district with 600 Whig majority. He achieved distinction in Congress by his ability and oratorical powers. His

strong Democratic attachments disinclined him to a second term. In 1838 he represented Louisville in the State Legislature and died in the early prime of life, May 4, 1840. He belonged to the Jackson school of Democracy and was a man of fine social qualities, esteemed for his integrity of character, an eloquent orator and fine conversationalist. He was universally admired and greatly beloved in his own family. He was married, July 17, 1827, to Sarah L., daughter of James and Urith Brown, of Jefferson County. Their only son, Worden, lost his life at the age of nineteen in Walker's Nicaragua Expedition. Their other children were Elizabeth T., who married Dr. William H. Galt; Urith, who married J. Fry Lawrence; Ellen E., wife of Dr. John Thruston, and Mary A., who married George Nicholas.

Edward Pendleton Pope, who succeeded his father as circuit clerk, and was the father of the late Alfred T. Pope; John Thruston Pope, Edmonia, Curran (q. v.), who succeeded his father as county court clerk, and was colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment Federal Infantry; Hamilton, a lawyer of distinction in Louisville, who died in 1894; Elizabeth, Gibeon Blackburn, Felix Grundy, Paul, Alfred, Mary, and a child unnamed, were the remaining children of Worden Pope.

JOHN M. LETTERLE, who has occupied a prominent position among the business men of Louisville for many years and has also been prominent in public life and political circles, was born in Louisville, September 25, 1841, of German parentage. Both his father and mother were born in the Province of Wurtemburg, Germany, and both came to this country in early life. His father, who was also named John M. Letterle, came to America in 1832, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There he learned the butcher's trade, and in 1837 came to Louisville and established himself in the business to which he had been trained. Two years later he married Catharine R. Krause, and five children—three sons and two daughters—were born of their union. John M. Letterle was next to the eldest of these children, and the eldest of the three sons. The elder Letterle was a fine type of the honest, industrious and thrifty German, and he had a prosperous career in Louisville. He retired from business with a fortune, in 1855, and is remembered as a man of charitable and kindly impulses, who was especially solicitous for the welfare of his fellow-countrymen and always stood ready to aid those who were in distress, who were in search of employment or in need of assistance of any kind. He was one of the founders of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church and took a deep interest in the upbuilding of that church and the advancement of its interests. He died in 1860, while still a young man, and his wife died three years later.

John M. Letterle, Jr., was well educated in the public schools of Louisville and later took a course in Boyd's Commercial College. In 1860 he engaged in the business in which his father had been so successful, establishing—in company with his brother, Gotlieb—meat markets at Boone's Market, on Sixteenth Street, and in the Shelby Street and old Third Street markets. He continued in this business until 1869, when he and his brother engaged in pork-packing, building for this purpose a packing-house on Adams Street, between Calhoun Street and Beargrass Creek. He was a member of the firm of Letterle & Middleton, pork packers, until 1872, when a change of partners took place, and the firm became Letterle & Company. Mr. Letterle continued at the head of this firm until 1882, when the partnership was dissolved, and he abandoned the business of pork packing to become a trader in live stock at the Bourbon Stock Yards. This business he has since continued successfully, becoming well known to the farmers and stock-raisers of the State through his operations in this connection.

A sagacious and prosperous business man, he has taken an active interest also in public affairs, and for twenty years or more has been prominent in official and political circles. A Democrat in politics he has worked for the success of that party in all the political campaigns for many years past and has been a delegate to almost every State Democratic convention held in Kentucky within the past twenty years. He was first elected a member of the city council in 1869, and served continuously in that body until 1878. In 1885 he was elected to the Legislature from the First Louisville District, and in 1887, 1889, 1891 and 1893 he was re-elected to membership in the House of Representatives. In that body and in the city council as well he served his constituents faithfully, guarding carefully the interests committed to his care and seeking always to legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number. While serving in the city council he succeeded in having provision made for the erection of No. 10 Engine House, and in consideration of his services to the public and the fire department in this

connection, the engine house now bears his name. Letterle Avenue was also named in his honor.

During the Civil War Mr. Letterle had a somewhat interesting experience while serving as a private soldier in the Halbert Zouaves. He was one of the captors of Clarence Prentice, son of George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal. Notwithstanding the fact that his father was an ardent Unionist, young Prentice enlisted in the Confederate army, and was captured at West Point, Kentucky. Mr. Letterle was one of the guards who brought him back to Louisville and lodged him in the military prison. He has been prominently identified with various fraternal and trade organizations, and was one of the founders of the Butchers' Protective Association of Louisville, and also of Butchers' Union No. 1. He is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and belongs to the orders of Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias. He was christened and confirmed in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and has always adhered to the religious faith in which he was brought up.

He was married in 1875 to Margaret E. Frank, who died before the close of that year. In 1882 he married Jennie L. Miles and by his last marriage has one son, who bears his name.

COL. CLINTON McCLARTY, who was most prominently identified with the financial institutions of Louisville for many years, and was in all respects one of the most popular men in the city, was born in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, July 14, 1831, and died in Louisville, October 31, 1894. His parents were John and Jane Allen McClarty, and both belonged to old Kentucky families. Mrs. McClarty was niece of the illustrious Colonel John Allen, who won great renown as a member of the pioneer bar of Kentucky prior to the War of 1812. At the beginning of the second war with Great Britain he raised a regiment of Kentucky volunteers and fell in command of it at the disastrous battle of the River Raisin.

Clinton McClarty received such education as was obtainable in the schools of Breckinridge County, in his early boyhood, and beyond that was self-educated. In his youth, he spent some time in Owensboro and in Hardin County, and then went to Bardstown, where he became deputy county clerk of Nelson County under his brother-in-law, J. Darwin Elliot, in 1851. While serving in this capacity he was a close student and having obtained a considerable knowledge of the law he entered upon a more thorough course of study and prepared himself for admission to the bar. He then removed to Owensboro, where for some time he practiced his profession with success. In 1857 he was elected chief clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives and served in that capacity until 1861. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Confederate military service and was assigned to duty on the staff of General John C. Breckenridge. At a later date he was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department of the army, in which he served with distinction until the close of the war. He was conspicuously identified with the State military service in later years and was captain of Company D of the Louisville Legion at the time of the historic labor riots in this city. Shortly before the close of the war he attained the rank of colonel in the Confederate army, but was generally known to his friends and army comrades as Major McClarty, that having been his rank during the greater portion of his term of service. He did not resume the practice of law upon his return to Kentucky after the war, but in 1866 came to Louisville, where he engaged in the banking business. After serving for a time as teller of the Western Financial Corporation, he became cashier of the Bank of America, upon the organization of that institution. That position he retained until 1873, when he returned to the practice of law, with John S. Kline as his partner and associate. When the Louisville Clearing House Association was organized in 1876 he became its manager and served in that capacity until his death. He was the manager and executive head of the Clearing House for over eighteen years and conducted its affairs with rare skill and ability. He had a thorough knowledge of all departments of the banking business and was a capable and accomplished financial agent of the banking interests of the city. In 1879 and 1880 he served as a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Politically he was identified with the Democratic party during all the years of his manhood and his religious affiliations were with the Episcopal Church. He was a vestryman of Calvary Church, always active in promoting its interests and especially prominent as one of the builders of the church edifice. He had attained the high rank of a thirty-third degree Mason and was well known to members of this order throughout the State. He married in 1858 Miss Lucinda Beall Elliott, daughter of Dr. William Elliott, of New Ha-

ven, who was in his day one of the most distinguished physicians in Kentucky and still living at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. Their children are Mrs. Cecia Harbeson, of Lexington; Mrs. Anna Harbeson, of Shelbyville, and Clinton C. McClarty, cashier of the First National Bank of Louisville. Mrs. McClarty survives her husband.

BENJAMIN KIMBALL MARSH was born in Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, in a portion of the Green Mountain State which has become justly famous by reason of its having been the birthplace of many men who have achieved unusual distinction in public and professional life. Caledonia County was the birthplace of Thaddeus Stevens, statesman and patriot, and in the same town in which Mr. Marsh was born David Merril, the eminent clergyman, first saw the light of day. In the same portion of the State were born Oliver Johnson, eminent as editor of the New York Independent, the New York Tribune, and later the Christian Union; Henry A. Elkins, the artist; United States senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana; Peter Harvey, the famous Boston merchant, and Selah Chamberlain, one of the most noted railway builders of the United States. In that region also was born Ephraim Clark, who in the early part of the present century was sent as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and founded a church in Honolulu, composed of a thousand members, all natives, among those who attended the services regularly being the Queen of the Islands, who was a consistent member of the church. Other natives of the portion of Vermont in which Mr. Marsh was born, who have acquired wide celebrity, have been some of the Spragues, Livingstons, Gilfillans, Chandlers, Eastmans and Martins, all names which have been made illustrious by the achievements of those who bore them.

Benjamin K. Marsh is a lineal descendant of George and Elizabeth Marsh, who came from Hingham, England, to Massachusetts in 1635, accompanied by their four children and twenty other families, including their pastor, Rev. Peter Hobard. This company of immigrants landed at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and went from there to a place about fourteen miles southeast of Boston, where they established the town of Hingham, named for the place of their nativity in England. The following is a copy of George Marsh's deed of lands in the new Hingham: "Given unto George Marsh for a house lot, five acres of land bounded with the land of Richard Osborn eastward and with the highway leading to Squirrell Hill westward, butting upon the common northward and upon the town street southward."

This George Marsh was made freeman March 3, 1636, and died in 1647, leaving a wife and four children, as appears from his will made the same day as follows: "2nd July 1647 Vnto wife Elizabeth fower pound & tenn shillings a yeare; On fether bed on payer of sheets &c. After her desese to return to my sonne Thomas.

To sonne Onesefers on yerling stere on yerling hefer one hefer calf on ewe. Dau. Elizabeth Turner one yerling hefer; Dau. Mary padge to ewe gotes. Sonne Thomas Marsh my house & all my land in Hingham."

Witness Rolfe Woodard, William Hersee.

In New England there are now many of the descendants of this George Marsh and they are to be found also in almost every State of the Union, and everywhere the name seems to be a synonym for good citizenship.

Benjamin K. Marsh, the subject of this sketch, was educated chiefly at the academy of his native town in Vermont, and very early in life became a part of that tidal wave of immigration which flowed westward from New England, and which has played so important a part in the development of the Western States. When he first came West he went to Wisconsin and later to Illinois, spending some time in school teaching and studying law in the latter State. At that time it was his intention to make the law his profession, but having a natural fondness for commercial pursuits, when a favorable opportunity presented itself to him to enter that field of enterprise he embraced it and abandoned his law studies. Forming a connection with the Fairbank Scale Company, which has its factory at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in his native county, he found this business very much to his liking and in 1872 opened a branch house under the firm name of Fairbank, Morse & Company in Louisville. He has ever since been the representative of this large interest in this city and has become widely known to the business men of Louisville and the South. He has been prominently identified with the business interests of Louisville for more than twenty years and actively identified also with church and philanthropic work. He is an elder in Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church and superintendent also of the Sunday School of that church. He is unmarried and has long made his home at the Galt House

WILLIAM PRESTON, lawyer and soldier, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, October 16, 1816, at the family residence a short distance beyond the eastern terminus of Baxter Avenue. His great-grandfather, John Preston, came from County Derry, Ireland, to Virginia, in 1739, and settled in Augusta County, along with his brother-in-law, James Patton, who was the holder of a grant of 120,000 acres of land in Virginia from "The London Council." His grandfather, the only son of John Preston, was William Preston, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and was surveyor of Fincastle County, by virtue of which office he was also surveyor of lands in Kentucky, which originally formed part of that county. He was one of the active leaders in planning the battle of King's Mountain, was wounded at the battle of Guilford, and died before the close of the War of Independence. He raised a family of three sons and five daughters, who intermarried with prominent families, and his descendants include some of the most distinguished names in the history of Virginia and Kentucky. His third son, William, the father of the subject of this sketch, entered the regular army and served with distinction as major under General Anthony Wayne, and in other Western campaigns. He inherited from his father a grant of one thousand acres, conferred for his military service, in Jefferson County, upon which he settled, and which now includes a large part of the eastern portion of the city of Louisville. He died at the Sweet Springs, Virginia, in 1821, and is buried at his parental home, Smithfield, Montgomery County, Virginia. His wife, Caroline (Hancock) Preston, was the daughter of Colonel George Hancock, of Fotheringay, Montgomery County, Virginia, officer in the Revolution, member of the Fourth Congress, and a man greatly beloved in his State.

General Preston enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, and at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. In 1838 he graduated from the law school of Harvard University, under the tuition of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, and in 1840 entered upon the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. William J. Graves, at that time member of Congress from the Louisville District. He was thus successfully engaged when, in 1847, a second call was made upon Kentucky for troops for the Mexican War, and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Foot Volunteers, in which capacity he served with credit under General Scott until the close of the war, when, returning home, he resumed his practice.

In 1849 he was elected, along with James Guthrie and James Rudd, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the convention he early assumed a prominent position and took an active part in the debates upon the leading questions which came up before the convention, particularly upon the organization of the militia, the apportionment of representation, and in opposition to the Native American and Anti-Catholic views advanced by Hon. Garrett Davis. Under the first election held under the new constitution he was elected a representative in the Legislature, and in 1851 he was chosen State senator. In 1852 he was an elector upon the Whig Presidential ticket, and in the fall of that year, resigned his place as senator to become a candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term of Humphrey Marshall, appointed by President Fillmore minister to China. He was elected to this position, as also in 1853 for the full term, during which he secured an appropriation for the first government building erected in Louisville, on the southwest corner of Third and Green streets. In 1855, when the Whig party was merged into the Know-Nothing movement, he was tendered the nomination for Congress, but declined on account of his opposition to the tenets of that organization, and accepted the Democratic nomination for the same position. General Humphrey Marshall, having returned from China, became the nominee of the Know-Nothing party, and a memorable canvass ensued, in which a joint debate was conducted until the eve of the election, notable for the able speeches of both candidates and the widespread interest they evoked. In consequence of violence in the city of Louisville by which the naturalized citizens were driven from the polls, he was defeated and narrowly escaped with his life, in his efforts to protect his constituents from the mob which ruled the city. From that time forward he was a member of the Democratic party and prominent in its councils.

In 1856 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Buchanan and Breckinridge, and in 1858 was appointed by Mr. Buchanan minister to Spain, and while minister entered a vigorous protest against the act of Spain in seizing, in violation of the "Monroe Doctrine," the Bay of Samana, with a view of establishing her monarchy over San Domingo. Soon after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration he was recalled at his own request, and returned to Kentucky in July, 1861. Pending the

neutrality of Kentucky he refrained from all acts inconsistent therewith, but when the policy of arresting Southern leaders was inaugurated by the military powers, he left his home, September 19, 1861, on the same night in which Breckinridge and others fled to escape arrest, and making his way through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky to Richmond, Virginia, took service in the Southern army. He served at Shiloh as colonel on the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston, his brother-in-law, and received him in his arms when he fell mortally wounded. After the death of General Johnston, General Preston was transferred to the staff of General Beauregard, and within a week after the battle was commissioned a brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the First Kentucky Brigade. He served at Corinth and Tupelo, and aided in the defense of Vicksburg, the first siege of which was abandoned July 27, by Admirals Farragut and Porter and the land forces. He returned to Kentucky during its occupation by General Bragg in the fall of 1862, but not in time to take part in the battle of Perryville. At the battle of Murfreesboro he commanded a brigade and participated in both actions—that of December 31 and January 2. In the spring of 1863 he succeeded General Humphrey Marshall in command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, with headquarters at Abingdon, and at Chickamauga commanded a division of Buckner's Corps. After the battle of Chickamauga General Preston returned to Virginia, but was soon thereafter appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, the only minister of that grade ever commissioned by the Confederate government. Running the blockade to Havana, he went to Europe in furtherance of his mission, but finding that, in consequence of the revolution then pending in Mexico, he could accomplish nothing, he requested to be recalled. In the winter of 1865 he returned to the Southern States through Mexico, and reported to General Kirby Smith, in Texas, by whom, in virtue of authority conferred on him, he was promoted to a major-generalship. Upon the surrender of the Confederate armies he went to Europe, and after a short sojourn there and in Canada returned to his home in Kentucky.

For the remainder of his life he lived in Lexington. In 1869 he served as a member of the Legislature from Fayette County. His name was frequently mentioned in connection with positions of higher trust, but he declined all offices and was content to lead the life of a private citizen, with occasional service in posts of honor, as in 1880 when he was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati, which nominated General Hancock for President. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and exerted a strong influence both in State and national politics.

In 1840, General Preston married Margaret, youngest daughter of Robert Wickliffe, Esq., of Lexington, who, with a son, Wickliffe Preston, and five daughters, survives him.

JOHN MASON BROWN, a son of Judge Mason Brown, and a grandson of United States Senator John Brown, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 26th of April, 1837. His early education was acquired in the best schools of the capital of his native State, where he was prepared for college by B. B. Sayre, one of the most thorough and successful of educators. This distinguished teacher prepared him for the junior class of Yale College, which he entered in 1854, thoroughly equipped for this advanced grade. In 1856 he was graduated from this famous seat of learning, an accomplished scholar for one so young.

He was only nineteen years old when he left college, but young as he was he chose his employment for life and at once began the study of the law under the Hon. Thomas N. Lindsey, of Frankfort, Kentucky. At the age of twenty his fine intellect and studious habits had stored his mind with a sufficient knowledge of the law to secure a license. He went to St. Louis in 1858 to begin the practice of his profession, when he yet lacked one year of his majority. He soon, however, found himself in failing health and in need of rest, but how could he rest at the threshold of his professional life in the midst of the busy scenes of a great city? He decided to go beyond the whirling mazes of civilization and secure repose and health in those solitudes where the Indian and the buffalo of the distant West yet roamed in nature's wilds. He went among the Blackfoot Indians and dwelt with them in their wigwams and went with them in the chase. He studied their habits and mastered their language. His stay among them during 1859-60 restored him to health and supplied him with enough knowledge of those wild men of the woods to enable him to publish an excellent article on "Indian Medicine," in the Atlantic Monthly, in 1866; and another on "The Traditions of the Blackfoot Indians," in the Galaxy, in 1867.

In 1861 he returned to St. Louis, with the purpose of resuming the practice of the law. The times, however, were not then propitious for the quiet of the law office. The ominous mutterings of the Civil War were then swelling through the land, and no one could foresee to what they might lead. Buoyant of spirit, active of mind, brave and patriotic, with memories of a distinguished ancestry to inspire heroic deeds, he could not remain a passive observer of the stirring scenes around him. He returned to his native Kentucky in 1862, and making his choice of the Union side of the great civil conflict he entered the Federal army, November 4, 1862, as major of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. The time of this regiment having expired, he was for a short time inspector-general of Kentucky, and then on the 17th of December, 1863, became colonel of the Forty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. While colonel of this regiment he was part of the time in command of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. He was a gallant officer, promoted for meritorious conduct, and so bore himself in the tent and on the field as to endear himself to both officers and men. When the war was over he laid down his sword and returned to his home, not to keep alive the consuming fires the Civil War had kindled, but to begin peaceful life again and join in the great work of rebuilding the country which had been destroyed by hostile troops.

At the close of his military services he had to make another beginning of the practice of the law. What he had learned of Blackstone and Chitty had been almost unlearned in his wanderings among the Indians and in his marches in the army. He was quick to learn, however, and after a short stay at Frankfort he went to Lexington and in the great library of Madison C. Johnson, with whom he early formed a partnership, he was soon well advanced on the certain road to the summit of his profession.

In 1869 he married Mary Owen Preston, the talented and accomplished daughter of General William Preston and Margaret Wickliffe. He now had the aspirations of another young life blended with his own as an additional motive for distinction in his profession. While he had all that could make social life desirable in Lexington he felt that it was not the best locality for the practice of the law, and in 1873 he moved to Louisville and became associated with William F. Barret, who had married his sister. In 1882 he formed a partnership with George M. Davie, also a brother-in-law, and in 1885 Alex. P. Humphrey joined the partnership which took the firm name of Brown, Humphrey & Davie. When he closed his earthly career he was at the head of this distinguished law firm, then conducting a large and lucrative practice.

As a lawyer Colonel Brown was the peer of the ablest lawyers of the distinguished Louisville bar. He was a learned lawyer and a skillful practitioner. He had mastered the law as a science and had no difficulty in applying its principles to the different kinds of cases which came under his care. He was familiar with the decisions of the courts and could turn to an adjudicated case to shape almost any new question that came up. The bar of Louisville, and indeed that of Kentucky, held in the highest regard the learning and the ability which bore him successfully through many hard fought legal battles. To the profound learning of the lawyer and the facile skill of the practitioner he added a gentleness of bearing and a courteousness of manners which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, either in the court house trial or the office conference. If Colonel Brown had not been a lawyer he would probably have been a historian with antiquarian proclivities. He was a great reader of history and particularly of that branch of it which pictured the distant past with its primitive modes and implements of life. He loved the flint-lock rifle, with which the pioneer father hunted the game and fought the Indians; the wheel with which the pioneer mother spun the yarn, and the loom with which she wove the cloth for the clothes of the family; the rude implements of husbandry with which the pioneer crop was cultivated within range of the rifles of the picketed fort; the heroic stories of danger and death that were told around the fireside of the frontier cabin, and in a word he loved the past and lived its life over again in an imagination that it fed and delighted.

His love of relics, however, could never have made him forget the truths of history. He loved the souvenir much, but the annal more. He has left some historic gems which indicate what kind of work he might have done if he had pursued this branch of study. Allusion has already been made to two fine articles in the Galaxy and Atlantic Monthly, which were inspired by his stay among the Indians. His speech to the Federal Historical Society, published in the Louisville Commercial, October 30, 1881; his oration at the "Centennial Celebration of the Battle of the Blue Licks" in 1882, published in pamphlet form; his paper on "The Old

Court and the New," published in the proceedings of the Kentucky Bar Association, in 1882; his address at the "Centennial Celebration of Frankfort, in 1886, published in pamphlet form; and his article on "The Kentucky Pioneer," published in Harper's Monthly, for June, 1887, are all suggestive of a highly cultured mind cast in the true historic mold. His last and his greatest historic work, however, was "The Political Beginnings of Kentucky," a handsome quarto volume of 264 pages. He wrote this for the Filson Club and read it at the last meeting he ever attended.

The crowning glory of his useful life was the patriotic energy and sound judgment he displayed in securing a system of public parks for Louisville. There had been previous attempts to secure lands for parks, one of them dating back to the origin of the city, but none of them had been successful. Colonel Brown acting in concert with Colonel Cowan, Captain Speed and other members of the Salmagundi, kept the matter under consideration and investigation in that association until it assumed a definite and practicable form. He drew the act passed by the Legislature on the 6th of May, 1890, under which the lands for an eastern, a southern and a western park were purchased. He did not live to see the system inaugurated under the law he had drafted, but his name will always be associated with it. In his dying moments these parks were upon his mind. He spoke of them as the lungs of the city, when these vital organs of his own dissolving system had almost ceased their functions.

On the 29th of January, 1890, after a ten days' struggle with pneumonia, which followed what was at first deemed a harmless cold, he breathed his last at his home in Louisville, surrounded by his wife and two sons and two daughters. When it was known that his brilliant life had gone out in the darkness of death, the sad event was passed from citizen to citizen until the community was wrapped in a mantle of sorrow. Never was there a death in Louisville which caused more universal grief. The press had day by day chronicled every phase of his malady, and the public had watched with hope that so valuable a life might be spared. When hope had vanished and the inevitable had come, the sorrow it caused burst forth in one universal wail from a stricken community. Column after column of eulogy filled the daily papers, and uncounted tongues everywhere and in every circle of life recounted his good deeds. The Board of Trade, the Commercial Club, the George H. Thomas Post, the Garfield Club, the Yale Alumni Association, the Central Republican Club, the Salmagundi and other associations held meetings and adopted resolutions sacred to his memory. Many ministers of the Gospel who knew and loved him, sent up from their pulpits orisons to heaven for blessings on the widow and four children he had left.

The Louisville bar, of which he was a leading member, paid a tribute to his memory never to be forgotten. After the members had followed his remains to Cave Hill cemetery, they held a memorial meeting on the 1st of February, in the circuit court room. It was one of the largest bar meetings ever assembled in Louisville. Not only was almost every member of the Louisville bar present, but distinguished lawyers from other parts of the State, and physicians, and clergymen, and educators, and bankers, and merchants, and manufacturers, and agriculturists, and, indeed, persons from every walk of life were in attendance. The great hall of the circuit court was crowded to its utmost capacity and a constant stream flowed from it of citizens who had come to join in the ceremonies, but could not gain admittance. A committee on resolutions, made up of the most distinguished members of the bar, instead of following the stereotyped form usual on such occasions, reported a biographical sketch of Colonel Brown, which presented a striking picture of his life. Following this report, an unusual number of members of the bar made memorial addresses, each of which set forth one or more of the characteristics of the deceased as a lawyer, as a speaker, as a writer, as a scholar, as a man of affairs, or as a Christian gentleman. The remarks of General Alpheus Baker, a Confederate, who had fought against Colonel Brown in the Civil War, were so full of eloquence and feeling and beauty that they left an impression upon his hearers never to pass away in life.

ALEXANDER BRECKINRIDGE was one of three brothers who came from the North of Ireland to America about 1728. He first came to Pennsylvania, and after a brief sojourn there moved to Augusta County, Virginia, and settled upon a tract of land upon which is now the town of Staunton. Among the children of Alexander Breckinridge was Robert, who succeeded to his farm and became a prominent man in his community, being king's lieutenant of Augusta County and colonel of the county levies. He married first a Miss Poague, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and

Robert. His second wife was Lettice Preston, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Patton) Preston. Of this last marriage were five children, of whom John Breckinridge was the second son, born December 2, 1760. He served five years in the Virginia House of Delegates, beginning before he was of age; practiced law in Charlottesville; was elected to the Third Congress, but declined and moved to Kentucky in the spring of 1793. In 1795 he received the Democratic vote for United States senator, being defeated by Humphrey Marshall, the first historian of Kentucky. He became attorney-general of Kentucky in 1795 and resigned in 1796. Elected to the Legislature he was the author of the criminal code, which repealed existing law, wherein one hundred and sixty crimes were punishable by death, limiting this penalty to murder in the first degree and treason. He was elected to the Legislatures of 1799-1800, of both of which he was speaker. He was also author of the resolutions of 1798. In 1801 he was elected senator for six years, to succeed Humphrey Marshall, who had beaten him before. In December, 1803, he was appointed United States attorney-general, and died December 14, 1806, aged forty-six years and twelve days.

Alexander and Robert Breckinridge, the half-brothers of John, preceded him to Kentucky. They had both served in the Revolutionary War in the Virginia line. They were taken prisoners and lay for several months in the prison ship in Charleston Harbor and were not released until the close of the war. Soon after this they came to Kentucky as surveyors and finally settled in Jefferson County, where they became prominent. Alexander was elected to the Kentucky State Convention of 1787. He married the widow of Colonel John Floyd, daughter of Colonel John Buchanan, and was the father of Henry and James D. Breckinridge, the latter a member of Congress 1821-23. Robert became an officer in the active militia for the defense of the State against the Indians and rose to the rank of a general officer. He began his political career as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from the District of Kentucky in 1788, where he represented Jefferson County. His next service was in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, where he voted for the ratification of the Federal Constitution. His colleagues from Jefferson, Rice Bullock and Humphrey Marshall, also voted for it, while the other eleven delegates from Kentucky voted aginst it. He was, in 1792, elected to the Constitutional Convention which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky, and to the first Legislature the same year. Of this he was elected speaker, which he held for four successive terms. He was at the summit of his influence when his half-brother, John Breckinridge, came to Kentucky, and the latter owed much to him for his rapid advancement in political life. He was never married, was a bachelor, and was known as "General Bob." He lies buried in an old private burial ground without enclosure and with tombstone dismantled, at Floyd's Station, about seven miles east of Louisville. The inscription on his monument is as follows: "To the memory of General Robert Breckinridge, born in the year 1754. He died September 10, 1833."

FRANK SAMUEL OUERBACKER, younger of the two brothers whose names have been linked together and closely identified with the commercial history of Louisville for many years, was born in Leavenworth, Crawford County, Indiana, July 10, 1841, of German born parents, named respectively Michael and Sarah Gertrude Ouerbacker. He received a common school education in the schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and became practically dependent upon his own resources when a boy thirteen years old. At that age he left home, and like his older brother, had a long and useful experience in the river trade. In 1865 he came to Louisville and established himself in the produce and commission business in company with a partner, the style of the original firm being Ouerbacker & Peckinbaugh. At a later date new partners were admitted and the firm became Ouerbacker, Benham & Company, and when Mr. Benham retired this was succeeded by the present wholesale grocery firm of Ouerbacker, Gilmore & Company, Mr. Ouerbacker's elder brother and the late Captain A. T. Gilmore, his father-in-law, being his associates and partners.

His activity in the commercial life of Louisville began in the closing year of the Civil War, but, notwithstanding the fact that trade conditions were at that time unsettled, his business prospered and before many years elapsed he had taken a prominent place among the merchants of the city and has held it ever since. Since he became identified with the wholesale trade he has gained a wide acquaintance throughout the Southern States, and his prestige and influence in commercial circles has constantly increased. Respected wherever he is known, he enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty, pub-

lic spirit, liberality and all those elements which go to make up the good citizen. A fine type of the active, energetic and sagacious business man, his enterprise has extended into other fields and he is largely interested in the town of Little Falls, Minnesota, and in the famous French Lick Springs. He is president of the corporation owning the springs and has been largely instrumental in making this resort one of the most noted of western watering-places. Identified with the Louisville Board of Trade as one of its most active and influential members, he is a member of the board of directors of that institution and has co-operated heartily in all its movements to promote the commercial prosperity and growth of the city. Absorbed in his business enterprises, he has never held nor sought official positions of any kind. In politics he has been known as a stanch Democrat, but he has seldom taken a more active interest in campaigns than to cast his vote and use his influence to promote the success of his party. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and he has been a generous contributor in aid of church extension and to the charities and charitable institutions of the city.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Helen T. Gilmore, who was born in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, daughter of Captain A. T. Gilmore, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this history.

HENRY T. STANTON, poet and journalist, son of Richard H. and Asenath (Throop) Stanton, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, June 30, 1834. His father, who was also a native of Alexandria, was the son of Richard Stanton, a Virginian by birth and of English descent, a soldier in the War of 1812, who moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and died there in 1846. Judge Richard H. Stanton was educated at Hallowell Academy in his native place, and having decided upon the legal profession, read law. In 1835 he came to Kentucky and settled at Maysville, where he edited "The Maysville Monitor," until 1841. In the meantime he had been admitted to the bar, and relinquishing the editorship of "The Monitor," devoted himself entirely to his profession. In 1849 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat and was re-elected in 1851 and 1853, taking a prominent position there and in the councils of his party. He was also for five years commonwealth's attorney and six years circuit judge, and was the author of a number of standard legal works, including a digest of the decisions of the court of appeals. During part of his service in Congress a brother, Hon. F. P. Stanton, was a member of the House from Tennessee. In 1833 he married Miss Asenath Throop, daughter of Rev. P. Throop, a Methodist minister of Alexandria, Virginia, a lady of rare intellectual endowments, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch and early left the impress of her cultured taste in poetry and art upon his youthful mind.

Henry T. Stanton came with his parents to Kentucky in his infancy and received his early education at the Maysville Seminary, conducted by Rand and Richeson, among whose pupils, at an earlier day, were General U. S. Grant, W. N. Haldeman, and others of prominence. He also attended La Grange and Shelby Colleges, and was a cadet at West Point, 1849-51. In the latter year he entered the Treasury department under Hon. James Guthrie and was a clerk in the census bureau, serving as such during the administrations of Pierce and Fillmore. In 1855 he became editor of "The Maysville Express," studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced in connection with his father until 1860, when he removed to Memphis, where he was engaged in his profession when the war broke out. He then came to Kentucky and raised a company for the Confederate army, and with it joined General John S. Williams at Prestonsburg, becoming later adjutant-general on the staff of that officer and serving with him in his campaign in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia and the Kanawha Valley. In 1864 he occupied a similar position on the staff of Gen. John H. Morgan, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and Gen. John Echols, taking his parole with the latter at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865. Few officers were more actively engaged in the service, participated in more engagements, or won more distinction for gallantry and efficient discharge of duty. At the battle of Fayette Court House, although then a staff officer, he commanded a battery, serving the guns himself, as his ranks were depleted by death, and distinguished himself by his gallant conduct. At the close of the war he retired with the rank of major, and, returning to Maysville, resumed the practice of law, becoming also for a time editor of "The Maysville Bulletin." In 1870 he was made assistant commissioner of the state insurance bureau at Frankfort, which office he held for three years. In 1876 he became associate editor of "The Frankfort Yeoman," and continued in that position until the

suspension of the paper in 1886. Strong in his convictions as a Democrat, he sustained them with ability as an editor and rendered efficient service to his party in maintaining its supremacy in its better days. His prose writings have always been characterized by a scholarly force and aptitude of expression which gave him a recognized position in the press as one of its ablest members at a time when that body constituted an unusual array of strong and influential writers.

But, conspicuous as Major Stanton has been in his several callings, both in war and peace, it is as a poet that his enduring fame will live. It is difficult to fix the date at which he first evinced an aptitude for rhyme, since to him the apothegm of "Poeta nascitur non fit" applies with true Horatian force. At an early period in his life he was given to writing verse, and some of his poems by which his name has been made familiar far beyond the limits of his State were written in his youth, evincing a maturity of thought and readiness of expression acquired generally only after long experience. This applies notably to his "Moneyless Man," written on the spur of the moment at a sitting, and yet fresh and above criticism after a lapse of nearly half a century. His fugitive pieces are without number, but he has published two volumes, embodying his leading productions. "The Moneyless Man," comprising forty-four poems, was issued in 1871 from the press of H. C. Trumbull, Jr., Baltimore, and "Jacob Brown and Other Poems" from that of Robert Clarke & Company, of Cincinnati, in 1875. His leading poems are "Fallen," "Type and Time," delivered before the Kentucky Press Association in 1870; "Jacob Brown," "Self Sacrifice," "Drawing It Fine," "Heart Lessons," and "Out of the Old Year Into the New." He has also written a number of poems for stated occasions, as that on the Centennial Anniversary of Corn-planting in Mason County; the centennial of the Battle of Blue Licks; the centennial of the admission of Kentucky into the Union, and the dedication of the Confederate monument in Chicago, May, 1895. The poetry of Major Stanton is characterized by a faultlessness of measure and a smoothness of rhythm combined with vigor of thought and strength of expression. His versatility has a wide range, his poems embracing all subjects, from the discussion in verse of grave problems to the most humorous incidents. He is a true son of Nature and never sings more sweetly than in his bird songs and communings with the trees and fields and flowers. No one is readier as the writer of impromptu verse, and an epigram or acrostic comes as readily from his pen as water from a perennial spring. By universal accord, he has worn for many years the title of Poet Laureate of Kentucky, and has, withouh fee or reward, filled the honorary post without challenge or competition. Had he lived in New England he would have ranked with Saxe and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Had his lot been cast in England, he would have been voted the successor of Hood in humor, and of Moore or Campbell in sentiment and thought. Had he possessed the faculty of self-praise and push evinced by some of the latter day poets in both hemispheres, he would have a wider fame than any of them. But his modesty is equal to his merit, and he can safely leave to posterity the assignment of his place among American poets. His personal character is in keeping with the qualities herein set forth. Cheerful under every turn of fortune, he is true to every call of friendship and a model of domestic affection. Latterly Major Stanton has removed from Frankfort to Louisville, his residence being in the suburbs near Crescent Hill. For the past year he has been associated with his friend, Colonel Johnston, in the preparation of "The Memorial History of Louisville."

On the 5th day of June, 1856, he married Martha R., daughter of Alexander Lindsey, of Montgomery County, Kentucky. They have nine living children, six daughters: Lutie, wife of J. G. McLean; Charlotte, widow of the late Philip H. Carpenter; Dorsey, wife of C. W. Dorsey; Ruth, wife of George L. Willis; Florence, and Virginia; and three sons: Edward L., Henry T., and Stoddard Johnston Stanton.

AARON KOHN, a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar, was born in Louisville, June 22, 1854, son of Isaac W. and Caroline Kohn, both natives of Germany, the first named born in Wasaw and the last named in Baden. Born of Jewish parents in the humbler walks of life, he is indebted to no adventitious circumstances for the success which he has achieved in one of the learned professions and the prominence he has attained as a citizen of Louisville. He attended the public schools of the city until he was fifteen years of age, and being then compelled to earn a livelihood for himself and assist in caring for his aged parents, his school days ended. The process of education did not, however, end with his attendance at school. Although he was obliged to work diligently at the occupation of

making and selling mattresses during almost every working day, the nights were his own, and his studies were continued with a well defined object in view. He had chosen for himself, instinctively it would seem, a profession for which he has many times and in many ways demonstrated his peculiar fitness, and during all the years of his later youth whatever time could be spared from his daily labor was devoted to fitting himself for the practice of law. Thus working and studying at the same time, he laid up a store of general knowledge and also completed in part the law course necessary to his admission to the bar. He then attended one course of lectures at the Louisville Law School and gained his admission to practice as the result of a special examination, in which he gave ample evidence of his ability and fitness for his chosen calling. He was but nineteen years of age when admitted to the bar by special act of Legislature, and, young as he was, at once began practice. He had read law under the preceptorship of Isaac R. Greene, now the oldest living member of the Louisville bar, and the law firm of Greene & Kohn came into existence in 1874. In 1878 Mr. Kohn formed a partnership with Henry S. Barker—the style of the firm being Kohn & Barker—which continued eleven years, and until Mr. Barker became city attorney of Louisville. Since then he has been head of the firm of Kohn & Baird, and later of Kohn, Baird & Spindle.

In the early years of his experience as a practitioner Mr. Kohn manifested the same indomitable energy, industry and pluck which characterized him in boyhood, and in spite of prejudices and many other obstacles to success which he had to overcome he fought his way steadily upward to a place in the front rank of Kentucky lawyers. He has manifested a genius for the practice of law, and in all departments of his professional work has been remarkably successful. He seems to have an intuitive knowledge of men, and his clear and logical reasoning powers render him peculiarly effective as a jury and trial lawyer. Quick in his mental processes, clear in his perceptions and always on the alert, he seldom makes a mistake in the conduct of a case and seems never to overlook a mistake made by his adversaries in a legal contest. He never tries a case, however trivial, without thorough preparation, and the result has been that during the past ten years his reputation for thoroughness in the preparation of cases and his recognized zeal in behalf of his clients has made him a participant in a very large share of the most important litigation which has occupied the attention of the courts of Louisville. Eminently capable and eminently successful as well as a civil practitioner, his greatest distinction has been achieved as an advocate and criminal lawyer, and it is no flattery to say that he stands at the head of his profession in this field of practice in Kentucky at the present time. He has extended his business as a lawyer also into adjoining states, and is almost as well known in these states as in Kentucky. He has been leading counsel in many of the most famous criminal trials of later years, and in the conduct of these cases has invariably attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of the bar by his chivalrous and able defense of clients. In the case of Kaelin, defended by him against the charge of wife murder, he saved his client's life by establishing the principle that the failure to charge that the act was feloniously committed was fatal to the indictment, the rule thus established having since been recognized in other states. For four months he was commonwealth's attorney of Jefferson County, and during that time he tried ninety-eight criminal cases and secured ninety-three convictions. His vigorous prosecution of Banker Schwartz established the criminal liability of bankers who accept deposits knowing their banks to be insolvent. As a judge pro tem., serving on the bench during the long illness of Judge W. L. Jackson, he was also a most effective instrument for the suppression of crime, and as lawyer and jurist, he has alike evidenced his force of character, his broad knowledge of the underlying principles of the law, and his thorough understanding of the manner in which existing laws should be applied to cases at bar.

Mr. Kohn's active temperament and the interest which he feels in everything pertaining to the city of Louisville have naturally, to some extent, brought him into public life. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen in 1880, and served three terms in succession in that body. Appointed by Judge W. L. Jackson, Sr., commonwealth's attorney to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. Asher G. Caruth, who had been elected to Congress, he entered upon the discharge of his duties in that connection in 1887, and ably and zealously guarded the public interests as prosecutor until his term of office expired. During the illness of Judge Jackson, as previously stated, he occupied a judicial position, serving six months as judge of the criminal division of the circuit court. In December of 1893 he was appointed by the late Mayor Henry S. Tyler chair-

man of the Louisville Board of Public Works, and still retains that position. For many years he has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, with which he affiliates, and for several years he was chairman of the district Democratic campaign committee. His democracy is, however, of the Jeffersonian kind, and the fiat money proclivities of the party in 1896 alienated him temporarily from the regular Democratic organization. Religiously, he has adhered to the Jewish faith, and is a member of Adas Israel Church, and of all the leading Jewish societies of Louisville. He is also a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Although he is a vigorous, powerful and determined antagonist when faced in a contest, Mr. Kohn is a man of singularly generous and kindly disposition, seemingly incapable of entertaining malice or being in any way vindicative. He has not infrequently requited positive injuries with kindly acts, and friendships once formed by him are seldom broken. In his home life, he has been singularly happy. He was married in 1876 to Miss Jennie Buchen, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and they have three children, named respectively: Edna F., Carrye May, and Walter Kohn. Mr. Kohn's prosperity as a lawyer has enabled him to make his home an ideal one in respect to its arrangements and furnishings, and the affectionate regard of its inmates for each other have made it an ideal home in all other respects.

JOHN ROWAN. Among the eminent lawyers and statesmen of Kentucky whose names have shed luster upon the State, that of John Rowan deservedly stands pre-eminent. He rose early to prominence at the bar, and for nearly fifty years, during which he filled many high offices—on the bench and in the State and national councils—he was recognized as the peer of the ablest of that galaxy of lawyers and statesmen of his day, whose lives and talents have given to the commonwealth an enduring fame.

He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1771, his father and mother having been born in the same county and neighborhood. He came on his father's side of a sturdy Scotch-Irish descent so largely represented in the early history of Kentucky, while his mother, whose maiden name was Cooper, was of Quaker descent. His father, William Rowan, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, held a valuable office under the crown, but this did not have the effect in the least of weakening his patriotism, for he raised and commanded a company in that struggle. His generous nature had led him to impair, through assistance to others, his own and his wife's very ample fortune, and he lost from the ravages of the war much of the little that was left. At the close of the war, with the hope of repairing his shattered fortune, he emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky (then a district of Virginia) in the wild lands of which he had invested the remnant of his fortune. He arrived at Louisville in March, 1783, and finding the locality uninviting from prevailing sickness, he resumed his journey the following spring, and settled at the falls of Green River, on land which he had bought before leaving Pennsylvania. After remaining there several years amid the exciting scenes of the frontier, he removed to the vicinity of Bardstown, for better educational opportunities for his children. At Bardstown John Rowan attended the celebrated school of Dr. Priestly, where he received a classical education, having as schoolmates Felix Grundy, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, John Allen and others who rose to distinction. Here his mind began to give evidence of his future greatness. He mastered with ease all the studies of the school, and earned from his accomplished teacher the encomium of "a good scholar—a man of genius." By the light of a cedar torch he studied the classics, and drank in those treasures of the ancients which abided with him to the last. Learning was with him an ambition—not pursued merely for momentary gratification, but to give nourishment and stimulus to his strong natural mind, that it might grow and expand under the culture of the great masters of antiquity. He exhausted the authors studied by him, the intimate thoughts of the Greek and Latin poets and prose writers became familiar to him, and he acquired from these that Roman majesty of character so uniquely his in after life.

After quitting the school of Dr. Priestly, Mr. Rowan was sent by his father to study the law under that master of juris consults, George Nicholas, at Lexington. Nicholas was the personal and political friend and confident of Thomas Jefferson, and was a man of commanding abilities and great professional learning. This is clearly proven by the fact that the young men who were his pupils became the most successful and celebrated lawyers of their generation. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Isham Talbot, Jesse Bledsoe, Solomon P. Sharp, William T. Barry, John Pope, Robert Wickliffe, John Rowan and others of almost equal celebrity were pu-

pils in his office, and constitute a group of most remarkable men and lawyers.

In the study of the law his progress was equal to the wishes of his most sanguine friends, so much so that Nicholas—a man who never flattered—after due probation, pronounced him a thorough lawyer, and sent him forth in his emphatic language, "to succeed."

He was admitted to the bar in 1795 and soon attained a high rank in his profession. In 1799 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the second Constitution of Kentucky. In 1804 he was appointed by Governor Greenup secretary of state, and served until 1806, when he was elected to Congress from the Bardstown District, in which he did not reside—a compliment accorded to no other, it is believed, in the history of the State. He took his seat in 1807, and served with distinction in the Eleventh Congress. He then devoted himself to the practice of law. His success in civil causes was great, for he was a thorough lawyer, and he brought to their investigation an uncommon fund of learning, which, though not usually possessed by lawyers, is largely auxilliary to the attainment of success. "His mental organization," says one of his early biographers, an eminent member of the bar, "was fitted for advocacy more than the duties of a mere barrister in civil causes, and his wonderful success in defending criminals marks him as having been one of the greatest advocates of America. It may seem to some that in this I claim too much for him, but I affirm that the annals of the profession, neither in England nor the United States, can present a parallel to his success. * * * * In defense of life, Rowan stands alone. * * * There was no resisting him—either with the torrent force of his reasoning he tore away the obstruction of prejudice and convinced the jury—or with the deep and impassioned relation of the wrongs which had induced the commission of an apparent crime, he so filled their hearts that they gave way to mercy in tears. The writer has conversed with many jurymen who have sat under his eloquence, and they have told him that there was in the manner and the oratory of Rowan, a force that overcame them ere they could steel themselves against it—nay, that they believed to resist him in a capital case was almost impossible."

All of his efforts at the bar were in defense and not in the prosecution of unfortunates, with one exception. When very young and poor he was appointed public prosecutor by, perhaps, Judge Crosby; the place was a sure road to eminence and a lucrative practice. He accepted it, and the first case was a charge of larceny against a widow's son. He prosecuted and convicted him. His feelings overcame him—he resigned—moved a new trial and obtained it; and at the next term acquitted the offender. From that day forward he resolved never to engage in the prosecution of his fellow man, and that he kept his resolve is shown by his declaration in one of the great speeches of his life, made in the successful defense of the Wilkinsons, at Harrodsburg in 1838, that in his nearly fifty years of practice he had never taken a fee nor appeared as an attorney for the prosecution of a fellow man. Whether the reasoning that influenced his course can be sustained or not, his steadfast adherence to his resolve, to his great pecuniary disadvantage, must challenge the admiration of all.

He served in the legislature as a member from Nelson County five consecutive terms, from 1813 to 1817, and in 1819 was appointed by Governor Slaughter judge of the court of appeals. While on the bench he delivered, among other able opinions, one against the constitutionality of the act of 1816 rechartering the Bank of the United States. But the confinement of the bench was distasteful to one of his active habits, and he resigned, after serving two years. The State was in a ferment, growing out of the financial embarrassment which had long oppressed the people, and he became conspicuous as a member of the Relief party, which sought to avert the disasters which seemed to threaten general bankruptcy. His services at this juncture are a part of the history of the State.

In 1823, in conjunction with Mr. Clay, he was appointed by the legislature a commissioner to represent the State before the Supreme Court, in defense of what was known as the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky. The petition in the case was drawn by Judge Rowan, and was regarded as an able vindication of those laws, but the court decided them to be in conflict with the compact with Virginia at the time Kentucky became a State. In 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate and served until 1830. The debates of the senate during the period of his service show that he participated in the discussion of all the leading questions of the day, and his speeches are largely quoted in Benton's "Abridged Debates." In the discussion upon the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and that to amend the judiciary system of the United

States, he took a conspicuous part, while upon the resolutions of Mr. Foote, he shared the honors of the debate with Webster, Hayne and Calhoun. Mr. Webster declared that his argument in support of the state rights theory was masterly in the extreme. One of his biographers has justly said of him: "In him centered the chivalry of Kentucky character; not the gusty evanescent spirit too prevalent in some quarters, nor the staidness of demeanor approaching cant, to be found in others; but that just medium which betokens sincerity, kindness and resolution. The characteristics of his constituents were reflected in his senatorial career; and while Kentucky has a name in the territorial divisions of our country, she may look upon that career with pride, and point to that son as an object worthy of emulation."

One of Judge Rowan's characteristics was the helping hand he gave to young men in his profession. Many of the most prominent lawyers and jurists of their day read law with him, among them Governor Lazarus Powell, James Guthrie, Judge Henry Pirtle and Judge John McKinley of the United States Supreme Court.

The last public office he filled was that of commissioner under the convention at Washington for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, of the 11th of April, 1839. In this he labored with great assiduity; and when, upon an adjournment of the commission he had returned to his family in Kentucky, and from a temporary indisposition of health he was unable to return to Washington at the time expected, he resigned his office for fear there might be some disappointment to persons who had business before the tribunal; such was his delicate appreciation of public duty.

He was devoted in friendships and he hated no man; was exceedingly urbane in his manners; hospitable, kind in his habits; of uncommonly interesting colloquial powers; dignified and commanding in his person and presence.

His wife, who was a sister of General William Lytle, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati and the grandfather of the distinguished young Federal General of the same name, who lost his life at Chicamauga, was a lady well fitted in all the charms of womanly grace and virtue to be the wife of such a man, and their home, "Federal Hill," in Nelson County, was the hospitable resort of all the prominent persons of that period, and of their relatives and friends. It is said that it was a visit to that hospitable mansion that inspired Stephen Foster to write "My Old Kentucky Home." Although Judge Rowan retained his home in Nelson County he purchased a residence in Louisville about 1817, and divided his time between the places. He died in Louisville on the 13th day of July, 1843, and was buried in the family burying grounds at Federal Hill. Although he had a family of three sons and six daughters, but four of his children survived him, viz: John Rowan, Jr., Mrs. Ann R. Buchanan, Mrs. Alice Wakefield and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes; all of whom have been dead many years.

GARNETT DUNCAN, long a prominent member of the Louisville bar, was the son of Henry and Sarah (Shipp) Duncan, and was born in Louisville, March 1, 1800. Both of his parents were from Virginia, the former of Scotch descent through the Earls of March and Mar, and the latter of English descent. His paternal American ancestor was one of three brothers Duncan who came to Virginia in 1673. Henry Duncan died in 1814 and was one of the most prominent men of early Louisville. He established a hat factory near the present site of the Louisville Hotel and owned a large tract of land in that vicinity. The Duncan family have been generally farmers of good education and ample means, with many college graduates, good doctors and eminent lawyers. The family is to be found in all of the Southern States, with a few in the North. Thomas Duncan, of Nelson County, Kentucky, who lived to an advanced age, could trace its genealogy a thousand years. Its motto was "Aut Honor aut Mors," and he claimed that there never was a felon in the family to the remotest generation. They were all patriots in 1776, with not a Tory among them, and many serving in the army.

Garnett Duncan was educated at Yale College, New Haven, where he was graduated with honor in 1821, with many others afterwards prominent in life. He embraced the profession of law and became eminent in its practice both in Kentucky and Louisiana. He practiced in Louisville, both in the State and Federal courts, with his residence in this city from the date of his admission to the bar until 1846. In that year he became the Whig candidate for Congress and was elected over David Meriwether, the Democratic nominee. After serving one term, he moved to New Orleans and entered into partnership with Judge Ogden, building up

a large business. After the death of Caroline Duncan, his wife, there in 1854, he retired from his profession, and, going to Europe, resided for some years in Paris, becoming intimate with the Imperialist leaders. He returned after several years to attend to the estate of John L. Martin as executor, and remained for several years on the plantation in Bolivar County, Mississippi. Upon the outbreak of the war and the shelling of the plantation by the Federal gunboats, he ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and returned to Paris. Here he remained until, his health failing, he came to Louisville, where he died at the residence of his son, Colonel Blanton Duncan, in the spring of 1875. During the siege of Paris, Mr. Duncan resided on a leased farm inside the German lines and witnessed all the stirring events of the siege. He was warmly enlisted in sympathy with the South during the war, but being too old for military service, preferred to live abroad rather than to witness the destruction which he could not mitigate. He was a scholarly gentleman of strikingly handsome features and person. He was a warm friend of General Taylor, and by his advocacy of him for the Presidency, strained his relations with Mr. Clay, of whom he had long been a devoted adherent. His friends favored his appointment to the Supreme Bench, but his nomination was not sent in by President Taylor after the rejection by the Democratic Senate of Senator Badger, of North Carolina, a Whig. His most intimate friends in Congress among the Whigs were Tombs, Stephens, Winthrop and Crittenden, and the Masons and other prominent Southern Democrats. His only son, Colonel Blanton Duncan, a lawyer by education, early raised troops for the Southern army, commanded a regiment in Virginia, and served afterwards on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, General Beauregard and others, but retired from the army and established a large engraving and printing establishment at Columbia, South Carolina, where he printed, until the end of the war, the currency and bonds of the Confederate Government. For the greater part of the time since the war, he has resided in Louisville, taking active part in public affairs; but for some years past has lived in California, his home being at Redondo Beach, but always claiming his citizenship in Kentucky.

In 1826 Garnett Duncan married Pattie, daughter of John L. Martin, a prominent citizen of Lexington, Kentucky, related by descent to the Washingtons, Taylors and Blantons. She died in 1828, leaving one child, Blanton, to whom reference has just been made. In 1831, Mr. Duncan married a second time, Miss Caroline Shipman, of New Haven, Connecticut, who died in 1854, leaving no children.

COLONEL WILLIAM POINDEXTER THOMASSON, a distinguished member of the old Louisville bar, representative in Congress from this district, a soldier of two wars, and, in the fullest sense of the term, a man of heroic mold, was born October 8, 1797, near New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky, and died in Louisville, December 29, 1882. The earliest record of the Thomasson family is found in Leipsic, Germany, and dates back to the year 1508. The name was then spelled "Tomassen," and later in the century two brothers bearing the name were especially prominent in Leipsic, one of them being a college professor, and the other a celebrated divine in the Lutheran Church. One of these brothers went to England and became the founder of the English family of Thomassons, one of whom is at present a member of the English Parliament. Another member of the family was Rev. Louis de Thomasin, who was a leading theologian in Paris in the early part of the eighteenth century. Rev. Louis de Thomasin had three sons, the eldest of whom, named William, came from France to America in 1750. This William Thomasin served in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary War and his services received special mention in the records of the War Department at Washington for the year 1778. The spelling of the name was changed to its present form during the lifetime of this William Thomasin, who was the great-grandfather of William Poindexter Thomasson. In the maternal line, William P. Thomasson was a descendant of the French family of Dupuys, whose history is traced back through authentic records to the year 1560.

Reared on a farm, Colonel Thomasson had the usual experiences of a country youth during the pioneer period of Kentucky's history and obtained only such education as Kentucky schools afforded at that time, supplemented, perhaps, by some private instruction. He was very apt and intelligent, however, as a youth and, while still very young, taught school several terms during the winter months. That he was a chivalrous and patriotic youth is evidenced by the fact that, young as he was, he volunteered as a soldier in the War of 1812, and served as a member of Colonel Duncan Mc-

Arthur's regiment. After the war he went to Corydon, Indiana, which was then the capital of the Territory of Indiana, and there he studied law and was admitted to the bar. At twenty-one years of age he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, or rather, was elected before he attained his majority, but took his seat shortly after he became of age. He served in the Legislature during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820, and, while living at Corydon, was also prosecuting attorney of the county. In that capacity he prosecuted a noted desperado, named Sites, for killing the sheriff of the county, who was the father of the late Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of President Cleveland's cabinet. After practicing law for some years in Corydon, he removed to Louisville and at once took high rank among the members of the old bar in this city. He was prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County and also served as a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1833 he made his race for the State Senate against James Guthrie, he being a Whig and Guthrie a Democrat. In 1842 he was first elected to Congress, and re-elected two years later, serving two terms in that body and declining further re-elections on account of the demands of his extensive law practice. At that time his practice extended all over Southern Indiana and a considerable portion of Kentucky, and he was widely known on account of his forensic powers and his great eloquence as an advocate. The late General T. Ware Gibson was for a number of years his law partner, and some of the pioneers of Louisville will remember that his office was located in a frame building which stood at the northeast corner of Fifth and Jefferson Streets. At this office, Henry Clay used to make his headquarters when he came to Louisville, and there are citizens still living who remember that it was the custom of his personal and political friends to pay their respects to him at that office. Being an ardent Whig, Colonel Thomasson was a great admirer and a close friend of Clay, and when the latter favored, in 1845, the gradual emancipation of the slaves, he stood with Clay, and this scheme of emancipation became one of his pet political projects. In 1849 he was a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky and took strong grounds in favor of providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the new organic law of the State. He was defeated for member of the convention on account of his emancipation views, the successful candidate for that position of responsibility and honor being his brother-in-law, Hon. David Meriwether, who was afterward appointed successor to Henry Clay to fill out his unexpired term in the Senate.

Colonel Thomasson was a member of the National House of Representatives when the famous "Wilmot Proviso," providing against the further extension of slavery in the Northwest Territory, came up for consideration, and was the only Southern member of Congress who cast his vote in favor of it. He was prominent in politics when the "Know Nothing" movement overran Kentucky, and, although a member of the Whig party, which was largely absorbed by the "Know Nothing" party, he strenuously opposed the proscriptive policies of that organization. On the memorable "bloody Monday," when foreigners were assailed in Louisville by the adherents of the "Know Nothing" party, he rescued many of the persons assailed, and, living next door to the Catholic Cathedral, he received into his home the paraphernalia of the church and kept it safely until the excitement subsided. As a member of the National Congress, one of many important services rendered to the city was that of having provision made for the building of the Marine Hospital, which, in those days, was an institution of considerable consequence.

When the Civil War began, Colonel Thomasson at once took strong grounds in favor of the Union, and, in the summer of 1861, while visiting in New York, left for the seat of war as a member of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was then sixty-four years of age, but, with musket in hand, he fought in the ranks at the first battle of Bull Run. His action was one of those patriotic expressions of devotion to the Union cause which attracted attention throughout the United States and was widely noticed by the press of the country. At the close of the war, he returned to his old home in Louisville, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. As a man and a citizen, he was esteemed by all who knew him, always ready to aid those who were in need and spending the later years of his life in doing good in many ways. His integrity was unspotted and his courage so prominent a characteristic that he seemed never to know what fear was. John C. Breckinridge said of him at one time: "Colonel William P. Thomasson, of Louisville, is the most courageous man, politically and personally, I ever knew." This was a high compliment from a high authority, but his nobility of character and many things that occurred in the course of his illustrious career made it well deserved.

Colonel Thomasson married, in 1828, Charlotte Leonard, daughter of David A. Leonard, of Rhode Island. He had nine children, of whom the two youngest died in infancy. His eldest son, Charles L. Thomasson, who was born in 1829, gave up his life in the service of his country at the battle of Chickamauga, being at the time lieutenant-colonel in command of the Louisville Legion. His second child, a daughter, died some years since, the widow of Hon. John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Iowa. His third child died in 1862, the wife of Hon. James M. Love, of the United States Court, also of Keokuk, Iowa. His fourth child is now living in LaGrange, Kentucky, the wife of J. R. Goldsborough. His fifth child died Mrs. J. Waverly Smith, in 1861. His sixth child, Nelson Thomasson, an ex-officer of the regular army, is now living in Chicago, Illinois. His seventh child, John J. Thomasson, is practicing law in New York City.

EMMET FIELD, jurist, son of William H. and Mary (Young) Field, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 28th, 1841. His father, William H. Field, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, where he was educated and studied law, coming to Westport, Oldham County, Kentucky, in 1838. Afterward he came to Louisville and was for many years a distinguished member of that bar. He moved to Pettis County, Missouri. When the war broke out he was a Southern sympathizer, but a non-participant, and was killed at his home by Federal soldiers. His mother, Mary Young, was the daughter of Dr. Henry Young, a physician of Trimble County, Kentucky.

Emmet Field received his education at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, leaving before the close of his college course to join the Confederate Army. He enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry before he was twenty and served under Colonels Alexander and McGoffin. Afterwards he returned to Louisville, which, with the exception of two years, has been his residence ever since. He studied law and, after having been graduated from the law department of the Louisville University, he practiced his profession at Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, for two years. At the end of this time he moved to Louisville and was associated with his brother, Richard Field, now on the bench in Missouri. The latter having moved to Minnesota on account of failing health, after one year's association with Buford Twyman, Judge Field practiced alone until 1886, when he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Jefferson County, now known as the Common Pleas Division of the Jefferson Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1892. While engaged in the practice, Judge Field was known as a painstaking, conscientious lawyer, who owed his success to his close application, the thoroughness with which he prepared his cases, and the confidence with which he inspired his clients in his integrity and ability. The same qualities have characterized his career on the bench. His personal and official character commend him implicitly to the respect both of the bar and of litigants, and his decisions are marked by such evidences of conscientious regard for law and equity as to lead rarely to appeal or reversal. Notwithstanding the exacting nature of his duties, Judge Field has, for ten or twelve years, been a professor in the Law department of the University of Louisville, and has found in the avocation of instructing young men a pleasure and relaxation from the cares of his judicial position. His political status has been that of a Democrat, always voting the straight ticket of his party. His connection with social orders has been limited to membership in that of the Elks. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Crescent Hill Presbyterian Church.

In 1869 Judge Field married Sue McElroy, daughter of Anthony McElroy, of Springfield, Kentucky, whose family were members of the Presbyterian Church and in which she grew up. They have five children and one grandchild.

STERLING B. TONEY, lawyer and jurist, was born at Villula, Russell County, Alabama, May 24th, 1850, son of Washington Toney, a prominent Southern planter and a most estimable and accomplished gentleman. Washington Toney, who was born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1810, was the son of Colonel William Toney, who was also a native of South Carolina, and served with distinction as colonel of a United States cavalry regiment in the War of 1812. The latter was the owner of large landed estates in South Carolina, and also of numerous slaves, and was the founder of the city of Greenville, South Carolina, in which city he resided in early life and reared his family. Later in life he removed to his home near Fort Gaines, Georgia, and died on his plantation in that State in 1858. For some years previous to his death he was one of the most extensive cotton growers in the South, having large plantations in both Georgia

and Florida. His son, Washington Toney, the father of Judge Sterling B. Toney, was educated at the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, and graduated from that institution in the same class with Waddy Thompson, Theodore Croft, William L. Yancey, and other distinguished Southerners. He also was a distinguished planter and a scholarly man, well versed in science and literature. His home, located near Eufaula, Alabama, was known as "Roseland," and there he died in 1874. He had three sons, the eldest of whom, Captain William Toney, was captain of Company K, of the Fifteenth Alabama regiment of infantry in the Confederate Army, and was mortally wounded at the age of twenty at the battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, while serving under General "Stonewall" Jackson, and was buried at Charlotteville, Virginia. The younger sons are Sterling B. and Tandy W. Toney, the latter a planter near Eufaula, Alabama.

Sterling B. Toney received careful educational training in early youth, and graduated first, in 1869, from an Alabama college, in which he took a full academic course. Immediately after his graduation from this college he matriculated in the University of Virginia, in which institution he was a student from 1869 until 1873, graduating therefrom under the renowned Professor McGuffey, in philosophy, and under Professor John B. Minor, in law. After graduating from the law school he returned to his home in Alabama and began the practice of his chosen profession at Eufaula. In the year 1874 he removed to New York City and practiced law in the Eastern metropolis until 1876. In the latter year he married Miss Martha Burge, an accomplished Louisville lady, the daughter of the late Richardson Burge, a prominent merchant and tobacconist, and transferred his home to this city, which has since been the scene of his professional labors. Well fitted by natural endowments and by the training and experience which he had had previous to his coming to this city, for professional work, he entered at once upon an active and successful career as a practitioner at the Louisville bar. The impression which he made upon the bar and upon the general public was alike favorable, and he soon gained a commanding position both as lawyer and citizen. In 1886 he was elected judge of the Louisville Law and Equity Court, and in the exercise of judicial functions still further strengthened his hold upon popular favor. In 1895 he was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, but his election to that high office being contested, a fine sense of honor caused him to decline to accept the position because the Board of Contest did not render a unanimous decision in his favor, three members of the board holding for him and two members against him and in favor of his Republican competitor. At the expiration of his term as judge of the Law and Equity Court he was paid the high compliment of re-election without opposition, and is still holding the Law and Equity judgeship. His term of service on the bench has now extended over a period of ten years and a vast amount of important litigation has occupied his attention. As a jurist he has evinced a broad knowledge of law and equity jurisprudence, a conscientious regard for the rights of all classes of litigants, and excellent capacity for research and investigation. Many of his decisions have been widely copied in the leading law journals of the country and have been cited and quoted in many of the Supreme Courts of the different States. His decision in the famous case of Arnett vs. The Wathen Mason Manufacturing Company, involving the doctrine of the entirety and divisibility of contracts and the remedies in cases of breaches thereof, is reported in full in the twenty-sixth American Law Register (page 59). His opinion in the case of the Louisville Bagging Company against the Central Passenger Railway Company on the use of electricity for the propulsion of street cars, was one of the first in point of time rendered by the courts of the country, and this opinion is reported in full in Third Electric Cases (pages 236 to 272, and 296 to 344). It is also given prominence and quoted by Mr. Caseley in his admirable law book, entitled "Caseley on Electric Wires." The same decision is referred to and cited as authority in "Randolph on Eminent Domain," "Booth's Street Railway Law," the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law," and "American and English Railway Companies." His decision in the case of the Kentucky Wagon Company against the railroads, in which he passed upon the right of the railroad companies to collect demurrage charges for the detention of their cars by freight consignees, was another decision which attracted much attention, and when rendered, in 1892, was published in all the leading law journals of the United States. His decisions in matters involving the laws governing corporations and constitutional questions have been cited in the higher courts in many instances, and have frequently been published in full in the leading law periodicals. In the case of the Adams Express Company vs. The State of

Kentucky, he held the statute providing for a special license tax per mile to be unconstitutional, a decision which was affirmed by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. This decision obtained wide publicity in law periodicals and was strongly commended editorially in the Albany Law Journal and by distinguished members of the bar in personal communications to Judge Toney. His literary addresses before colleges and bar associations have caused him to be in yearly demand on such occasions.

Politically, Judge Toney has been identified with the Democratic party ever since he became a voter, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopalian Church. In fraternal circles he is prominent as a member of the Orders of Free Masons, Knights of Honor, and Elks, and in social circles he is known as a genial and accomplished gentleman. He has two children, a son, R. Burge Toney, sixteen years of age, and a daughter, Emma Louise Toney, aged seventeen, at this time (1896.)

JOSEPH THOMAS O'NEAL, lawyer, was born February 7th, 1849, near Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, son of Merit Singleton O'Neal, who was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1821, moved to Woodford County in 1849, and is still living in that county, where he is well known as a farmer and stock raiser. The elder O'Neal married Elizabeth Arnold, a native of Woodford County, daughter of Younger Arnold, who died in 1849, a victim of the memorable cholera epidemic of that year. Younger Arnold, the maternal grandfather, and George O'Neal, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, were both soldiers in the War of 1812.

Joseph T. O'Neal was one of six sons and was brought up on a Woodford County farm, attending the county schools to obtain his rudimentary education. From the time he was fourteen until he was seventeen years of age he attended the Versailles Academy, then under the management of the well-known educator, Professor Henry. After that he was, for three years, a student at the Kentucky University College, and completed his education at Michigan University, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Having fitted himself for the law, he began the practice in Louisville in 1873, in the office of Judge John Roberts, with whom he was associated for several years. At a later date he and Judge Emmet Field occupied offices together, and in 1886 he became senior member of the law firm of O'Neal, Jackson & Phelps. This association and partnership was dissolved, in part, by the election of Judge W. L. Jackson to the bench, although Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Phelps continued to be associated together, and other gentlemen were subsequently admitted to the partnership. For a time the firm was O'Neal, Phelps & Pryor, and, still later, O'Neal, Phelps, Pryor & Selligman; then Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Pryor associated themselves together under the firm name of O'Neal & Pryor, and such is the present style of the firm, the junior member being one of the well-known young members of the Louisville bar and a son of Chief Justice Pryor, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

To say that Mr. O'Neal has attained a high standing among members of the Kentucky bar is to state a fact well known to his contemporaries and the general public. Ever since he began the practice he has been a zealous student, as well as an active practitioner, and the cast of his mind is eminently judicial. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals against Judge Sterling B. Toney, and the vote cast for him—while not sufficiently large to secure his nomination—was a flattering testimonial to his character and ability as a lawyer. With this exception, he has never stood as a candidate for any office, preferring to devote his time and talent to his profession.

A member of the Broadway Baptist Church, he has long been active in church work and has been especially so in contributing to the upbuilding of the Baptist Orphans' Home, of this city, and the local Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a member since 1876. He has been connected with fraternal organizations as a member of the Phi Delta Phi College Society, of the Masonic Order, and the Ancient Essenic Order.

He married, in 1879, Miss Lydia E. Wright, daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Briscoe) Wright, of Louisville, and has a family of four sons.

ALBERT A. STOLL, lawyer and legislator, was born in Louisville August 29, 1853, son of E. L. and Elizabeth (Baab) Stoll, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Franzhein, Bavaria. He grew up in Louisville, obtained a thorough education in the public schools of this city and then began the study of law under the preceptorship of that eminent Kentucky lawyer, Hon. Isaac Caldwell. After reading the prescribed length of time, he attended the regular course of

lectures at the Louisville Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. After his admission to the bar, he continued to be associated with Mr. Caldwell in the practice of his profession, profiting greatly by his association with a man who was recognized by the bar of the State and by the public generally as one of the most profound lawyers who has ever been identified with the Kentucky bar.

Well equipped for the profession which he had chosen by natural qualifications as well as by education, vigorous, energetic, and capable in all departments of practice, Mr. Stoll rapidly grew into prominence at the bar of Louisville, and although still a young man, has long been known as one of the able lawyers of the city. While giving close attention to his professional duties, he was not unmindful of the obligations which rested upon him as a citizen, and quite early in life began taking an active interest in politics and public affairs. A member of the Democratic party, he became recognized as one of the local leaders, and in 1874 was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving in that body with credit to himself and his constituents, having been member of the committee of the General Assembly which revised the Code of Practice in 1875. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1883, and after his retirement from that body, in 1885, his constituents made him a member of the City Board of Aldermen, in which he served by reelections until the end of the year 1892, and was president of the board one term. As a public official, he carefully guarded the interests of those who looked to him as their representative, and was a capable, efficient, and honored public servant. For six years he was chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of the First Louisville district, and was recognized as a sagacious and able campaign manager. A firm believer in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, he has acted with that organization since he cast his first vote, and believes that sound money and a tariff for revenue only are articles of faith which have been handed down by the patriot fathers of Democracy, and which should be cherished by their political descendants.

In later years he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, in which he has achieved a large measure of success. Of an eminently practical turn of mind, he has found his chief diversion in the exercise of his inventive faculties, and the result of his labors in this field has been to give to the public several appliances and devices of practical utility and considerable value. Singularly enough, perhaps, these appliances have been mainly intended for use in the sick room, his attention having been attracted to the necessity for such inventions during the illness of his son, some years since. Among his inventions is a rubber pillow, so arranged that water may flow through one end and out at the other, keeping the temperature stationary or raising or lowering it as the physician may desire. Another of his inventions is a bed so arranged that the patient may sit up or be lowered without any effort on his part. Still another invention makes provision for giving a patient a bath without removing him from the bed or even changing his position, by means of a rubber blanket of peculiar design. Another invention is a rubber tube, horseshoe shaped, and so made as to fit the head of a patient, which can be filled with water or crushed ice and used to cool the head as the patient lies on his pillow. These inventions have been patented, and physicians pronounce them of great value to the profession and to suffering humanity.

Mr. Stoll is a member of the Lutheran Church, and organized the East End Charity organization in 1894. Since 1879, he has been a member of the fraternal and benefit order known as the Knights of Honor. He was married, in 1876, to Miss L. J. Garrard, and they have had five children, three of whom are living, their names being Albert A. Stoll, Jr., Lettie E. Stoll, and Ruth Jennings Stoll.

THOMAS BATTS OVERTON, lawyer and merchant, of Louisville, Kentucky, son of Thomas and Susan (Llewellyn) Overton, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 29, 1818. The Overton family, from which he was descended, were of old English stock, his first American ancestor, Major Overton, having been an influential adherent of Cromwell during his protectorate, and having, upon the restoration of Charles II, fled to America at the same time with Whalley and Goff, two of the judges by whom Charles I was condemned. From him are descended the Virginia family of that name, with many branches numbering prominent names in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and other Western and Southern states. Of this family, Clough Overton, a great-uncle of the subject of this sketch, was killed at the battle of Blue Licks. John Overton, the father of Thomas Overton, who was the father of Thomas Batts Overton, married Ann Booker Clough, whose sister, Margaret Clough, was the mother of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, father of General Robert An-

derson, of Fort Sumter, and other distinguished sons. Another member of the Overton family was Major Overton, who, in the War of 1812, was in command of Fort St. Philip, above the mouth of the Mississippi, who gallantly defended that position and successfully repulsed the British war ships in their efforts to ascend the river and compelled a change of base by the British army to Lake Borgne as the route of attack in the battle of New Orleans.

When Thomas Batts Overton was six years old his mother, whose husband had died in Virginia, moved from that state to Nelson County, Kentucky. Here he received his education in the neighborhood schools, the locality being early noted for educational advantages, and began the study of medicine in Bardstown. Before, however, he had prosecuted his studies to completion, he changed his choice of a profession, and having studied law, settled down to practice in Lebanon, the county seat of Marion County, Kentucky. After remaining thus some years and having married, he moved to Helena, Arkansas, but in 1844 he returned to Kentucky and, making his residence in Louisville, became a wholesale dry-goods merchant as a member of the firm of D. R. Young & Company. He subsequently engaged in the tobacco warehouse business as a member of the firm of Ray & Company. In 1871 he moved to Greenville, Mississippi, but returned to Louisville in 1874 and resumed business as a tobacco warehouseman, until his death in this city, January 9, 1877. His remains rest in Cave Hill Cemetery.

During the war Mr. Overton was a Unionist, and in his latter years a Democrat. In religious affiliation, he was a Presbyterian, being for many years a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of the Masonic order.

He was married April 22, 1843, to Eliza Chowning, of Lebanon, Kentucky, who still survives him. Their children were five in number. Lucy Eliza, who married Lawrence Dorsey McMeekin, and died without issue; Dabney Bruce, who studied law in Heidelberg, Germany, being abroad four years, and returning to Louisville, practiced law with Judge W. F. Bullock, dying young and unmarried; Sarah Llewellyn, who married Lawrence Dorsey McMeekin, his second wife, and has two children, Lawrence Dorsey, Jr., and Overton Blanton—living in Birmingham, Alabama; Mary Bell, married William F. Schulte—one son, Batts Overton—living in Louisville; and Clough Cosby Overton, married Lucy Crittenden Stockton, who have one daughter, Margaret Crittenden, and live on Staten Island, New York.

JOHN ARVID OUCHTERLONY, A. M., M. D., LL. D., was born on his father's estate, in the Province of Smaland, Sweden, June 24th, 1838. His father was Captain A. F. Ouchterlony, an officer in the Swedish Army, and his mother's name before her marriage was Hedvig Wilhelmina de Honglin. After having received thorough scholastic training in his native land, he came to America and began the study of medicine in the University of the City of New York, under the preceptorship of Professors John T. Metcalf and T. Gaillard Thomas. Entering the United States military service as a surgeon during the Civil War, he was on duty in different hospitals in and near Louisville prior to 1863, and thus formed his acquaintance with the city in which he has since achieved such celebrity as a medical teacher and practitioner.

In 1864 he was appointed lecturer on clinical medicine in the University of Louisville, and soon became conspicuous as an instructor. At the close of the year 1865 he resigned from the Government service and began the civil practice of medicine in this city, impressing himself upon the profession at once as a man of exceptional talents and rare skill as a physician. In 1869, in company with other distinguished physicians of the city, he founded the Louisville Medical College, in which institution he became professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine. This position he continued to occupy until the autumn of 1876, when he resigned. In 1878 he accepted the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and filled that position for four years. At the end of that time he severed his connection with the Kentucky School of Medicine to become professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the University of Louisville. Later he became professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the same institution and has continued to hold that position up to the present time. As a college professor he has become recognized by the profession as one of the leading medical educators of the country, his rare talent and superior ability being evidenced as an instructor to no less an extent than in the active practice of his profession. He has been honored by his professional associates of Louisville with the presidency of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Louisville Obstet-

rical Society, and the Clinical Society, of this city, and in much larger State and National medical circles he has also been a conspicuous figure. He was president of the Kentucky Medical Association in 1890, is an honorary member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and has been vice-president of the American Medical Association, of which he is an influential member.

His fame has not been confined to America, but has traveled abroad, and in his native land special appreciation has been shown of his ability and achievements. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Swedish Antiquarian Society, and, in 1891, he received from the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences the Linnaean Gold Medal. In the same year he was knighted by King Oscar of Sweden—the most scholarly and cultivated of the reigning monarchs of Europe—who made him a knight of the Royal Order of the Polar Star. In 1892 the University of Notre Dame conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

His contributions to medical literature have been numerous, and many of them have attracted wide attention. Among the most important of these contributions may be mentioned treatises on Angina Pectoris; on Cystic Degeneration of the Kidneys; on Cholelithiasis; on the Diagnosis of Syphilitic Diseases of the Skin; on the Preventive Treatment of Tuberculosis, and on Epidemic Influenza. He has been a ready and attractive writer, and his papers, read before medical societies and associations and published in medical journals, have covered a wide and varied field of investigation and research. He has been all his life an intense student, and has kept in touch with the most advanced thought and experimentation of his profession. His library is one of the largest and most carefully selected in the State of Kentucky, and embraces a large amount of high-class literature, in addition to his large collection of medical books and scientific works of kindred character.

In 1878, Dr. Ouchterlony served as a member of the Louisville Board of Health, but, with this exception, has never consented to hold any public office of a political or semi-political character. His affiliations have been with the Democratic party, but he has been too much absorbed in the discharge of his professional duties and in meeting the requirements of his great practice to give any time or attention to politics. As a churchman he is a distinguished Roman Catholic layman, and, in 1894, Pope Leo XIII. conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood in the Order of St. Gregory the Great. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Kate Aubrey Grainger, second daughter of Hon. William H. Grainger, of Louisville.

H. HORACE GRANT, A. M., M. D., was born in Kenton County, Kentucky, December 12, 1853, son of Dr. E. L. and Jane R. (Prest) Grant. His father was a medical practitioner in early life, and for thirty-five years past has had large farming interests in Boone County, Kentucky, in which county he is still living, his place of residence being at Petersburg.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the private schools of the county in which he was brought up, and entered upon his collegiate course at Moorse Hill College in Indiana, which he attended during the years 1870 and 1871. He was later, for a time, a student at Miami University of Oxford, Ohio, and completed his collegiate course at Danville, Kentucky, being graduated from Centre College in the class of 1875. He then began the study of medicine, matriculating at the famous Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1878. Immediately after obtaining his doctor's degree, he practiced for a time as an interne in Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and then began the private practice of his profession at New Castle, Kentucky. In 1880, he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and removed to Louisville. Here he formed a professional partnership with Dr. George J. Cook, and at once entered upon a career which has been steadily progressive, which has given to him well-deserved prominence among Southern practitioners of medicine and medical educators, and which has brought to him also abundant prosperity. He was elected demonstrator of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1883, and in 1892 became professor of surgery in the Hospital College of Medicine. Though a general practitioner, Dr. Grant is chiefly interested in surgery, and has accomplished some of the most successful work done in the State in that line, having shown marked originality in the suggestion of instruments for certain operative steps. He has now been identified with the profession in Louisville for a period of sixteen years, and during that time he has enjoyed constantly increasing prestige, and a constantly growing practice. He has been active also in all movements designed to elevate the standard

of his profession, to add to the attainments of those engaged in the practice of medicine, and to render them more effective agents for conserving the public health. He is a member of the State and City Medical Society, vice-president of the Kentucky State Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, member of the American Academy of Medicine, member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, and a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society.

Politically, Dr. Grant has affiliated with the Democratic party, but as political lines are now drawn, may be said to belong to the "Sound Money" wing of that party. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Leila Ellen Owsley, daughter of Judge W. F. Owsley, of Burkesville, Cumberland County, Kentucky, and niece of the late Judge Nicholas Owsley of Lewiston, Kentucky. They have one son, Ernest Owsley Grant, born December 9, 1888.

HENRY A. BELL, who has long been an official of Jefferson County, and who, by reason of his long and faithful service, has become well known to the public, was born in Louisville, April 1, 1845, son of Joseph and Selina A. Bell, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Virginia. His grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican War and gave up his life in the struggle which won for the United States that magnificent domain lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

After obtaining his primary education in the county schools, he took a course at Forest Home Academy, and then went to Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, where he completed his studies. He had been brought up on a farm and, after quitting school, returned to agricultural pursuits, for which he had a natural fondness. In 1875, he first became connected with county affairs as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Thomas Shanks, and served in that capacity two years. For the next two years he was connected with the Louisville & Harrod's Creek Narrow Gauge Railroad enterprise, but, in 1879, again became a member of the sheriff's staff of deputies. From 1879 to 1883 he served under Sheriff S. S. Hamilton, from 1883 to 1887 under Sheriff J. D. Barbour and from 1887 to 1891 under Sheriff William Clark. In 1891 he was himself elected sheriff and served in that capacity four years. In all, he was connected with the sheriff's office fourteen years and, during all that time, was a most capable and efficient officer. Familiar with the work in all the departments of the sheriff's office, he discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity, and was an exceedingly popular as well as a capable official. After his retirement from the shrievalty, in 1895, he became chief deputy in the office of County Clerk William P. Johnson, and still retains that office. He has always taken a warm interest in politics and has been a Democrat of the strictly orthodox kind since he cast his first vote. He is a prominent member of the Watterson Club, the Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM TEMPLETON DURRETT, son of Reuben Thomas Durrett (q. v.) and Elizabeth Bates Durrett, only daughter of Caleb Bates, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1855. Having received his early education at the public schools of Louisville, he attended Washington and Lee University and was graduated from there in 1874 with the degree of Mining Engineer, having also made a specialty of chemistry.

Returning to Louisville, he studied medicine and in 1879 was graduated at the University of Louisville with the degree of M. D. After completing his medical studies, he took a specialty course for eye, ear and throat diseases, and devoted himself for ten years to practice in this department. In 1885 he was appointed one of the board of surgeons for the examination of pensioners and held the position during the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's first Presidential term. Upon the expiration of this period, having become interested in the development of the natural gas fields of Kentucky, he retired from the practice of medicine and accepted the appointment of engineer of the Kentucky Heating Company, which supplies natural gas as a fuel to the city of Louisville from the wells in Meade County. This enterprise, which had been projected several years previous, had not proved successful to the stockholders. But upon a reorganization of the company and a more thorough development of the gas region and the application of more improved methods for its transmission, the system has been greatly enlarged and has been made a profitable industry. Dr. Durrett's knowledge as a mining engineer, acquired at the university, has served him well and has proved of great value to the company in overcoming many obstacles to success which, for a time, seemed insurmountable. As supplementary to the supply of natural gas, a plant for the manufacture of artificial heating gas has been

added, which is used in very cold weather when, upon a sudden depression of temperature, the demand for gas is many times multiplied. Formerly, on such occasions, consumers for a time felt the deficiency, but the addition to the plant has entirely remedied this deficit. This is but one of many improvements introduced since Dr. Durrett became connected with the company, and while the supply of gas has not been such as to warrant its use for manufacturing purposes, it has steadily met the demand for the increasing extension of the service for domestic use.

Dr. Durrett is a free silver Democrat in his political associations, but, save his service as pension examiner, has never sought nor held office. In social organizations, his membership has been limited to his college society of Kappa Sigma. In the matter of wheeling and boating, he takes an active interest, and as a member of the Louisville Boat Club, he is noted for his fast craft and his skill in sailing. He was reared in the Episcopal Church and from an early age has been an attendant upon old St. Paul's Church.

On the 15th of July, 1885, he married Sara Eleanor, daughter of Rev. John J. Cooke, of Louisville, and granddaughter of the late well-known centenarian, Dr. C. C. Graham. She is also a niece of the late Mrs. Governor Blanlette and Mrs. Senator Blackburn. Two children have been born to them, one of whom, R. T. Durrett, Jr., survives.

DR. JAMES CHEW JOHNSTON, son of William Johnston and Elizabeth Winn, was born at Cave Farm, near Louisville, the summer residence of his father, and the site of the present attractive Cave Hill Cemetery, on the 31st of July, 1787. The only other child of his parents was a daughter, Mary, who died in infancy. He evinced a taste for study when quite young, and after receiving such preliminary education as the local schools at that time afforded, he was sent, while still quite young, to Princeton College, N. J., making the trip on horseback. Here he obtained a thorough classical education and after graduating with credit, he went to Philadelphia and became a private student of medicine under the celebrated Professor Chapman. Later, he attended the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1810 graduated with the highest honors of his class. Returning to his native city, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and being equipped as few physicians of that day were, he soon obtained much of the best practice of the town and county. In point of scientific attainments, he was one of the most proficient members of his profession who ever resided in Louisville, and long after he had retired from practice, his opinions were sought and his counsel held in the highest respect by the leading physicians. Unfortunately for the profession and his fellow citizens, he retired too soon and while there was need of such qualities as he possessed. Had he been compelled by his necessities to have looked to his practice for support, there is no doubt but that he would have attained great eminence, but being an only child and inheriting a large landed property, his attention was early directed toward the care of his possessions and the enjoyment of the independence they conferred. His father had not only left valuable suburban property, but was the owner of much that lay within the town boundary. Among the list of purchasers of lots at the sale in 1786, his name appears as one of the largest investors, a large number of lots descending to the subject of this sketch. Added to his love of science and literature, Dr. Johnston possessed a refined taste for horticulture and floriculture, and his place of residence was always rendered attractive by the fruit trees and flowers which adorned his spacious grounds. Woodland Garden, at the head of Market Street, long noted as a place of public resort, owed its attractiveness to the fact that it was originally laid out and planted by him as a private garden. For many years he resided at the foot of Seventh Street, in a residence famous for its terraced slopes, and made attractive by choice fruit-bearing trees and flowers of the finest varieties. No one, save Dr. C. W. Short, the distinguished botanist, bestowed as much care upon flowers or had as thorough an acquaintance with them as did Dr. Johnston, and to him as much, if not more than to any one else, is Louisville indebted for the refined taste for the culture of flowers, which has been a marked feature in the community from a very early period. Dr. Johnston's last home, which he built in the late forties, is still in the possession of the family. It is 237 East Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd, a substantial double brick house, with some architectural peculiarities in the lower story and of quaint plan within, but embodying elegance and comfort. It was surrounded with ample grounds and here, in the evening of his life, the kindly gentleman and scholar indulged his taste in the rearing of fruit and flowers, in dispensing a cordial hospitality, imparting pleasure and instruction to many of all

ages, who delighted to hear him talk philosophically, and practically illustrating the teachings of Cicero's "de senectute."

Dr. Johnston was twice married; his first wife was Miss Maria Booth, daughter of Colonel William Booth, of Shenandoah County, Virgiana, who died November 15, 1818, leaving a son, who died in his fourth year. After remaining a widower ten years, he married, April 3, 1828, Miss Sophia W. Zane, oldest daughter of Noah Zane, one of the prominent pioneers of Wheeling, Virginia. Four children were born of this marriage, three sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Zane Johnston, died February 20, 1857, in his twenty-eighth year, having graduated in medicine and given promise in his profession. The other sons were William, who married Emily, daughter of Robert J. Ward, Esq.; and James C., who married Julia, daughter of Hon. S. S. Nicholas. They were both educated at Harvard, and served in the Confederate army. The former has for some time resided in New York, and the latter died in this city, a member of the bar. The only daughter is Mary E., wife of Colonel R. W. Woolley, a prominent lawyer of Louisville; with their two daughters, Misses Mary and Sophia, they reside at the old Johnston homestead on Jefferson Street.

In closing this brief sketch of this excellent gentleman and scholar, who, to other merits, added that of being one of the original subscribers and trustees of Christ Church, the writer, who, though not bound to him by ties of family, knew him affectionately for a long time, knows of no better tribute that can be perpetuated than that of Professor S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, privately paid at the time of his death: "My acquaintance with Dr. Johnston began in the autumn of 1840, soon after my removal to Louisville. Although he had then long abandoned the practice of his profession, I met with him very frequently up to the period of my final departure from Kentucky, in 1856, and had the happiness to enjoy his uninterrupted friendship, as well as that of his excellent family. He was a gentleman of the "old school" in the true sense of that term; of a most sociable and genial disposition; of a highly inquisitive mind full of diversified knowledge; an excellent talker and a warm, trustworthy friend. Had he not been diverted from his professional pursuits, he might, and no doubt would, have attained to marked eminence, for he had talents of no ordinary character, and that polish of manner and that kindness of heart which are always sure, in a physician, to inspire confidence and secure practice." He died December 4, 1864, in his seventy-eighth year, and was laid to rest under the same sod upon which he was born.

DOUGLAS DALLAM was born August 25, 1861, in Henderson, Kentucky, son of William J. and Kate A. (Miles) Dallam. His father was in early life postmaster and deputy county clerk at Salem, Kentucky, and later engaged in merchandising at Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana, until his death, which occurred in 1893. The progenitor of the Dallam family in America was Richard Dallam, who came in 1680 from Wales, England, to Maryland and there married Elizabeth Martin, known throughout the colony in her young womanhood as "Pretty Bettie Martin." Many interesting reminiscences and traditions concerning this remarkable woman, who lived to be one hundred and fourteen years of age, have been handed down to the present generation and are cherished by her descendants. William Dallam, one of the sons of Richard and "Pretty Bettie Martin" Dallam, was the great-great-grandfather of Douglas Dallam, and one of his sons, Francis Mathew Dallam, came to Kentucky in the early history of the State and married Martha Cassandra Smith. Nathan Smith Dallam, one of the sons born of this latter union, married Sarah Hicks, of Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky, and the father of Douglas Dallam was one of the children born of their marriage. Nathan Smith Dallam represented his county in the Kentucky Legislature several years, was a noted old-time Whig politician and a personal friend of Henry Clay and was lieutenant colonel, 97th Regiment, Kentucky State Militia in 1819.

Douglas Dallam was educated in the public schools of Evansville, Indiana, and began an exceedingly active career in a business way, at fourteen years of age, when he was sent from Evansville to Wadesville, Indiana, with a two-horse wagon and two trunks full of sample shoes to take an order for shoes to be filled by the wholesale boot and shoe house of W. J. Dallam & Son, of which his father was head. At sixteen he was purser on the Ohio River steamer "Sunbeam." Later he clerked on Mississippi and Tennessee River steamboats for nearly four years and then traveled some years as commercial salesman for W. J. Dallam & Son. From 1883 to 1884, he was connected with the wholesale boot and shoe house of Henry Hatch

& Company, of Philadelphia, and later returned to Evansville, Indiana, where for a short time he was city editor of the Evansville "Courier." He then returned to the river, and for two years thereafter was clerk on the steamer "W. F. Nisbet." In 1887, he became connected with railway transportation interests as traveling freight agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, with headquarters in St. Louis. Called to Evansville by the death of his brother, he became junior partner in the firm of W. J. Dallam & Son, but in 1890 severed this connection to return to the employ of the railway company with which he had formerly been connected. In January, 1892, he was appointed division freight agent of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, and the following April was made general agent of the Mississippi Valley Route, with headquarters at Evansville, Indiana. In 1894, he was again made traveling freight agent of the Nashville, Chatanooga & St. Louis Railway, retaining that position until February of 1895, when he was made general Southern agent of the Hoosac Tunnel Fast Freight Line, with an office in Louisville. This position he held until August 1, 1896, when he was promoted to the general agency of the Hoosac Tunnel Line, in charge of offices at Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City. Still a young man, his life has been a most active one and he has earned this prominent station which he fills by faithful and persistent effort. He is a Democrat in politics and an Episcopal churchman.

CHARLES BONNYCASTLE ROBINSON, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Louisville, March 29, 1853, son of William Meade Robinson and Ann Mason (Bonnycastle) Robinson. In the sketches of other members of Mr. Robinson's family, which will be found in these volumes, brief reference has been made to his family history on both the paternal and maternal sides, and it is unnecessary to say anything concerning his antecedents in this connection. Brought up in Louisville, he obtained his early education in the public schools, at the noted old-time school kept by Professor B. B. Huntoon. He was then sent to Faribault, Minnesota, where he completed his course of study and rounded out a thoroughly practical education.

Turning his attention to business pursuits immediately after leaving school, he entered the employ of J. M. Robinson & Company, in 1870, and was connected with that old and well-known house until 1875. In the latter year he became an employe of the Merchants' National Bank, continuing his connection with that institution two years. At the end of that time he became secretary and treasurer of the Wheeler Carriage Company, and in 1879, in company with the late Irving H. Eddy, organized the Kentucky Manufacturing Company, of which he became secretary. In 1882, he and his younger brother, William Meade Robinson, organized the Beargrass Woolen Mills Company. Of this corporation he became president and some time later, with William Meade Robinson, Jr. and John C. Hughes, he established the house of Robinson-Hughes Company, becoming president also of that company. In 1892, he assisted in organizing and became vice-president of the Columbia Building & Loan Association. In his connection with these various and important business enterprises, he has shown broad capacity and evidenced the integrity and high character for which members of his family have been noted ever since they became identified with the city of Louisville.

Mr. Robinson has been in no sense an active politician, but he has been, nevertheless, an intelligent student of public affairs and political issues. His views are clearly defined, and his action is in harmony with his convictions. Previous to 1896 he had acted with the Democratic party, but in that year declared himself in favor of a single gold standard, a tariff for revenue only, civil service reform and close restriction of immigration. He is an Episcopalian churchman and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is also a Free Mason and a member of Falls City Lodge No. 376. He married, in 1877, Miss Helen Blaisdell Avery, daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Susanna H. Avery, of Louisville. Their children are: George Avery Robinson, Charles Bonnycastle Robinson, Jr., Goldsborough Cowan Robinson and Helen Avery Robinson, Jr.

MARTIN BORNTRAEGER, one of the noted and eminently successful publishers of Louisville, was born May 22, 1828, at Ruedigheim, near Marburg, Germany, son of John and Elizabeth (Schmitt) Borntraeger. He was educated in the parish school of his native village and remained there until 1843, when he came to this country a youth fifteen years of age. Coming directly to Louisville after his arrival in this country, he obtained his first employment here in the office and composing rooms of the Catholic Advocate. There

he served his apprenticeship to the printers trade and then began work as a journeyman printer. For some time thereafter he worked at the case in the Journal printing establishment, being connected with that paper as a compositor when the famous wit and journalist and the talented poet, George D. Prentice was editor. Connection with this paper was doubtless of much value to him in his young manhood and perhaps had much to do with stimulating his ambition to become a journalist and newspaper manager himself. At any rate, he was an apt pupil in business affairs and soon familiarized himself thoroughly with the details of newspaper management. As a result of his acquirements in this connection, he was invited, in 1854, to become business manager of the Louisville Anzeiger. He accepted the position and thus began a connection which continued until his death on the 4th of May, 1892.

When Mr. Borntraeger became business manager of the Anzeiger it was an obscure German paper little known, having small influence and yielding slight profits to its owners. His prudent conduct of this publishing enterprise soon brought about an improved condition of its affairs, and within a few years after he became connected with the paper, its circulation had largely increased, its prestige and influence had been greatly extended, and it was being profitably conducted as a business enterprise. He inaugurated in the conduct of the paper, thoroughly systematic methods and strict discipline in all departments, and everything about his publishing house moved with the regularity and precision of clock-work. A faithful discharge of duty was required from all his employes and subordinates, and yet his kindly manner and the reasonableness of all his demands always kept him on the best of terms with those whom he employed. All held him in the highest esteem, and all felt that they had in him a friend, sincere, honest, and always to be relied on. At the time of his death, the little publishing enterprise with which he had become connected in 1854 had been expanded into a vast enterprise and the Anzeiger had become recognized as one of the great newspapers of the United States. Among the German-Americans of the West and Southwest, its influence has for many years been so potent as to be recognized by all classes of public men and by the newspaper press of the country. Circulating throughout a wide extent of country, it has been so widely read and its popularity has increased to such an extent that it now stands sixth in the list of German-American newspapers in the number of its subscribers. For some years its affairs have been managed by a stock company and at the time of his death, Mr. Borntraeger was president of this corporation. For thirty-eight years he had labored earnestly and intelligently to build up the enterprise with which he had been identified and doubtless his most sanguine expectations were more than realized in the growth and prosperity which attended it up to the time of his death and which still continues.

Personally Mr. Borntraeger was retiring in disposition, but was nevertheless a man of great force, energy, and business capacity. He was firm in his convictions, courageous in the expression of his opinions and a defender under all circumstances of what he believed to be right. He was the best known German-American in Louisville and one of the most widely known in the Southwest, and might have aspired to distinguished official positions had he been so inclined. He had no taste for office holding, however, and although frequently solicited to accept nominations to office, invariably declined to offer as a candidate. He was always a Democrat but belonged to the Jeffersonian school and had no patience with some of the heresies advocated as Democratic doctrines in later years.

He was connected during his life with many charitable institutions and his private charities were almost innumerable, though so quietly were many of his good deeds done that the public knew nothing and many times even his own family knew nothing of what he had done to relieve suffering and distress. He was a member of all the leading German societies and co-operated with his country-men in every way possible to advance their interests and better their conditions in this country.

Mr. Borntraeger married, in 1851, Miss Sophie Grieshaber, of Louisville, and the three children born of their union are Mrs. Fred H. Wulkop, Mrs. Frank Von Borries and J. M. Borntraeger.

FRANK CONRAD NUNEMACHER, printer and publisher, was born at New Albany, Indiana, June 16, 1858. His father was John Robert Nunemacher, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1824, and settled at New Albany, Indiana, in 1846, where he conducted a book and stationery business and printing establishment until 1882, when his death occurred. The family came originally from Basle, Switzerland, where its ancestors resided for over four hundred years, and

settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. Conrad Nunemacher, the father of John and grandfather of Frank, was a Pennsylvanian by birth and a life-long resident of that State. His mother was Avesta Anna (Shields) Nunemacher, born in Harrison County, Indiana, a daughter of Clement Nance Shields and Mary Stewart Shields, now living in New Albany. His maternal great-grandfather was Patrick Henry Shields, a native of Virginia, born at Danville, in that State and afterwards moving to Danville, Kentucky. His maternal great-grandmother was Polly Nance, also a Virginian and of Huguenot extraction. His grandfather, Clement Nance Shields, was born near Danville, Kentucky, in 1803, the family moving in 1804 to Harrison County, Indiana. Patrick Shields was a man of very strong character, a soldier with General Harrison at Tippecanoe and afterwards a judge at Corydon, Indiana, and one of the framers of the Indiana constitution.

On both sides Frank Nunemacher has been exceptionally well favored in antecedents. His father took prominence in business and social circles as an active, honorable and prosperous citizen, and to his more than to all other influences combined is due the high character and business qualities which Frank has developed.

His education was chiefly obtained at Morse Academy, New Albany, under Professor J. C. Fales, now of Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and Professor Morse, now of Hanover College, Indiana. His scholastic career was closed at the high school under the guidance of Professor James May, now deceased. He manifested an early aptitude for educational acquirement, and by his wide reading and a favorable literary experience has since added high finish to the work of his youth. At the phenomenal age of fourteen, he became editor of the "New Albany Telegram" and continued as such until he was eighteen, when he entered his father's printing establishment, working regularly during vacations, and when his school days ended, continuing there until 1880. In that year, he took a position in the L. & N. general ticket office and remained two years, when his father's death occurred and he retired to assist in the management of his father's business. In 1883 he came to Louisville and commenced business on a limited scale at 256 West Main Street. The following year he moved to 337 West Main and in 1885, owing to the growth of his business, moved to larger quarters at 247 West Main, corner of Third, and two years later, when he had become fully established, he moved to the commodious building he now occupies at 434 and 436 West Main. This property was much enlarged to accommodate his presses and material until he now, with floors in adjoining buildings, has a floor space of 20,000 square feet and is conducting the largest exclusive railroad ticket printing establishment in the United States. The astonishing progress made by him as a young man soon became noticeable in business circles, and while he was yet in the early stages of his career, the "Louisville Times" began a sketch of him with the expression: "When the name of Frank C. Nunemacher is mentioned, every man on Main Street thinks of success." He made a bold stroke from the start and opened competition with the largest railroad printing establishments of the country. He became a student of modern printing machinery and a practical economist in every branch of the art affecting the particular lines which he adopted. Neatness, order and convenience are characteristics of his entire establishment. It is a marvel of regularity in every feature and it is not strange that he has lifted himself to the very top of his profession. In railroad ticket printing he is now without a rival and he has made Louisville the center for the highest class work of this kind. It is said that in any of his great work-rooms the appearance is more that of a parlor than a printing house. Everything about him moves like clock-work. In addition to ticket printing he has also made a specialty of freight tariffs, and no house in America has more material or better facilities for performing the work. He now has many tons of type standing in tariff forms and his patronage extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is scarcely an important railroad in the territory adjacent to Louisville that does not yield Nunemacher the preference in all of the higher grades of work. Accuracy and expedition are the prominent features of his establishment. In addition to a large patronage from the prominent railway lines of the United States, orders are received from lines in Canada and the majority of the great ocean coastwise steamship lines of both coasts are among his patrons. It appears strange, but it is none the less true, that in this particular line of business Mr. Nunemacher has given the interior city of Louisville a position of pre-eminence among the great cities of the world. Promptness, integrity and intelligence are the watch-words of his business and they have won the battle he has made. His

untiring industry, careful guardianship of his employes and great pride of accomplishment have made him master of his field, and his perfect success has been deservedly attained.

He has neither sought nor held any public positions and, except to serve as a director in the Commercial Club for two years, has confined his attention entirely to his private business. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no conspicuous part in political contests, only exercising his right as a citizen to vote and express his sentiments. In religion, he was reared a Presbyterian and has been an elder in the Central Presbyterian Church for a number of years. All his ancestors, Scotch, Irish, Swiss and French, were of the same denomination, and he holds his church relationship as well by inheritance as by inclination. He is much of a philanthropist. He has been a director in the Y. M. C. A., both general and railroad associations; director in the Humane Society, and has a perpetual scholarship in Center College, at Danville. The only secret society to which he belongs is that of the Elks.

He was married October 6, 1870, to Lottie Stewart Crane, eldest daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Crane, of New Albany. His wife's father was from Massachusetts and her mother from New Jersey. They have one son, Stewart Crane Nunemacher, born February 8, 1886.

COLONEL CURRAN POPE, son of Worden and Elizabeth (Taylor) Pope, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 30, 1813. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Pope, came to the Falls of Ohio from Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1779, by way of Pittsburgh and by flat-boat down the Ohio River. He landed at Patton's Fort, then situated at what is now the foot of Twelfth Street, and subsequently he moved to Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, where he continued to reside until his death. His homestead is still in the possession of one of his descendants. Worden Pope, his son, (q. v.) the father of Colonel Curran Pope, removed to Louisville, became deputy county and circuit court clerk, and filled both offices afterwards for nearly forty years. He was also an able lawyer and long one of the most prominent citizens of Louisville. A sketch of his life will be found in these volumes.

Curran Pope, having received a good academical education in the schools of Louisville, entered West Point as a cadet in 1830 and was graduated there in 1834, becoming brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1834. After a short service in the army, he resigned to take the clerkship of the Jefferson County court, made vacant by the resignation of his father. He held the office for seventeen years, the last four of which were by the election of the people. He was a citizen of much public spirit; one of the original projectors and directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; one of the main promoters of the Louisville Water Works; devoted much of his time as trustee of the Danville College; and as trustee of various educational institutions of Louisville, especially to a seminary organized and established by himself and others in the old homestead of his father; served for eleven years in the General Council of Louisville, and on the breaking out of the late war he espoused the cause of the Union. He raised the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, which, after a varied service, was decimated in the battle of Perryville, which, for the number and length of time engaged, was said to have been the bloodiest battle of the war. Early in the action Colonel Pope's horse was killed under him, and towards the close of the engagement he was shot through the shoulder. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., LL. D., the scholarly author of "Sacred History from the Creation to the Giving of the Law," who was the co-laborer in many fields of usefulness with Colonel Pope, and who was his life-long friend, thus writes of him a short time after Colonel Pope's death: * * * "Through his father, the late Worden Pope, Esq.—in his day, one of the foremost citizens of the commonwealth—and through his excellent mother and amiable wife as well, he was allied to some of the most influential families in the country. His ample private fortune released him, in a large measure, from professional labor, so that he was able to devote the last twelve years of his life to the general interests of society. As an office-bearer in one of our largest city churches, and in many other positions, he rendered the most important services. He brought to all his trusts a fine capacity for business, public spirit, unwearied diligence, habits of system, order, and punctuality, and a nice sense of duty. Few men of his generation here have performed as much gratuitous and arduous labor for the common good. It happened to him to be of the number of those in whom all the great issues of life flow together in a single hour of supreme necessity and peril; when the high qualities, which have been for nearly fifty years slowly maturing within them, are brought to a final and fiery test, and suddenly emerge all aglow with consummate splendor. Colonel Pope met that hour on the bloody slopes of Perryville and took

the crown. The writer of these lines was during the whole day within hearing distance of the artillery and musketry; was at one time on the outskirts of the field, and before the dead were all buried he carefully surveyed the ground on which the battle was fought. The carnage over the whole field was frightful, and Colonel Pope stood in one of its hottest positions. His regiment was posted upon the brow of the hill; the enemy was arrayed in two lines on the slope below him, one of these lines being partially concealed in a field of standing corn, the other protected by a substantial stone wall. The position of the rebels being down the hill, gave them this important advantage: They would not be likely to fire too high, while Pope's troops, being so much above them, could hardly avoid that mistake. Besides, the foremost rebel line had the stone wall in their rear, to the cover of which they could at any time retreat, and to which, in point of fact, they did retreat under the fire of our gallant Fifteenth. Furthermore, the right of the regiment rested on a barn, which early in the action was set on fire by a shell from the enemy, so that our troops on that wing were nearly roasted by the flames. And, more than all, the brave Jouett and Campbell were shot down in the very beginning; the noble McGrath, who went to Jouett's assistance, was instantly killed. Pope's horse was shot under him; he himself was wounded, and his men were falling in heaps around him. Col. Pope stood near the center of the column, about four feet from the line of battle, giving direction to every movement. Just in front of the position was a low rail fence; further down the hill were two trees, the trunks of which were about the size of a man's body. The bullet marks in the trees and in the rails leave us in wonder how any human being standing in that line of battle could have escaped death. Yet such was the intrepidity of the regiment and of its commander that they held their ground until ordered to another position, when they filed out into the road and marched off in perfect order. Col. Pope, on reaching his new position, ordered his men to lie down under the brow of the hill as a protection from the enemy's shells. General Rousseau, observing some change in the field, rode up and suggested to Col. Pope the propriety of showing his forces to the enemy. Col. Pope instantly gave the order; the men sprang to their feet and marched in line of battle to the top of the hill. The General was so much struck with their promptness and discipline that he put his cap on his sword and waved it with the cry: 'Hurrah for Kentucky!' Night soon set in; and of the Fifteenth seventy-two slept in death, about one hundred and seventy staunched, as best they could, their bleeding wounds, and the others rested on their arms. Col. Pope remained with the army a few days and joined in the pursuit of Bragg, who fled to the mountains; but, finding himself utterly exhausted, he returned to Danville, where he lingered three weeks and died. He looked forward to the eternal world with pious composure, and expressed his unwavering confidence in the Saviour. But for this opportunity on the field of battle, none, not his most intimate friends even, would have known the man. In him we have an instance pointing out the fine distinction between a certain brutal ferocity, which sometimes passes by the name of courage, and that more humane and exalted sentiment which springs out of a nice sense of honor, the love of country and the fear of God. Such was Col. Pope's quiet, and amiable, and even diffident manner in society, that no man, not even he himself, knew what a brave and gallant heart was hidden in his bosom, patiently waiting for the hour of his grand manifestation. The hour came; the man was fully revealed to the homage of his countrymen, and his life was finished, wearing 'the beauty of a thing completed,' a good work well done. His name is enrolled with the dead heroes of the commonwealth. She will never suffer his memory to perish."

William R. Thompson, in his "Historical Sketch of the Pope Family," thus speaks of Col. Pope: "He was the idol of the men he commanded. Though of a very gentle and inoffensive disposition, he was one of the bravest, most resolute men in the Union army, equally ready to oppose and smite a giant, or to soothe and protect a child, and many a tear was shed by his brave and scar-covered soldiers when he had to leave them. The writer of this, who saw Col. Pope Monday after the battle of Perryville, has heard many of his soldiers say that, after a long and tiresome march, when night came and they went into camp, others sought a house to sleep in, but Col. Pope laid down upon the ground with his men and took their fare. He looked upon them as a father looked upon his children, and he said it was his duty to be with them and take care of them. He never sought or claimed any better fare than his soldiers got; hence his immense popularity with his men, who revere his memory to this day with the affection of a child for its father. When you meet one of the Fifteenth Kentucky who fought

at Perryville, ask him what he thinks of Col. Curran Pope, and he will give you a better eulogy than I can write, more graphic and to the point; he can tell facts I know not in his undying praise, and he will love to talk to you about him. The writer of this article was well acquainted with Col. Curran Pope before the war, and saw him several times in his camp after he entered the army, and he can bear witness to his great worth as a man, citizen and soldier. The slaughter of Pope's regiment at Perryville was so great that afterwards it was given the sobriquet of 'The Bloody Regiment.'"

General Sherman succeeded General Anderson to the command in Kentucky in the early stage of the war. His headquarters were at Louisville, and there he often met Col. Pope, who had already determined to enter the army of the Union. General Sherman had abundant opportunity to form a correct estimate of Col. Pope's character, both as a soldier and as a gentleman. A few days after he learned through the public prints of the death of Col. Pope, although he was burdened with the absorbing responsibilities of a great military command, he wrote Col. Pope's widow the following letter:

"Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.
"November 10th, 1862.

"Dear Madam: I know you will pardon me, afar off, if, at this, your dread hour, I come to bear my feeble show of honor to him whose name you bear and whose child will in after years look back upon as one of those heroes who labored and gave his life to his country. Well do I recall the soft and gentle voice of Curran Pope, the peculiar delicacy of his approach, the almost unequal courtesy of his manner, and the first faint doubt that one so gentle, so mild, so beautiful in character, should be a warrior; but another look, and his eye, the plain direct assertion of a high and holy purpose, with the pressure of his lips, told that he was a man; one to lead; one to go where duty called him, though the path led through the hailstorm of battle. Among all the men I have ever met in the progress of this unnatural war, I cannot recall one in whose every act and expression was so manifest the good and true man; one who so well filled the type of the Kentucky gentleman.

"He died not upon the battlefield, but from wounds inflicted by parricidal hands on Kentucky's soil, and his blood is the cement that will ever more bind together the disjointed parts of a mighty nation. Though for a time smitten down by the terrible calamity, may you and your child soon learn to look upon his name and fame as encircled by a halo of glory more beautiful than ever decked the victor's brow. Curran Pope is dead, but millions will battle on, till from his heaven home he will see his own beloved Kentucky the center of his great country, regenerated and disenthralled from the toils of wicked men.

"I fear that in trying to carry comfort to an afflicted heart, I do it rudely, but I know you will permit me, in my blunt way, to bear my feeble testimony to the goodness, braveness and gallantry of the man who more nearly filled the picture of the preux chevalier of this age than any man I have yet met. I know you are in the midst of a host of friends, but should, in the progress of years, any opportunity come by which I can be of service to any of the family of Curran Pope, command me.

"With great respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Maj. Gen. Vols."

Curran Pope was married to Matilda Prather, a daughter of John I. Jacob, by whom he was blessed with one daughter, Mary Tyler Pope, who is possessed of many accomplishments, great force of character and intellect, and of much beauty, and who still lives in the home of her heroic father, the widow of the late Judge Alfred T. Pope, and the devoted mother of an interesting family.

HERMAN VERHOEFF, for many years one of the most conspicuous figures in the southern grain trade, and whose name is still perpetuated in connection with the business which he established in Louisville, was born in the province of Westphalia, in the northwestern part of Germany, on New Year's day, 1827. In the paternal line he came of pure Holland stock and was one of the descendants of that Admiral Ver Hoeff who was prominent in the struggle to establish the freedom of the Netherlands in the days of William of Orange. On the maternal side he was descended from an old and well-known German family, his mother's maiden name having been Augusta Hellmann. His father, Hermann Verhoeff, Sr., immigrated to this country in 1836, when the son was nine years old, landing in New York City on July 4, when the city was in the midst of an imposing Independence Day celebration. The elder Verhoeff was a man who had many experiences of historic interest. He left one of the German universities, in which he was at the time a

student, to serve under Blucher in the final campaign against Napoleon, and participated in the battle of Waterloo, going afterward with the allies to Paris. After his return to Germany he graduated from the University of Berlin, and before coming to this country had served as a burgomaster, and held various important civil offices in his native land. He came to this country with a comfortable fortune, and being a man of scholarly attainments and remarkably well furnished mind, took a place among the most prominent German-Americans of Louisville when he established his home in this city. He came to Louisville in 1838 and established himself here in the mercantile business, but this venture did not prove satisfactory in its financial returns. In consequence of this the family removed to Spencer County, Indiana, where they settled on a farm.

Herman Verhoeff, Jr., had continued his education—begun in Germany—in one of the private schools of Louisville, then in charge of Professor O. L. Leonard, to whom Mr. Verhoeff always felt that he owed more than to any of his other teachers. When his father removed to Indiana, the son, then in his fourteenth year, ceased his attendance at school and assumed in large part the responsibility of managing the farm upon which the family settled. The family fortune having become much impaired, he found it necessary to apply himself industriously to farm work in order to gain a livelihood for himself and those who were in a measure dependent upon him. He continued to work on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, evincing in its conduct and management much of the energy and sagacity which made him a successful business man in later years. Although he had quit school at an early age, he had laid the foundation of a good education, and having continued to add to his attainments by a process of self-education, he was, at the time he attained his majority, a young man of more than ordinary culture and book learning. At twenty-two years of age he left the farm and taught a country school in Spencer County, Indiana, one term. At the end of the term, he had saved from the amount of his compensation one hundred dollars, and this capital constituted the basis of his fortune. With it he opened the second store established in Grandview, which was then a very small place. At this store he kept everything that the farmers of the surrounding country were likely to need and bought everything they had to sell. Compelled, as a matter of course, to purchase a portion of his stock on credit, to begin with, he was prompt to meet every obligation, and it was not long before he had gained an enviable reputation among the wholesale merchants with whom he did business, and thus early in his career he established a credit which was never thereafter impaired. Successful in his mercantile ventures from the beginning, his trade steadily enlarged and increased, and he became a large shipper of farm products to New Orleans and other Southern markets. When the civil war began, however, these markets were cut off and he decided to seek a new business location. The result was that he came to Louisville in 1861 and here formed a partnership with his younger brother, Otto Verhoeff, and engaged in the grain and commission business under the firm name of Verhoeff Brothers. They soon extended their operations very widely in the Ohio Valley, shipping grain to a considerable extent by a tow boat and barge of their own, and acquiring interests also in steamers plying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. When navigation was again opened to New Orleans their business became one of large magnitude and brought to them rich returns. The partnership between the brothers continued until 1870, when it was dissolved by the death of Otto Verhoeff, junior member of the firm. Herman Verhoeff continued the business which they had established alone until 1873, when he gave an interest in the house to his nephew, Henry Strater, who had been in his employ for a number of years, the new firm taking the name of Verhoeff & Strater. At a later date the enterprise was incorporated as H. Verhoeff & Company, Mr. Verhoeff becoming president of the corporation and retaining that position until his death, which occurred March 14, 1893. In 1875 he built the large grain elevator at the corner of Eleventh and Maple streets, the first elevator of this kind built south of the Ohio River. This was an enterprise which attracted great attention at that time, it being an entirely new departure in the Southern grain trade. Its success has demonstrated the wisdom and sagacity of the pioneer grain merchant of the city in this field of operation. In the later years of his life Mr. Verhoeff was closely identified with various important business interests of Louisville. He was a director and for a number of years a member of the executive committee of the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, serving in that capacity at the time of his death. He was also for some time vice-president of the Louisville Insurance Company. A man of broad public spirit, he was identified prominently with all movements designed to advance the growth and prosperity of

the city. He was one of the founders of the Board of Trade, participated actively in the movements which resulted in the purchase of the building now occupied by the board, and was vice-president of that organization for many years. He was one of the originators and long a director of the Cotton Compress Company, and was a director in various city banks. He also served two terms in the City Council of Louisville, and was a useful and popular member of the local legislature. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Parker, daughter of James Parker, Esq., of Grandview. Their children are William L. Verhoeff; Minnie C. Verhoeff, now Mrs. F. N. Hartwell; Mary E. Verhoeff; Frederick H. Verhoeff, and Carolyn P. Verhoeff.

CHARLES WILLIAM ERDMAN, long connected with the real estate business of Louisville and during the administration of President Harrison, United States Consul to Stockholm and Breslau, is a typical representative of the self-made men of Louisville, whose success so well illustrates the beneficence of our republican institutions. He was born in Holzminden, Kingdom of Brunswick, Germany, November 2, 1840, the son of Julius and Bertha (Hord) Erdman, who were both natives of Brunswick. His father, who was a printer by trade, emigrated to America with his family and came direct to Louisville in 1844, but finding no opening for work at his trade, moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to which place there had been a large German emigration, and secured employment as a type-setter on "The Volksfreund," a leading German paper. He had been there but two years when he died, and in the following winter occurred the death of his widow.

The subject of this sketch was thus, at the early age of seven, doubly orphaned and left dependent upon his own exertions for his present support and future destiny. Being a bright boy and willing to work, he found employment in Milwaukee sufficient to keep him from want for a year, and, in 1848, went to Chicago. In the spring of 1849 he came back to Louisville, which has been his residence ever since. He had been a newsboy in Chicago and found his first employment in selling papers on the J. M. & I. Railroad, then in operation but a short distance from Louisville. Later, he followed the same line of business on the L. & N. and the Short Line Railroads. It was not conducted, as now, by a news company with the "butcher" in its employ—the newsboy on a train was the proprietor of the business, securing the post from the company upon proper recommendation, receiving free transportation and exclusive right of sale. In return for this, he was required to assist in loading wood on the tender, and to serve the passengers with water from a tin can and cups, with which at intervals he made tours through the train. Of an obliging disposition and willing to work, having withal a good head for business, he prospered in this service and fitted himself for higher employment in after years. In the meantime he lost no opportunity for acquiring an education, and when he had obtained his majority at the opening of the war, he had, by reading and such instruction as he could obtain, acquired the elements of a fair education, his penmanship being better than that of the average scholar and his acquirements laying the foundation of a well cultured mind. On the 27th of August he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Regiment as sergeant major, that organization being then encamped in Preston's woods, at the head of Broadway. Shortly afterward the regiment took the field and with it he participated in the battle of Perryville, in Reed's brigade of Jackson's division. On the 9th of October, 1862, the day after the battle, he was promoted to a second lieutenancy for gallantry in action. Continuing his service with his command, he was, on the 12th of September, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant, but was never mustered as such, the regiment being continually on the march or engaged in action. At the bloody battle of Franklin, Tennessee, December 24, 1863, he lost his left arm and was compelled to retire from further service, being mustered out as sergeant major, April 23, 1864.

In 1865 Mr. Erdman entered into the real estate business, in which, by his sound judgment and intelligent application, he achieved success. Possessing a pleasing address, the circle of his friends became enlarged and, in 1878, he was elected to the City Council, of which he continued as a member in 1878-79-80. A Republican in politics, upon the accession of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency, his name was endorsed by a large number of his fellow-citizens, independent of their political sentiments, for a foreign consulship, and on the 18th of August, 1891, he was appointed Consul to Colon, Columbia. This, however, he declined on account of the climate, and on September 26, 1891, he was appointed Consul to Stockholm. This position he filled so acceptably to the Government at Washington that, on the 8th of March, 1892, he was promoted to the

Consulship of Breslau, in the Province of Silesia, Empire of Germany, a position rendered more genial to his tastes from his German birth. Thus did the immigrant boy, after passing through the struggles of an orphaned youth, return to Germany an honored representative of the American Republic. On the 30th of April, 1893, upon the change of administration, Mr. Erdman, having discharged his consular duties with honor to himself and country, returned to his adopted home and received a warm welcome from his friends and fellow-citizens. He had been a Whig prior to the war, but in 1863 became a Republican and has been such ever since. Since 1867 he has been a member of Boone Lodge, I. O. O. F., having filled the offices of noble grand, treasurer, and grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He has also been post commander of George H. Thomas Post and of August Willich Post No. 132, Department of Kentucky, and has served as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Grand Commanders Lucius Fairchild, William Warner, and John P. Rea. He was also appointed at Pittsburg, September, 1894, as a member of the National Council of Administration, and was reappointed at Louisville in September, 1895. At one time he was governor of the Garfield Club and is now its first vice-president. In religious affiliation he was raised a Lutheran, but in 1864 became associated with the Christian Church, of which he is still a member.

On the 20th of August, 1864, he was married to Clara V. Benfield, of Louisville. They have five children: Bettie; Charles T. S. married Miss Bryant; Clarence W. married Miss Ragland; Clara Ingels, and John Ouchterlony Erdman.

FREDERICK GERNERT, JR., one of the most energetic, active and capable business men of Louisville, who has been identified in the most direct way with the building up and improvement of the city, was born in Louisville, July 24, 1857, son of Frederick, Sr., and Elizabeth (Franck) Gernert. Both his parents were natives of Germany, his father having immigrated to this country in 1847, and his mother in 1850. Their early home in Louisville was at the corner of Market and Hancock streets, in a portion of the city noted in those days for its diversified foreign population, and the old brick house in which Frederick Gernert, Jr., was born—still standing—is notably foreign in its style of architecture. In the old days, this portion of the city was the scene of many small feuds between the native-born and foreign-born citizens, and one of Mr. Gernert's most vivid recollections of this period is of the furore stirred up, from time to time, by an old Virginian, who, when in his cups, took great delight in marching up and down the street, singing "Old Virginia, never tire" and "The Devil and the Dutch, the world is full of such." The ditty which classified the Devil and the Dutch together was exceedingly obnoxious to the elder Gernert, and when the son—who has been musically inclined from boyhood up to the present time—picked up the tune, it brought down upon him the wrath of his stern parent, and coupled with the recollection of the ditty, Mr. Gernert recalls the chastisement which it provoked.

His earliest recollections of school days are of attendance at the parochial school conducted, in 1862-63, in the building on Hancock Street, between Market and Jefferson, now occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company, but at that time the property of St. John's congregation of the German Evangelical Church. Professor Philip Michel, who, at a later date, was superintendent of the public schools of Louisville, was at that time in charge of St. John's Parochial School, and his pupils still remember with pleasure the entertainment which he mingled with instruction, and the big double sandwiches, cheese and apples, which he served to them on stated occasions were considered veritable banquets in those happy days of childhood. Once a year, too, he gave them a picnic at Lion Garden—then in the suburbs of the city—to which the boys and girls marched double file—a picturesque procession, the memory of which lingers in the mind of each participant. It was on one of these gala days that Fred Gernert was induced, by gentle persuasion of his teachers and the older scholars, to lend his Christmas drum to the biggest boy in school to beat time for the march. In the course of the day's festivities, disaster befell that drum and when the boy returned home that night drumless and hatless, there was grief for the loss of the drum and chastisement for the loss of the hat, which was remembered for many a day. In those days, more heed was given to the scriptural injunction "Spare the rod and spoil the child" than at the present time, and if young Gernert was ever known as a spoiled boy, it was not on account of the sparing of the rod. If the parent "loveth whom he chasteneth," he must have been much beloved, because, in his case, the chastenings were frequent and the discipline of the household was stern and unyielding. But, notwithstanding the fact that

there may have been something too much of severity in the parental discipline, he was well reared and kept at school until his ambition to begin the active work of life caused him to seek employment, against the better judgment of his parents.

In 1863, the family removed from the "Old Virginia" corner to the south side of Green Street, near Campbell Street, and in 1864 and 1865, he attended the public school at the corner of Jefferson and Wenzel streets, the Second Ward School house proper and other public buildings being at that time occupied by soldiers. He was an apt pupil and, after going through the lower school grades and passing his examinations, he entered the Boys' High School, in 1870, when he was thirteen years of age. After spending a year in the High School, his ambition to get to work at something and the strenuous effort he made to "get a job" resulted in his being given employment by the noted old-time merchant and manufacturer, Henry G. Van Seggern. When he entered this employ, he became connected with a business house of high character, at the head of which was a man of excellent capacity and repute, an honest man and popular merchant. Under the tutorship of Mr. Van Seggern, Mr. Gernert received his business training and thoroughly familiarized himself with the lumber trade by several years of faithful and efficient service as an employe. In 1880, in company with J. G. Steinacker—who, like himself, had accumulated a small amount of capital by husbanding carefully his earnings—he engaged in the lumber business on his own account. Their first plant was a small one, but the young men commended themselves to the public by their honorable dealings and their business soon began to expand. It was about this time that the unique trade mark, "the kicking mule," appeared, and nothing in the way of a trade mark has ever better subserved its purpose in attracting the attention of the public. The trade mark was an artistic conception and, strangely enough, had its origin in the meetings of a church choir. Mr. Gernert was, at the time, a member of the choir of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, at the corner of Preston and Green streets, and among the other members of the choir was Louis Daeuble, Jr., the artist and designer. At several of the choir rehearsals, the subject of appropriate trade marks was discussed, and the result was the creation of the design of the kicking mule attached to a lumber wagon, a novel device and one which has attracted much attention to the firm making use of it as a trade mark. The business established by Mr. Gernert and his partner rapidly grew to large proportions and, in process of time, was incorporated as the Gernert Brothers Lumber Company, now widely known, of which Mr. Gernert is president. During the year 1890, he was president of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and evidenced his broad capacity and first class executive ability in dealing with the "strikes" of that year. He is, at the present time (1896), at the head of the Equitable Building Association, and all his energies are concentrated on enterprises which tend to the upbuilding and improvement of the city. While he has never sought office, he has taken a commendable interest in politics and public affairs, and is known as a staunch Republican.

He was married, in 1882, to Miss Ella Olivia Straeffer, of Belleview, Kentucky, and established his home in the Highlands, where both he and his wife joined the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. A. D. McClure was then pastor, now in charge of Rev. T. M. Hawes. Mr. Gernert has been an active and helpful member of this church and is now one of its deacons.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, one of the earliest and most prominent citizens of Louisville, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, being one of a family of six sons and four daughters. His father, Benjamin Johnston, was married to a Miss Chew, of Virginia, also a member of a well-known Virgina family, in 1722. On the 11th of November, 1784, William, having previously moved to the Falls, was married to Miss Elizabeth Winn, whose father was a citizen of Fauquier County, Virginia. In 1873 he was appointed by the legislature of Virginia the first clerk of the county court, which position he held for a number of years. His records, which are preserved in the archives of the court, are models of neatness, and he was regarded as both an officer and a man of first merit. His residence was on a farm near the city on the east, known as the Cave farm, now the site of Cave Hill Cemetery, and there being no court house, the court was held and the clerk's office kept there for some time. In 1783, he was the hero of a very romantic adventure in being captured by the Indians near Salt River, while returning from a surveying tour upon Nolin and Bacon creeks, in the present county of Hardin. His two companions, Walker Daniel, a prominent lawyer, for whom the

town of Danville was named, and James Keightly, were killed, and Johnston was taken prisoner and carried to Lake Michigan, where he remained in captivity eight months. He was finally ransomed by some English soldiers at Detroit, and sent with a party to the falls of the Ohio. When the party arrived on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite Fort Nelson, at the foot of Seventh Street, then commanded by Captain John Helm, a white flag was put up as a signal for friendly communication. A detachment from the fort was sent over to inquire as to the meaning of the flag, and great rejoicing ensued when they found their friend, William Johnston, who had long been given up under the belief that he had shared the fate of his companions, Daniel and Keightly. While in captivity, he had bought a bible from the Indians for a pair of silver sleeve buttons, and this interesting relic is still preserved by his descendants. He continued to fill the office of county clerk until his death, which occurred in his thirty-eighth year.

IGNATIUS PIGMAN BARNARD, a conspicuous figure in the tobacco trade of Louisville, and prominently identified also with the coal mining interests of Kentucky, was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, September 11, 1846. His parents were Joshua and Rhoda (Brown) Barnard, and his father was a successful and much esteemed merchant of Livermore, Ky. The elder Barnard was in all respects a worthy and upright citizen, a leading member of the Methodist Church, and a prominent Mason. He was born and reared in Kentucky, his ancestors having come to this State about the year 1780. He died in 1857, and his wife passed away in 1872.

Ignatius P. Barnard obtained his education in the country schools of Ohio County, and had not as good advantages as are afforded to-day by the public school systems of rural districts. He was prevented from attending school after he was fifteen years of age by the breaking out of the Civil War, and his participation in that historic struggle. His experiences during the war were unique in character, and few of the Confederate veterans now living were placed in greater peril. While still a schoolboy, and considerably under fifteen years of age, he was called upon one day by Captain Noel—who had raised a company of Confederate soldiers in Daviess County—to act as a guide for his company and pilot the troops across the country to Green River. He responded promptly to the requisition made upon him for services to the Confederate cause and successfully guided the troops to their destination. Upon his return home, he learned that the Home Guards of that region were searching for him with the intention of putting him under arrest. Boy as he was, he had the instincts of a soldier and true soldierly courage, and when he learned that he was regarded as an enemy of the Union worth hunting for, he resolved to become such in fact. Making his way to Bowling Green, Kentucky—at that time the headquarters of the Southern sympathizers in this State—he made an effort to enlist in the Confederate army, but was refused on account of his age. Going from there to Russellville, he tendered his services to Dr. Pendleton, who was organizing a company in that city, and met with better success. Becoming a member of Company "C" of the Fifth —later the Ninth—Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, he was assigned to duty along with that famous Confederate military organization which became known as the "Orphan Brigade." He served with this command on the retreat from Bowling Green to Shiloh, fought from Corinth to Vicksburg, and was with his command during the twenty-eight days of the bombardment of Vicksburg. After that he went with his regiment to Baton Rouge, and from there back to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Being discharged from the army under the conscript act on account of his age, he returned to his home in Kentucky, and was soon afterward captured by the Unionists and imprisoned at Louisville. After a time he made his escape from the prison and returned to the South, but in 1864 he was recaptured and again was sent to the Louisville military prison. Being recognized at once as an escaped prisoner, he was treated with great severity and was held as a hostage under retalliation orders issued by General Burbridge. With other prisoners he cast lots at three different times, when the purpose of the lot casting was to determine which of the prisoners should be taken out and executed. After remaining several months in the Louisville prison, he was sent to the prison at Camp Douglass, Chicago, and held there until March of 1865, when he was enabled to rejoin the Confederate army through an exchange of prisoners made near Richmond, Va. The war closed soon afterwards and he surrendered with his old comrades at Washington, Georgia. He returned to Ohio County at the close of the war, still a boy in years, but a man in experience. He soon became interested in business in that county as a general merchant and dealer in tobacco, and con-

tinued to operate there successfully until 1885. In that year he came to Louisville, where he formed a partnership with Captain W. S. Edwards, and opened the Central Tobacco Warehouse. These gentlemen continued the tobacco business together under the firm name of Edwards & Barnard until 1893, when their plant was destroyed by fire, and Captain Edwards lost his life in the disaster. Shortly before the fire, the business had been incorporated as the Edwards-Barnard Company, and after the fire, Mr. Barnard and his son became owners of all the stock and rebuilt the warehouse, which has since been one of the leading institutions of its kind in the great tobacco market of the world. The business of this house has grown rapidly and it now handles twelve thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually. Mr. Barnard is largely interested also in other enterprises, and in company with Mr. J. B. Speed—now President of the corporation—organized the Jellico Coal Company, of which he is vice-president. He is general manager also, and for several years has controlled and directed the operations of the Taylor Coal Company, which sends into the coal markets of the country two million bushels of coal every year. He is identified with the banking interests of the state as president of the Beaver Dam Deposit Bank, of Beaver Dam, Ky. He is liberal in his religious views, and a Democrat of the orthodox school. In fraternal circles he is well known as a Royal Arch Mason. He married, in 1868, Miss Bettie Bell, daughter of Jefferson and Mary Bell, and granddaughter of the well known Dr. Rowan of Ohio County. Three children have been born of their union, named respectively Alexander P., Belle, and Mamye R. Barnard.

CHARLES THRUSTON BALLARD, one of the most enterprising and successful manufacturers of Louisville, was born in this city, June 3, 1850, the son of Andrew Jackson and Frances Ann (Thruston) Ballard. His father (q. v.) was the son of James Ballard, who, together with his brother, Bland Ballard, the celebrated pioneer and Indian fighter, came to Kentucky in 1780 and settled in Shelby County. His mother, Frances Ann Thruston, was the daughter of Charles W. Thruston and Mary E. Churchill, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Samuel Churchill, of Jefferson County, and Abigail Oldham, his wife. Charles W. Thruston was the son of Charles, youngest son of Charles Mynn Thruston, of Gloucester County, Virginia, who, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, was an Episcopal minister and resigned his charge to become a colonel in the army, continuing in the service until the close of the war and being known as "the fighting parson." The wife of Charles Thruston and the mother of Charles W. Thruston was Frances, widow of Dr. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, youngest daughter of John and Ann Rogers Clark, and sister of General George Rogers Clark, the founder of Louisville and hero of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. There thus unites in the subject of this sketch the blood of many of the most noted pioneer families of Kentucky.

After having received a thorough academical education in the public schools of Louisville, Charles T. Ballard entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, in 1867, where he was graduated in 1870 as Ph. B. Upon finishing his college course, he accompanied O. C. Marsh, then professor of paleontology at Yale, a nephew of George Peabody, the philanthropist, in a scientific expedition across the plains, going as far west as San Francisco. In this trip he acquired a large fund of valuable information respecting the geological and mineralogical resources of that region. The buffalo were still abundant and Indian life was yet interesting and, in a degree, primitive. Among other incidents of the expedition was a visit to Salt Lake City, where they were entertained by Brigham Young, then the untrammeled head of the Mormon Church.

Returning to Louisville, Mr. Ballard became, for a time, exchange editor of the "Louisville Daily Commercial," and later assistant cashier of the Louisville Gas Company. This position he resigned to go to Europe to visit a sick sister and, upon his return, he became assistant teller in the Kentucky National Bank. In 1875 he entered the office of Colonel James F. Buckner, collector of internal revenue for the Fifth District, as deputy and cashier, resigning in 1880 to engage in the milling business. The manufacture of flour had, until then, never been conducted here upon a very large scale, and Mr. Ballard brought to it an energy and educated intelligence which, after sixteen years of close business attention, has made it one of the leading industries of Louisville, the output of his mill being 1,600 barrels per day, his product finding a European as well as a domestic market. He has been president of the Ballard & Ballard Milling Corporation since its organization in 1880. The estimate in which he is held by the substantial business men of Louisville is best shown by the fact that he has served as director of the Board of Trade twelve

years and as president four terms. He has also been a director in several charitable societies.

Too young for military service in the war, he yet has the title of Colonel by appointment, with that rank, upon the staff of Governor Magoffin in 1860, when he was only ten years old. In political association he is a Republican and, while exercising an influence in his party, has never sought office. In fact, it may be said that he has steadfastly declined it. On more than one occasion, his friends have urged his candidacy for mayor under circumstances very favorable for his election, but failed to receive his sanction. He is an Episcopalian in religion, being a member of Christ Church.

On the 24th of April, 1878, he married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mina, only daughter of Colonel Gus A. Breaux, a prominent lawyer of that city. They have had eight children, of whom five, three sons and two daughters, are living.

JOHN N. OUERBACKER, merchant, was born in Louisville, November 17, 1839, son of Michael and Sarah Gertrude Ouerbacker, both of whom were born in Germany. His parents removed to Leavenworth, Indiana, in 1840, and he obtained his education in the public schools of that place. His business experience began when he was sixteen years old, in connection with the river trade. At that age, and in the year 1855, he started down the Ohio river on a flat-boat loaded with general merchandise, and was gone eight months on the trip. In the fall of 1856 he made another trip on a flat-boat, in company with the late Captain A. T. Gilmore, who was for many years one of the most prominent men identified with the Ohio River trade. By the time he had returned from this trip he had gained a good knowledge of the river trade and; in the summer of 1857, he went to Cincinnati and fitted up and loaded another store-boat, with which he started down the river. This trip extended to New Orleans, and it was eleven months before he got back to Louisville. The business was profitable and he continued to be interested in this branch of the river trade until it was broken up at the beginning of the Civil War.

In the fall of 1860 he was clerk of the steamer "Hettie Gilmore," plying between Louisville and Henderson, and continued to hold that position after the boat was taken into the government service as a transport. He was aboard this boat when she ran down the Mississippi River in the early spring of 1862 to participate in the operations against Island No. 10 and other Confederate strongholds. The river was then at high stage, and the "Hettie Gilmore" was one of the light draft boats which navigated what had been a cornfield the previous year, passed into a creek which flowed into the Mississippi near New Madrid, opposite Island No. 10, and landed troops opposite the island on the Kentucky shore. After the capture of the island, the "Hettie Gilmore" was used as a dispatch boat between the land forces and the gun boats stationed above Fort Pillow, and was the first boat to land at the fort after it had been evacuated.

While in this service, Mr. Ouerbacker had many interesting and some perilous experiences. He did not return to the regular river service until the close of the war, and then entered the employ of the Louisville & Henderson Mail Line Company, serving as clerk on the steamers "Morning Star," "Tarascon," and "Grey Eagle." In 1868 he quit the river and embarked in the hay and grain trade in Louisville, his first place of business being on Fourth street, between Main Street and the river. A year later he removed to Main Street, between Third and Fourth streets, and changing the character of his business somewhat, became a general dealer in farm products. In 1880, in company with his brother and Captain A. T. Gilmore, he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Ouerbacker, Gilmore & Company, in which he has since been a partner and in connection with which he has become conspicuous among Southern merchants. As a member of this firm, he has been connected with a business which extends over a wide area of territory, and his name has become familiar to merchants all over the South, all of whom regard it as a synonym for fair dealing and thoroughly honest business transactions. Everything tending to promote the upbuilding and advancement of the commercial interests of Louisville has received his hearty encouragement and support, and among the mercantile establishments of the city none has reflected more credit on the metropolis of Kentucky than the house of Ouerbacker, Gilmore & Company, which has been steadily growing in prominence and prestige during the past decade and a half.

As a churchman, Mr. Ouerbacker is no less prominent than as a business man. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has especially interested himself in the great work of church extension. He is treasurer of the Louisville City Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and treasurer

also of the Board of Church Extension of the same denomination. Among all the great agencies for extending church work, broadening the field of its operations and expanding its usefulness, none has been more effective than the church extension board above referred to. During the year 1895, three hundred and sixty-five churches—one for each day in the year—were built under its auspices, and to have had a prominent part in carrying forward this noble work is something of which Mr. Ouerbacker may well feel proud. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Britania Artus Dobyns, who was born in Ohio.

WILLIAM FREDERICK SCHULTE, president of the New Louisville Jockey Club, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 4, 1858. His parents, John Christopher and Louisa (Steigelheimer) Schulte, came to America in 1850 from Dissen, Germany, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 they moved to Louisville. His father was for some time at the head of the large furniture manufactory of Wrampelmeier & Schulte, and died in 1867, leaving his widow and two sons, William F. and John Schulte. The subject of this sketch received a good academical education at Lynnland College, Hardin County, Kentucky, pursuing no special nor professional course, and upon finishing his studies returned to Louisville, which has since been his place of residence. His first business venture was as a retail dealer in men's furnishing goods. After some years' engagement in this business, he became a stock and bond broker on Main Street, until, in the spring of 1893, he purchased a tract of land in Jefferson County, Kentucky, which he converted into a stock farm and devoted his attention to breeding thoroughbred race horses. Having thus become identified with the turf, he was, in the spring of 1895, upon the reorganization of the Louisville Jockey Club, elected president of the New Louisville Jockey Club. Under his administration extensive and costly improvements have been made upon the grounds and the interest in the turf successfully revived and maintained. Mr. Schulte is a successful business man and has proven himself a popular turf manager. In politics he is a Republican, and by hereditary association, a Lutheran, in which church he was baptized.

On the 18th of January, 1881, he married, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, Mary Bell, youngest daughter of Thomas Batts and Eliza (Chowning) Overton. One son is the result of this union—Batts Overton Schulte, born November 27, 1883.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN POPE.—In 1779, William and Benjamin Pope came from Westmoreland County, Virginia, where the family had long been settled, and crossing the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg, came by flat-boat to the Falls of the Ohio, where the only settlers were in a primitive fort at the foot of Twelfth street. Their first American ancestor was Thomas Pope, who had come to Virginia from Twickenham, England, afterward the place of residence of Alexander Pope, the poet, about the middle of the seventeenth century. They were of a vigorous stock and allied to the best families of Virginia, one of the name being the great-grandmother of Washington.

William Pope, who was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, about 1750, the son of William Pope and a Miss Netherton, remained a citizen of Louisville while his brother Benjamin settled near Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky, where his descendants still reside in possession of the homestead. The wife of William Pope was Penelope Edwards, daughter of Hayden Edwards, of Virginia, of the family from which came Ninian Edwards, at one time governor of Illinois and senator from the same state, and other prominent men of the same name. The descendants of William were known from this marriage as the Edwards-Popes, in contradistinction to those of Benjamin Pope, who were known as the Foote-Popes, from his having married a lady of that name. William Pope was a man of education and enterprise, and had served as colonel in the colonial army, and was a surveyor by profession. He made the first plat of the town of Louisville and was president of the first board of trustees. His eldest son was John Pope, of whom frequent mention is made in these volumes. He was born in Prince William County, Virginia, and died in Springfield, Kentucky, July 12, 1845. He was in his tenth year when he came to Kentucky, and while a youth lost his right arm in a corn-stalk mill. He studied law and soon became a lawyer of prominence. He settled first at Shelbyville, and represented that county in the legislature of 1802. He afterward moved to Lexington and was a representative in the lower house from Fayette County in 1806-07. In 1806 he was elected senator in Congress for the term from March 4, 1807, to March 4, 1813. During a portion of the time he was president pro tempore of the senate. He was a Federalist until after the senatorial term, and was then a prominent Democrat. In 1816 he was Secretary of State of Kentucky; was state senator from Wash-

ington County from 1825 to 1829, when he was appointed by President Jackson governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and served until 1835. In 1837 he was elected to Congress from the Springfield district and served three terms. He was thrice married; first, to Miss Christian; second, to Miss Smith, sister of the wife of President John Adams; and third, to Mrs. Walton, widow of General Matt Walton, M.C., 1803-07. He left no male issue.

The second son of William Pope was William, Jr., who was born in Virginia in 1775 and married Cynthia Sturgus, and was a large landholder and prominent business man. For a number of years he was engaged with his brother-in-law, Judge John Speed, father of Attorney-General James Speed, in manufacturing salt at Bullitt's Lick, near Shepherdsville. He was a prominent and influential Democrat. He had nine sons and one daughter, Anne, who married Larz Anderson, son of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, Sr. His sons were John, who married Maria Preston, sister of General William Preston, and died young; William H., president of the United States bank and Bank of Kentucky; Nathaniel, Minor, Frederick; Godfrey, who was an editor and captain in the Mexican war; James, Robert, and Charles.

The third son of William Pope, Sr., was Alexander, who was a lawyer of prominence in Louisville and representative in the Kentucky House of Representatives, 1818, and in the Senate, 1819-23. He married Matilda Fontaine, daughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine (q. v.). His two sons, Fontaine and Henry, fell in duels. Of his daughters were Maria, who married Dr. A. P. Elston; Penelope, who married her cousin, Thomas Prather, and Martha, who married first her cousin, Charles Pope, son of William, Jr., and second, Rev. E. P. Humphrey.

The fourth son of William Pope, Sr., was Nathaniel, born in Louisville, January 5, 1784, and died in St. Louis while United States district judge of Illinois, January 23, 1850. He graduated at Transylvania University in 1806 and shortly after settled at the practice of law at St. Genevieve, Missouri. He later moved to Vandalia, Illinois, and again to Springfield, Illinois. In 1809 he was made secretary of the territory and subsequently was elected to the Fourteenth Congress; was re-elected and served until March 4, 1818; was register of the land office of Edwardsville, Illinois, and in the same year was appointed United States judge for the District of Illinois, which he filled until his death. He married Lucretia Backus, daughter of Elijah Backus, of New London, Conn., and had issue the following children: John Pope, major-general U. S. A., born in Louisville March 12, 1823, died September 23, 1892; graduated at West Point, 1842, was captain of engineers when the Civil War broke out; brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; major-general of volunteers, March 16, 1862; brigadier-general regular army, 1862, and major-general, 1882. In June, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the army of Virginia, and after the battle of second Bull Run asked to be relieved and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest. His wife was a daughter of V. B. Horton, M. C. from Ohio; William Pope, of Springfield, Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Thomas Hope, of Alton, Illinois; Penelope, wife of Beverly Allen, of St. Louis; Cynthia, wife of James E. Yeatman, of St. Louis, and Lucretia, wife of Thomas Yeatman, of New Haven.

The sons of Benjamin Pope wereWorden (q. v.); George and Benjamin, the former of whom settled in Louisville and became one of its most prominent citizens, the two latter remaining citizens of Bullitt County, Kentucky.

WILLIAM H. POPE, long a prominent bank officer and merchant of Louisville, was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, March 23, 1803. His grandfather, William Pope, was one of two brothers who, in 1779, came from Westmoreland County, Virginia, to the Falls of the Ohio, and afterward settled near the salt works in Bullitt County. His father, of the same name, married Cynthia Sturges, and the subject of this sketch was their second son. After securing his elementary education in the schools of Louisville, he went to Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1817, and was graduated there in 1821. Returning to Louisville, he read law with his father's cousin, Worden Pope, and being admitted to the bar, practiced for several years, but relinquished it to engage in the mercantile business with Benjamin O. Davis, under the firm name of Pope, Davis & Company. At some time during his early life he was also associated with Arthur H. Wallace, merchant. In 1832 he was president of the branch United States Bank, and from 1837 to 1840 was president of the Bank of Kentucky. He resided in the county with his father as late as 1840, on the Bardstown Road, then three miles from the city. For him the Everitt house, now known as Bonnycastle Place, was built in 1835, upon his father's estate, but owing to business re-

verses and his father's increasing age, they moved to Louisville and lived on the south side of Market, between First and Brook. His father sold his tract on the Bardstown Road and bought a tract of nine hundred and fifty acres, extending from the Ohio River to what is now the Longest Place and Cherokee Park, dying in 1844. Subsequently, William H. Pope lived, from time to time, in the city, but chiefly in the county, on a part of his father's estate on the Brownsboro Road, near the city. His other places of residence in the city were on the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut, in the late residence of John I. Jacob, Esq., which burned during his occupancy, and on Fourth Avenue, between Walnut and Chestnut. From 1855 until his death, in 1867, Mr. Pope was associated with his son, Wallace, in the firm of Wallace Pope & Company, wholesale grocers and commission merchants. He was a man of much force of character and of strong intellect. The great financial storm which swept over the whole country in 1837 and the several following years, caught him in its wreck, when in the very zenith of his power, and doomed him, in after years, to a dreary struggle. He had the highest sense of personal and commercial honor, and never wearied in his effort to discharge his obligations. To the close of his life he enjoyed the highest esteem of the community, the respect of all who knew him, and the warm affection of a large immediate and collateral family.

In 1826 Mr. Pope was married to Mary E. Wilson, daughter of Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Jefferson County. She died in 1864. Their children were as follows: Cynthia Sturgis, married Richard Atkinson, died in 1853; Wallace, married Theresa Steele, died in 1891; Thomas Wilson and Mary died in infancy; Henrietta, married Thomas P. Jacob, died in 1889; Minor Sturgis, served in the Confederate army, died in 1890; Lucinda, married V. Nicholas Smith, died in 1870; William, wounded at Shiloh, 1863; Henry Duncan, physician, died in 1877; and Charles D., died in 1871.

THOMAS PRATHER, one of the earliest merchants of Louisville, and one of its wealthiest and most prominent citizens, was a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1770. Little is preserved of his early youth beyond the fact that he was an industrious young man of good business qualifications, who crossed the mountains in the last decade of the past century and coming down the Ohio from Pittsburgh established a store in Louisville. The exact date of his coming to the falls of the Ohio is not known, although it is certain that he was keeping a store here as early as the 14th of May, 1794, as evidenced by an order of Colonel John Thruston of that date for one pound of six-penny nails and a quire of paper. Being successful in business he made annual trips to Philadelphia to lay in his stock of goods, and in 1805, while returning home from one of those trips, he met with John J. Jacob, then a young man from Romey, Hampshire County, Virginia, who was coming West to seek his fortune. Becoming interested in him he invited him to live temporarily in Louisville, and after a time took him into partnership—thus laying the foundation of a long and successful business connection, under the firm name of Prather & Jacob. Their association was more firmly cemented later by the marriage of Mr. Jacob to his wife's sister, and they became in time the wealthiest firm and individuals in the community. Mr. Prather had then enlarged his business and in addition to his mercantile establishment was engaged in the manufacture of salt at Bullitt's Lick. To this department Mr. Jacob gave his special attention and this being the chief source of supply for the West the business became large and lucrative. The manufacture of salt was given up when it ceased to be so profitable, after the development of the Kanawha fields, and they devoted themselves to their business house. In an old paper published in 1817 is an advertisement of the firm in which it is stated that they were making preparations for the approaching Christmas egg-nog and that by the steamboat Vesuvius had just been received thirty barrels of loaf sugar and two pipes of Teneriffe wine. On the 1st day of January, 1812, Mr. Prather established the first bank in Louisville, the old Bank of Kentucky, which had its banking house on Main Street, near Fifth. The financial disturbances resulting from the war with Great Britain led the directors to favor suspension of specie payment. When their conclusion was announced to him he resigned the office with this emphatic declaration: "I can preside over no institution which declines to meet its engagements promptly and to the letter." This action illustrated the character of the man. Prompt and exact in all his business dealings, his sense of honor would not tolerate in an institution over which he presided the repudiation of its obligations, even under legal sanction. Mr. Prather's residence was in the center of the square bounded by Third and Fourth, and Green and Walnut

streets. The house, which had been built by his brother-in-law, Judge Fortunatus Cosby, and bought from him, was enlarged by Mr. Prather. It was a large brick building, fronting on Green Street, and was two stories high, with an attic over the hall. The servants' rooms and the kitchen were built away from the main house. There were nine rooms, and a verandah ran around the building. It stood just back of the Polytechnic Building, and has been removed only within recent years. The yard was famous for its rare collection of flowers. A graveled walk ran from the entrance on Green Street, and another from that on Fourth. On the Third Street side was an apple orchard. On the south side was a grove of walnut trees, from which Walnut Street was named. Near by, and about where Macauley's Theater now stands, was the graveyard. This square, which became known as "Prather's Square," was laid off in 1784 as town lots Nos. 2, 7 and 8, and was sold by the town trustees to Adam Hoops and Fortunatus Cosby, from the latter of whom it was bought in 1811. Henry Clay was a frequent visitor to this house, and in common with many others of prominence, enjoyed therein Mr. Prather's generous but unassuming hospitality. Mr. Jacob's residence occupied the square immediately south. Mr. Prather, although he concentrated much work within the period of his active life, died comparatively young, while yet but fifty-three years of age.

Collins' History, after referring to him as one of the first merchants of Louisville, adds: "Possessed of a strong intellect, bland and courteous manners, a chivalric and high moral bearing, with superior business qualifications and an integrity and purity of character which became proverbial, riches flowed in upon him, and he distributed his wealth with a beneficent hand in benefactions which will prove a perpetual memorial of his liberality." No one ever appealed to him in vain. As to his public charities, he was called "put me down for balance," that being his usual response when asked to subscribe to a worthy cause. It was not uncommon for him to leave a fifty-dollar bill in his seat at church. He donated the major part of the ground upon which the City Hospital stands, and in recognition of this gift and of his public and private work, Broadway was originally named Prather Street. A portrait by Jouett portrays his features as that of a handsome man with black hair, a broad forehead and luminous black eyes, a firm mouth and a countenance replete with intelligence and the benevolence which filled his soul, one of those faces upon which the eye delights to dwell as indicative of the highest qualities of manhood. It bespeaks the character of mind and heart which made him the man of mark in his day. He had that clear, mental vision which enabled him to prolong his view into the future with unerring sagacity. He laid broad and deep the foundation of his commercial business and then of his princely fortune in real estate. His mistakes were few; he blundered never. But above all, the strict integrity of his personal character was above reproach, beyond suspicion. There was ever a something about him which inspired in the hearts of all a feeling of the most implicit trust and confidence.

There is an old tradition in the Fontaine family which illustrates the wide difference between that time and ours. Upon the marriage of his sister-in-law, Maria Fontaine, and Sterling Grimes, all the kindred from far and near were assembled at the house of Thomas Prather, from which the bride and groom were to begin a journey on horseback from Louisville to some point in Georgia. As she rode away she waved a last farewell to her kindred; and although she lived to be an old woman with children and grandchildren, no one of that assembled company ever saw her again.

Thomas Prather died on the 3d of February, 1823, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was buried in the little cemetery on Prather Square, but his remains were afterward removed to Cave Hill Cemetery, where his wife came, on the 28th of November, 1850, to sleep beside him.

On the 12th of February, 1800, he married Matilda Fontaine, daughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine, to whose sketch reference is made for further history of the family. Their children were James Smiley Prather, born March 13, 1801, and February 14, 1860, he married Louisa Martin. Their children were William, James, Thomas, Mary—who married George Robinson Hunt—and Blanche, who married Edward Mitchell. William Prather was born February 9, 1804. He married Penelope Pope, daughter of Alexander and Martha (Fontaine) Pope, in 1836. Their children were: Katie, who married Orville Thruston; Julia, Susan, who married John H. Zanone; Martha, Maria, Matilda, who married Goldsborough Robinson; Penelope, and Margaret, who married James P. Luse. Mary Jane Prather, born August 11, 1809, married Worden P. Churchill April 22, 1829; married second Dr. Charles M. Way, June 8, 1836. Her children were Worden P. Churchill, W. H. Way. Ma-

tilda Prather, born September 17, 1811, died March 19, 1844, married Samuel Smith Nicholas, the distinguished lawyer and jurist. Their children were George, Thomas, Samuel Smith, Mary, who married Isham Henderson, and afterwards Grandison Spratt; Matilda, who married Richard Barret, and Julia, who married James C. Johnston. Maria Julia Prather, born May 16, 1814, died February 13, 1840, married October 10, 1832; Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., who was killed in battle at Buena Vista. Their children were Henry, Thomas H. and Nanette, who married Henry C. McDowell, of Ashland.

CHARLES JAMES FOX ALLEN, son of Major Charles James Fox Allen and Mary Antoinette (Willis) Allen, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 14, 1834. His father was appointed appraiser of the port of Boston by General Andrew Jackson, and held that position through all administrations up to the day of his death in 1860. The family on the paternal side is descended from Rev. Mr. Allen, who married a daughter of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. He was probably the immigrant ancestor and the second great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Rev. Thomas Allen, well known in Revolutionary annals as "the fighting parson of Pittsfield," was his first great-grandfather. A number of anecdotes and interesting events of his life may be found in Irving's "Life of Washington," and Fisk's "American Revolution." He was the father of Dr. William Allen, president of Bowdoin College, and of Captain Jonathan Allen, who was the father of Major Charles James Fox Allen, Sr., and the grandfather of the present representatives of the family. Dr. William Allen was a Congregational clergyman and president of Bowdoin College for twenty years. On the maternal side the family is also of early New England ancestry. His mother was a daughter of General Nathan Willis and Lucy Fearing Willis. General Willis was prominent socially and politically in Massachusetts.

Major Allen was educated in the public schools of Boston, perhaps the first organized and most thorough of the common educational system of the United States. He graduated from the public Latin school there in 1851, and was sent to Yale, where he took his diploma in the class of 1855. Upon leaving college, he began the study of theology in compliance with the desire of his parents that he should enter the ministry. This, however, was not in accord with his inclination and he abandoned the idea after one year's study, accepting a position to teach in the State of Louisiana, this upon the recommendation of President Woolsey, of Yale. After an experience of two years in this work he decided to adopt the law as a profession, and returned to Massachusetts to take the Harvard law course. On leaving Cambridge he went to St. Louis at the instance of his uncle, Hon. Thomas Allen, and began the practice in 1859. Soon after the outbreak of the war he received an appointment as additional paymaster of the army, with the rank of major, for the Department of the Cumberland. His headquarters were established at Louisville. While on duty here he met Miss Caroline Belknap, daughter of William B. Belknap, whom he married in the last year of the war. He was then admitted as a partner in the house of W. B. Belknap & Co., in which business he has since remained.

He is a member of the Central Council of the Charity Organization of this city, and has taken much interest in the general conduct of city affairs, with no inclination to holding office.

His marriage with Miss Belknap occurred June 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. WELLER, son of Samuel and Phoebe (La Rue) Weller, was born in La Rue County, Kentucky, April 11, 1842. His father —who was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, January 9, 1787, and died October 17, 1854—a member of Company C, Captain Hardesty, of the Second Kentucky cavalry in the War of 1812, was the son of Daniel Weller, son of John Weller, Sr., born October, 1762, and died August 8, 1809. Daniel Weller came to Kentucky in 1796 and settled near Bardstown Kentucky. His father, John Weller, Sr., was born May 24, 1716, and died March 11, 1792. He and his brothers, Joseph and Jacob, founded Mechanicstown, Maryland, in 1750, coming from Pennsylvania. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Phoebe La Rue, was the granddaughter of Jacob La Rue, and also of Robert Hodgen, of Hodgenville, La Rue County, from whom the county and its county seat took their name.

John H. Weller received his academical education at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Kentucky, a full literary course in addition to that of civil engineering and the school of the soldier. He was graduated from this institution in 1860.

His early youth was spent in his native county until he was twelve years old, when he came to

Louisville, and has lived here since. Upon quitting school he became a member of the Kentucky State Guard, and was first a private in the National Blues, a Louisville company, and afterward sergeant-major of the Second Regiment. In 1860-61 he was commissioned by Governor Magoffin captain in the state militia, and in 1861 was captain of the Louisville Zouaves, K. S. G. Upon the breaking out of the war, he joined the Confederate army and was made adjutant and first lieutenant by direct appointment of the war department at Richmond. When the Fourth Kentucky Regiment of Confederate Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861, he was made first lieutenant of Company D; became captain of the company, January 2, 1863, and later major and lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He fought with his command in all the principal engagements from Shiloh to the surrender, and made an enviable record for gallantry and efficiency as an officer. At Chickamauga, in the second day's fight, September 20, 1863, he was severely wounded in the face, and was again wounded near Statesboro, South Carolina April, 1865.

Returning from the war, he resumed his residence in Louisville and entered in the wholesale grocery business with his brother, Jacob F. Weller, in which he continued until 1880. In that year he was elected clerk of the Chancery Court, and served by re-election until 1892. In 1894 he was elected state senator from the Thirty-seventh district, and served two years, having, in the re-apportionment under the new constitution, drawn the short term. In politics, Captain Weller is a Democrat, enjoying a wide popularity. In religion he is a Baptist, a deacon in the Walnut Street Baptist church, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He is also vice-president of the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home. He is a past grand and past chief patriarch of the order of Odd Fellows, and a Knight Templar Mason.

On the 16th of January, 1867, he married Miss Jennie Goodrich, of Oldham County, Kentucky.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, the fourth son of Gideon and Lucy Hemenway Richardson, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 15, 1791. The early years of his life were passed at Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he was born. Not much is known of the sources of his early education, but he was trained to mercantile pursuits and was a well informed and apparently well educated man at the time of coming to Kentucky.

In 1815, after the close of the last war with England, he made a remarkable journey from Boston to New Orleans, accomplishing it in fifty-three days, which, at that time, in view of the means of travel, was an incredibly short time. The country was new, and most of his journey was through an unbroken wilderness, the difficulties and privations of the trip being a matter of family history. Upon his return from this journey, in October of the same year, he passed through Lexington, where he formed the acquaintance of Synia Higgins, a daughter of Richard and Sally Ann Higgins, of Virginia, whom he afterwards married there in 1818. He went thence to New Orleans, where he resided two years.

In 1819 he went permanently to Lexington and engaged with his father-in-law in the manufacture of woolen goods, a business which he pursued successfully for a number of years. He made Lexington his home until 1837, when he moved with his family to Louisville. Here he became cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and in 1854 was made president. These positions he filled for twenty-six years, and he was president of the bank when he died. He was esteemed one of the ablest financiers of the city, and the business of his bank was one of the largest and most important in the State.

For thirty years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, taking great interest in its affairs and doing all he could for the growth and spread of Christianity. He lived to see seven of his children received as members of his church, and had the satisfaction of knowing that he would leave honorable and honored representatives of his ancient name. Elsewhere in the body of this history will be found a more extended mention of his church career and his high Christian character.

In political views, Mr. Richardson was a staunch Whig, and up to the time of his death was rather proud of the fact that none of his family were Democrats. He was a true and steadfast Union man, and at the time of the disruption of the Whig party acted with the Republicans.

In early life, it is not known exactly in what year, he became much interested in the proposal to establish a colony for American negroes in Liberia, and was a member of the Colonization Society, as evidenced by the following certificate found among his effects:

(A rude wood-cut of the proposed settlement of Monrovia, Liberia, preceded this certificate.)

"This will certify that William Richardson, by a

contribution of Twenty Dollars, by himself, is a member for life of the Kentucky State Colonization Society.

H. Wingate, Secty. B. Monroe, Prest."

This society was formed in 1816 and lasted until 1849, its efforts to establish a colony at Monrovia being unsuccessful on account of a malarious climate.

He was a member of the Pilgrim Society of Louisville as early as 1838, as evidenced by a silk badge bearing the coat of arms used by the society, a programme of the proceedings of a dinner celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, and a card of admission, as follows:

Admit William Richardson
to the
PILGRIM DINNER.
December 22nd, 1838.
S. S. Goodwin, Secty.

He was also a life member of the Bible and Tract Societies, and of the Sunday School Union.

He conceived the idea and organized the sunrise prayer meeting, now observed by many churches South and West, on New Year morning.

His first wife died December 8, 1854, and he married again in 1857, his second wife being Mrs. Mary A. Lindsley, of New Albany, Indiana, whose maiden name was Silliman. By his first marriage there were thirteen children, eight of whom survived him, as follows: William Allen Richardson, Mary R. Belknap, Rev. R. H. Richardson, of Trenton, New Jersey; Caroline, Dr. T. G. Richardson, of New Orleans; Lawrence Richardson, and Sallie A. Thome.

He was quiet and rather reserved, but fond of intellectual association and exceedingly hospitable. Among his many friends, who have been his guests, were such as Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Dr. Robert Baird, Judge A. B. Longstreet, Joseph Holt, and Bayard Taylor. In association with men of this class, he took especial pleasure and spared no pains to draw them around him. His death occurred at Louisville, January 23, 1863, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Although greatly occupied with his financial business, his love of the church was so great that his interest never flagged, and its affairs seemed to be constantly upon his mind. He was liberal in his donations to its support and an unfailing attendant at its service. Prudent in the formation of his views, he was steadfast in maintaining them after they were once established. He was neither to be driven nor persuaded from a course he had determined was the one he should pursue. Benevolent, hospitable and honorable, his life deserved the success it attained.

WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 21st, 1857, son of Alexander and Cynthia Stucky Maxwell. His father, who was for many years prior to his death in 1881, a much esteemed business man of Louisville, was a native of Ireland and came of good family, the noted Scotch-Irish family of Jamesons being among his near relatives. Cynthia Stucky Maxwell was the daughter of Daniel Stucky, of Jeffersontown, Kentucky, but, being left an orphan at an early age, was reared and educated by her uncle, Stephen Ross Chenowith, who served at one time as jailer of Jefferson County, and was well known as a citizen and public official.

Brought up in Louisville, William H. Maxwell attended the public schools in early childhood and later attended Jefferson College or Seminary. Still later he was a student at Professor McCown's famous academy at Anchorage and was graduated from that school. After completing his academic course he entered the Louisville College of Pharmacy and took a full course in that institution, intending to engage in the drug business as an occupation. For some time after completing this course of study he was employed as a drug clerk in this city, but the business and close confinement affected his health injuriously and he was compelled to give it up. His father had conducted a profitable livery and sales stable business in the city and, in 1878, he turned this establishment over to his two sons, William H. and S. C. Maxwell. Succeeding to a large business, the sons added new features and popularized more than ever an establishment which the father had turned over to them with a good name and abundant patronage. Some years later, S. C. Maxwell, on account of ill health, removed to his home in the country, where he continued to reside until his death in 1895. When the latter left the city he disposed of his interest in the stables to William H. Maxwell, who continued the business alone and became well known throughout the city as a successful man of affairs, an intelligent gentleman and useful citizen. He was in the prime of his manhood when he was stricken with a fatal illness and, at the end of three months of intense suffering, he passed away, October 31st, 1891. During this

long illness the traits of his character, which had popularized him among his friends and associates, were made strikingly apparent. The unselfishness, the sympathy and kindliness which had made fast friends of all who came in contact with him, shone forth with a brighter lustre than ever from his bed of pain, and his thoughtful consideration for members of his family and others who gathered about him evinced a true nobility of nature. He had grown up a member of the Christian Church—his membership being with the church at the corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets—and his life was always an admirable exemplification of the virtues of the religion which he professed. He loved his church and his home, hearkened to the voice of the suffering, relieved the needs of the poor, cared tenderly for the members of his own household, lived without reproach, and died lamented by all who knew him. He was never prominent in public life, but discharged faithfully all the duties incident to good citizenship; believed in the political party to which he belonged as he believed in his church, and was known as a staunch Democrat, although he sought no kind of official preferment.

He was married, in 1880, to Miss Kittie Ophelia Stallings, daughter of Nelson and Margaret Dougherty Stallings, and is survived by Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Jennie Stallings Maxwell and Margaret Cynthia Maxwell.

REV. JAMES GIBBON MINNIGERODE, rector of Calvary Church, Louisville, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, July 25th, 1848, the son of Rev. Charles and Mary (Carter) Minnigerode. His father was one of the most distinguished clergymen in this country. For many years he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Virginia, and his name is a household word throughout that State. His mother was a granddaughter of Major James Gibbon, of Revolutionary fame, who was the leader of the Forlorn Hope in the battle of Stony Point.

The subject of this sketch received his early training in a private school in Richmond, Virginia, and was remarkably advanced for his age, especially in classical studies. In the month of March, 1863, when only fourteen years of age, he entered the service of the Confederate States, having received an appointment as midshipman in the Navy. He served in Mobile Bay under Admiral Buchanan and afterwards in the James River Squadron. After the war he resumed his studies under the guidance and direction of his father, who was one of the most expert of scholars, and in September, 1867, he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia and became a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church. He was graduated from this institution in 1871 and on the 23d of June was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Whittle and the year following to the priesthood by Bishop Johns. Owing chiefly to his father's reputation he received offers from ten churches, but by the advice of his bishop he settled in Rappahannock County, Virginia, having the whole of the county for his parish with three or four small churches. He often speaks now of his life in this beautiful and mountainous country, twenty-five miles from a railroad, and of the devotion and loyalty of the people. In December, 1873, he accepted the call to the old historic St. Mark's parish, of Culpeper, Virginia, succeeding the Rt. Rev. George W. Peterkin, now bishop of West Virginia. After a rectorship of four years he was called to Calvary Church, Louisville, and took charge on Sunday, February 3d, 1878. The chief work of his life has been in this church. At the time of his coming there was but half a church building. The congregation was small and, though very faithful and loyal, disheartened and discouraged by frequent changes in the rectorship and nearly overwhelmed by a heavy debt. To-day this church is regarded as one of the strongest in the diocese. The following, compiled from the parish register, will show, though in a small measure, something of the work: Baptisms, 720; confirmations, 536; communicants added, 783; loss by deaths, removals, etc., 360; present number, 534; marriages, 116; burials, 260; total contributions, $276,561.25; being an average of more than $15,300 for each year.

Besides his work as rector of Calvary Church, Mr. Minnigerode has held many important positions in the diocese. He has repeatedly been elected to represent the diocese in the General Convention of the church, is a member of the standing committee, dean of the Convocation of Louisville, secretary of the board of Diocesan Missions, and vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Church Home and Infirmary and of the Home of the Innocents. As indicated by his long service as rector of Calvary Church, the relations between Mr. Minnigerode and his parishoners is of the most cordial character. In the performance of all the functions of his rectorship he is thorough and indefatigable. His sermons are scholarly, yet not pedantic. His Sunday School, to which he gives much personal attention,

is large, vigorous in its growth. Its choir, to which he lends his fine voice, is one of the very best in the city. Over every function of the church and all his congregation, young and old, he has a watchful and loving eye, ministering to the sick, comforting the afflicted and sharing the happiness of those who rejoice.

On the 14th of May, 1878, Mr. Minnigerode was married to Miss Annie Gardner Thompson, daughter of George G. and Eliza Barbour Thompson, of Culpeper, Virginia, of illustrious family. She fulfills with grace and fidelity every duty of life, especially of wife and mother.

WILLIAM BURKE BELKNAP was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, May 17, 1811. He was the son of Morris Burke Belknap, who was born at South Brimfield, Massachusetts, June 25, 1780, married Phoebe Locke Thompson at that place May 24, 1809, and died at Smithland, Kentucky, July 26, 1837. His wife died at De Witt, Arkansas, February 5, 1873, and the remains of both are deposited in Cave Hill cemetery at Louisville.

William Belknap, father of Morris Burke Belknap, and grandfather of Willaim Burke Belknap, was the only son of Joseph Belknap and Mary Morris, and was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1740. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth McNaul, who died very soon after the marriage, and his second being Anna Burke, by whom he had seven children, six daughters and one son. The daughters all settled in New York, about Paris, Clinton, Westmoreland and Cazenovia.

Joseph Belknap, father of William, and great-grandfather of William Burke Belknap, was a son of Samuel Belknap, brother of Jeremy Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, but it is not known which was the elder. He came from the neighborhood of Lynn, Massachusetts, and settled at Brimfield—then called "The Holland District"—where he took up a large body of land around Holland Pond and on the Quinebaug River. His wife was a Miss Morris, aunt of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom William was the oldest.

Samuel Belknap, father of Joseph, and great-great-grandfather of William Burke Belknap, was one of four sons of Abraham Belknap, and was a settler, first, at Malden, and afterwards at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He took the oath of fidelity November 28, 1677. Very little is known of the other brothers, except that one settled at Salem, one at Boston, and the other died soon after his arrival in this country. Their names were Abraham, Jeremy, Joseph and Samuel. Abraham Belknap, father of the four sons referred to, and great-great-great-grandfather of William Burke Belknap, came from Liverpool, England, in 1635 or 1637, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. He subsequently moved to Salem, Massachusetts, where he died in 1643.

Of Morris Burke Belknap, father of William Burke Belknap, it may be truly said that he was also a father of the iron industry on the west side of the Alleghany Mountains. To him as much as to any other individual is due the development of this vast industry. In 1807 he came from Brimfield, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, remaining there three years.

Upon his final settlement at Pittsburg, in 1816, the real activity of his life began. Here he first applied his theoretical knowledge to the practical science of the iron industry. He had little experience, few models, no skilled assistance, but he had genius, courage and confidence, and to his supervision is due the construction of one of the first rolling-mills at that point.

After eleven years of experience at Pittsburg, he went in search of "other worlds to conquer," and found his new battlefield in the mineral deposits that seamed the shores of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Here, armed with letters from General Andrew Jackson, he began with like spirit, making Nashville his central point, and enlisting the interest of Yeatman, Woods & Company, bankers, he erected furnaces and a rolling-mill first in Stewart County and afterwards at Nashville. Prior to this enterprise he explored the mineral region of Tennessee on horseback, and made a valuable report upon its ore deposits in that section.

William Burke Belknap, his son, was then but sixteen years of age. He had been reared in the smoke and heat of iron manufacture at Pittsburg. He had been a pupil at the school of Rev. Joseph Stockton, an able scholar of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, who gave him the basis of his learning in books and the advantage of moral as well as mental training. At this early age of sixteen, the course of his studies was abruptly terminated by instructions from his father to come to him in his new field, bringing with him the entire family, the household furniture, and new machinery for an iron furnace, which he was entrusted to select. The machinery was soon purchased, the family and household ef-

fects loaded upon a boat, and the young voyager took his way down the Ohio. Arriving at Louisville before the existence of the canal, all of his heavy freight had to be unloaded and carted through the city below the falls to Shippingport, where it was again embarked and floated to its landing place on the Cumberland River, where his father awaited his arrival.

For two or three years after this event he remained with his father and gave his assistance in building the projected furnaces, including that known as the Hillman, which are yet in operation and of good repute. He was financial agent and disbursing officer for his father, and a material aid to him in all his business. At the close of this period, when only about nineteen, he determined to start independently and carve his own fortune. This he did, with his father's consent. He went first to Hickman, Kentucky, then called Mill's Point, a trading place on the Mississippi River, about forty miles below Cairo, where he commenced business in his own name, but soon afterwards engaged with two young men from Louisville, Woods and Yeatman. They established branches at Moscow and Vicksburg, and were soon fairly launched in a prosperous and promising trade. Mr. Belknap had general supervision over the entire business, and in a little while the partners considered that their fortunes were made. Mr. Belknap sold his interest to his associates, but before he could realize the payments the financial revulsion of 1837 ensued, and the firm became bankrupt. This was a severe blow and loaded the young aspirant with a heavy debt, every dollar of which he subsequently discharged.

In 1840, after visiting Texas, St. Louis and Cincinnati, he determined to locate at Louisville, and did so, and set up that year in business for himself and as the agent of G. K. & J. H. Schoenberger, men he had known at Pittsburg during his boyhood, manufacturers of the Juniata boiler plate and nails. Seven years later, in 1847, he bought, in conjunction with Captain T. C. Coleman, an incomplete rolling-mill, at the foot of Brook Street, which they afterwards finished and made successful in the manufacture of iron. This mill stood till 1880, when it was bought by C. P. Huntington in the interest of the short route. He had established a separate business in iron and heavy hardware, which he kept up under the name of W. B. Belknap & Company, his brother, Morris Locke Belknap, for several years being his associate; later this interest was bought for his sons. In 1880 the house was incorporated by the Legislature, and—still conducted mainly by his family interests—is one of the largest and most prosperous houses of its character in the Western country.

In 1843 he married Mary Richardson, daughter of William Richardson, president of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this history.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON BELKNAP, son of William Burke Belknap and Mary (Richardson) Belknap, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 28, 1849. A full genealogical record of the family will be found in the biographical sketch of his father, given elsewhere in this history.

His first schooling, in 1861, was under the direction of Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, who, with Professor Ben Harney, as teacher of mathematics, conducted a school in the basement of the old Presbyterian Church on Third, between Green and Walnut streets. Later he took a full course at the Male high school, graduating there in 1866, at the age of seventeen. Then he entered the scientific department of Yale University, from which he received a diploma as bachelor of science in 1869. He took an extra year in the study of natural science, botany, etc., under Professor D. C. Eaton; zoology under Professor A. E. Verrill; and history and economics under Professor D. C. Gilman.

At the close of his scholastic work and after a visit to Europe, in 1873-74, he was given an interest in the business of W. B. Belknap & Co., then, as now, one of the largest wholesale hardware houses in the West. After the incorporation of the firm, in 1880, he was made vice-president, and in 1882 was elected president, a position which he has since retained. His life has been devoted to his business almost exclusively, and besides being for a time director in the Board of Trade also a director in the Southern Exposition and other similar enterprises, he has had little to divert his attention from the regular business of W. B. Belknap & Co.

In 1874 he married Alice Trumbull Silliman, daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Connecticut, who died in the spring of 1890. In 1894 he was married to Juliet Rathbone Davison, daughter of Mr. C. G. Davison.

PROFESSOR E. H. MARK, superintendent of the public schools of Louisville, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 13, 1852, the son of Thomas H. and Sina (Burnett) Mark. His fath-

er was a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came from Holland, while his mother was of Virginia parentage and of English and Welsh descent. He was reared on a farm and attended a neighborhood school in his early youth. Afterward, his father moved to Staunton, Ohio. At the early age of fifteen he began to teach in the county school, in which occupation he continued for seven years. He then for a time taught in the village schools of Staunton. It was in this practical work of instruction, supplemented by two years of study at school in Lebanon, Ohio, where he took a special course in mathematics, that Professor Mark laid the foundation for the eminence he has since attained as an educator. With an innate love of knowledge, of fine physical health and capacity for close application, he was, while teaching, also a close student, storing his mind with valuable material for the instruction of the youth in his charge and expanding systematically the field of his inquiry and investigation into the higher regions of classical and scientific study. His fitness commending him to the promotion, he was made superintendent of the schools of Bloomingburg, in the same county in which he had been teaching in the primary schools, and in 1880 became principal of the high school in Washington Court House, county seat of Fayette County, Ohio. In 1883 he accepted the position of secretary of the Ohio Meteorological Bureau, of which Dr. T. C. Mendenhall was the director, the office of the bureau being at the Ohio State University. In the fall of the same year he was elected assistant in mathematics in the university, but declined on account of his duties in the Meteorological Bureau, which engaged his full time and were in the line of a more congenial service. During the four years of his connection with this bureau, Professor Mark investigated several tornadoes and acquired a high standing in the country as an authority upon such subjects. In these volumes will be found a chapter on "The Climatology and Meteorology of Louisville," in which his wide research and thorough knowledge of the subject are fully evinced. During several years of his connection with the bureau he also taught physics in the State University.

In 1887 he became teacher of physics and chemistry in the male high school of Louisville and continued as such until October 1, 1894, when he became superintendent of public schools. He succeeded in this office Professor G. H. Tingley, who, having filled the position for thirty years with great efficiency, was compelled to retire on account of the loss of his eye-sight. The post was difficult to fill, the growing expansion of the system of public schools in Louisville requiring a peculiar fitness in the administration of its large service and a familiarity with the technicalities of school management in schools of all grades, from the primaries to the high schools. Fortunately, the long training of Professor Mark as teacher, principal and superintendent had been such as had prepared him for exactly this kind of trust and this experience, added to fine administrative ability, great energy of application and indefatigable zeal in the cause of education, have found in him all the requirements for the responsible position. Under his administration, our schools have grown in strength and efficiency, and the esprit du corps elevated in a gratifying degree. In the current year his report—the first published in many years—sets forth the working of the entire system in a most comprehensive manner, embodying much of the history of its past working and a thorough exhibition of its present condition, considered from the educational standpoint.

In religious affiliation, Professor Mark is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In October, 1875, he married Mary E. Guthrie, whose father was a prominent physician of Clinton County, Ohio. They have one son, Ernest G. Mark, born in April, 1878.

GEORGE W. WICKS, merchant, was born April 5, 1823, in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana, son of Joseph L. and Delilah C. Wicks, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Jersey. His parents removed to New Albany in 1817, and were among the first settlers in what was then a rude western village. His father, who was a carpenter by trade, helped build the first steamboat put on the Ohio river below the Falls, and for fifteen years was carpenter and engineer on that steamer. At a later date, he engaged in the mercantile business in New Albany, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1876.

The son was educated at the public school of New Albany and when quite young became a clerk in his father's store. At the age of eighteen years he went aboard a large river steamer as clerk, and in a few years worked his way up to a steamboat captaincy. He continued on the river until 1852, and although he was a very young man when he quit steamboating, he had been in command of some of the finest boats on the river and had been prominently identified with the Ohio river and Tennessee river trade. In

1852 he connected himself with the firm of Nock & Rawson, wholesale grocers, and cotton and tobacco factors, at that time one of the largest houses of the kind in the South.

A few years later Mr. Rawson retired and Mr. Wicks became a member of the firm, which then took the name of Nock, Wicks & Company. His large acquaintance throughout the South and with river men extended the trade of the firm rapidly and added greatly to its prestige and popularity. In 1864 the old firm was dissolved and was succeeded by the reorganized firm of George W. Wicks & Company, which for many years was one of the largest cotton and tobacco commission houses in the South.

Captain Wicks was identified also with many other enterprises, being at one time largely interested in the manufacture of "Navy Tobacco," at a plant established in the Jeffersonville penitentiary, where he and his partner employed several hundred convicts for two and a half years. Although they paid about the highest price ever paid for convict labor in the State of Indiana, their profits amounted to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a fact which evidences that their operations in this field were carried on on a large scale. He was at one time a member of the old Board of Trade, was for many years a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and a director also of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company. At one time he was president of the Louisville Cotton Exchange, and during many years of his life he was not only one of the most active and enterprising, but one of the wealthiest merchants in Louisville. He suffered heavy losses in later years, but never lost the respect and esteem of the people, who remember him as an honest, upright and public-spirited man, who did much to advance the commercial interests of the city and to aid in the upbuilding of numerous charitable and other institutions, of which the city is justly proud. For fifteen years he was a director of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and for several years he was a director also of the Methodist Orphans' Home.

He was a member of the Masonic Order for more than forty years. In 1863 he was made a Knight Templar and in 1864 was elected treasurer of Louisville Commandery, to which office he was re-elected for thirty-one consecutive years thereafter, holding the office at the time of his death, which occurred November 27, 1895. He was also prominent as a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and was a director of the Odd Fellows' Veteran Association. His church affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he was a trustee of Fourth Avenue Church, of Louisville, at the time of his death. He married Miss Mary Frances Dean in 1855, and his widow, three married daughters and one son survive him.

APPENDIX A.

TREATY OF FORT STANWIX, NEW YORK, 1768.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern: We, the sachems and chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawnees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependent tribes, on behalf of ourselves, and of the rest of our several nations, the chiefs and warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson, baronet, his majesty's superintendent of our affairs, send greeting:

Whereas, his majesty was greatly pleased to propose to us, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, that a boundary line should be fixed between the English and us, to ascertain and establish our limits, and prevent those intrusions and encroachments of which we had so long and loudly complained; and to put a stop to the many fraudulent advantages which have been so often taken of us; which boundary appearing to us a wise and good measure, we did then agree to a part of a line, and promised to settle the whole finally, whensoever Sir William Johnson should be fully empowered to treat with us for that purpose;

And whereas, his said majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to complete the said boundary line between the provinces and Indians, in conformity to which orders Sir William Johnson has convened the chiefs and warriors of our respective nations who are true and absolute proprietors of the land in question, and who are here to a very considerable number;

And whereas many uneasinesses and doubts have arisen amongst us, which have given rise to an apprehension that the line may not be strictly observed on the part of the English, in which case matters may be worse than they were before; which apprehension, together with the dependent state of some of our tribes, and other circumstances, retarded the settlement and became the subject of debate; Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon it as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning the line, which is now brought to a conclusion, the whole being explained to us in a large assembly of our people, before Sir William Johnson, and in the presence of his excellency the Governor of New Jersey, the commissioners from the provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and sundry other gentlemen; by which line so agreed upon, a considerable tract of country, along several provinces, is by us ceded to his majesty, which we are induced to and do hereby ratify and confirm to his said majesty, from the expectation and confidence we place in his royal goodness, that he will graciously comply with our humble requests, as the same are expressed in the speech of the several nations, addressed to his majesty, through Sir William Johnson, on Tuesday, the first day of the present month of November; wherein we have declared our expectations of the continuance of his majesty's favor, and our desire that our ancient engagements be observed, and our affairs attended to by the officer who has the management thereof, enabling him to discharge all the matters properly for our interest: That the lands occupied by the Mohocks, around their villages, as well as by any other nation affected by this our cession, may effectually remain to them, and to their posterity; and that any engagements regarding property, which they may now be under, may be prosecuted, and our present grants* deemed valid on our parts, with the several other humble requests contained in our said speech;

And whereas, at the settling of the said line, it appeared that the line described by his majesty's order was not extended to the northward of Owegy, or to the southward of great Kanawha River; we have agreed to and continued the line to the northward, on the supposition that it was omitted, by reason of our not having come to any determination concerning its course, at the congress held in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. And inasmuch as the line to the northward became the most necessary of any, for preventing encroachments on our very towns and residences; and we have given this line more favorably to Pennsylvania, for the reasons and considerations mentioned in the treaty; we have likewise continued it to the south to the Cherokee River, because the same is, and we declare it to be our true bounds with the southern Indians, and that we have an undoubted right to the country as far south as that river, which makes our concession to his majesty much more advantageous than that proposed;

Now, therefore, know ye, that we, the sachems and chiefs aforementioned, native Indians and proprietors of the lands hereafter described, for and in behalf of

*The grants which the Six Nations then made, and are here alluded to, were as follows: One to Mr. Trent; one to George Croghan, Esq., and one to Messrs. Penn, proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania.

ourselves and the whole of our confederacy, for the considerations hereinbefore mentioned, and also for and in consideration of a valuable present of the several articles in use amongst the Indians, which, together with a large sum of money, amount, in the whole, to the sum of ten thousand four hundred and sixty pounds seven shillings and three pence sterling, to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnson, baronet, his majesty's sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern department of America, in the name and behalf of our sovereign lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge; we, the said Indians, have, for us, our heirs and successors, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm, unto our said sovereign lord, King George the Third, all that tract of land situate in North America, at the back of the British settlements, bounded by a line which we have now agreed upon, and do hereby establish as the boundary between us and the British colonies in America; beginning at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogohege River, where it empties into the Ohio; and running from thence upwards along the south side of the said river to Kitanning, which is above Fort Pitt; from thence by a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of Susquehannah; thence through the Allegheny Mountains, along the south side of the said west branch, till it comes opposite the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch, and along the south side of that creek, and along the north side of Burnet's Hills, to a creek called Awandae; thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehannah, and across the same, and up the east side of that river to Owegy; from thence east to Delaware River, and up that river to opposite to where Tianderha falls into Susquehannah; thence to Tianderha, and up the west side thereof, and the west side of its west branch to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada Creek, where it empties into Wood Creek, at the west end of carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line, as far as the lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the lands between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements, except what is within the province of Pennsylvania; together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances to the same, belonging or appertaining, in the fullest and most ample manner; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, benefit, claim and demand, either in law or equity, of each and every of us, of, in, or to the same, or any part thereof; to have and to hold the whole lands and premises hereby granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, as aforesaid, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; under the reservations made in the treaty, unto our said sovereign lord, King George the Third, his heirs and successors, to and for his and their own proper use and behoof, and forever.

In witness whereof, we, the chiefs of the confederacy, have hereunto set our marks and seals, at Fort Stanwix, the fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, in the ninth year of his majesty's reign.

ABRAHAM, or Tyahanesera,
(The mark of his nation.) Chief of (L.S.) the Mohawks.
The Steel.

HENDRICK, or Saquarisera,
Chief of (L.S.) the Tuscaroras. The Stone.
CONAHQUIESO,
Chief of (L.S.) the Oneidas. The Cross.
BUNT, or Chenaugheata,
Chief of (L.S.) the Onondagas. The Mountain.
TAGAAIA,
Chief of (L.S.) the Cayugas. The Pipe.
GAUSTARAX,
Chief of (L.S.) the Senecas. The High Hill.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
WILLIAM FRANKLIN,
Governor of New Jersey.
FREDERICK SMYTH,
Chief Justice of New Jersey.
THOMAS WALKER,
Commissioner for Virginia.
RICHARD PETERS,
JAMES TILGHMAN,
Of the Council of Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX B.

TREATY OF WAUTAUGA, 1775.

COPY OF THE DEED MADE BY THE CHIEFS AND HEAD MEN OF THE CHEROKEES TO R. HENDERSON & CO.

This indenture, made this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, between Oconistoto, chief warrior and first representative of the Cherokee Nation, or tribe of Indians, and Attacullacullah (Little Carpenter), and Savanooko (Raven Warrior), otherwise Coronoh, for themselves, and in behalf of the whole nation.

Being the aborigines, and sole owners by occupancy, from the beginning of time, of the lands on the waters of the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Tennessee River up the said Ohio to the mouth or emptying of the Great Canaway (Kanawha), or New River, and so across by a southward line to the Virginia line, by a direction that shall strike or hit the Holston River six English

miles above or eastward of the long island therein, and other lands and territories thereunto adjoining, of the one part, and Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart and Leonard Hendley Bullock, of the Province of North Carolina, of the other part; Witnesseth, that the said Oconistoto, for himself and the rest of said nations of Indians, for and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to them in hand paid by the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart and Leonard Hendley Bullock, the receipt whereof the said Oconistoto, and his said whole nation, do, and for themselves, and their whole tribe of people, have granted, bargained and sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, and confirmed, by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, alien, enfeoff, release and confirm unto them, the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, David Hart, James Hogg and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns forever, all that tract, territory, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in North America, on the Ohio River, one of the eastern branches of the Mississippi, beginning on the said Ohio River at the mouth of Kentucky, Chenoa (Kentucky), or what, by the English, is called Louisa River, from thence running up the said river and the most northwardly branch of the same, to the head spring thereof; thence a southeast course to the top ridge of Powell's Mountain, thence westwardly along the ridge of the said mountain unto a point from which a northwest course will hit or strike the head spring of the most southwardly branch of the Cumberland River; thence down the said river, including all its waters, to the Ohio River; thence up said river as it meanders to the beginning, &c.

And also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents and services thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of them, the said Oconistoto and the aforesaid whole band or tribe of people, of, in, and to the same premises, and of, in, and to every part thereof. To have and to hold the same messuage and territory, and all and singular the premises above mentioned, with the appurtenances, unto the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, in several, and tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; that is to say, one-eighth part to Richard Henderson, his heirs and assigns forever; one-eighth part to Thomas Hart, his heirs and assigns forever; one-eighth part to Nathaniel Hart, his heirs and assigns forever; one-eighth part to John Williams, his heirs and assigns forever; one-eighth part to John Luttrell, his heirs and assigns forever; one-eighth part to William Johnston, his heirs and assigns forever; one-eighth part to James Hogg, his heirs and assigns forever; one-sixteenth part to David Hart, his heirs and assigns forever; one-sixteenth part to Leonard Hendley Bullock, his heirs and assigns forever; to the only proper use and behoof of them the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns; that, under the yearly rent of four-pence, or to be holden of the chief, lord or lords of the fee of the premises by the rents and services thereof due and of right accustomed; and the said Oconistoto, and the said nations for themselves do covenant and grant to and with the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, that they, the said Oconistoto, and the rest of the said nation of people now are lawfully and rightfully seized in their own right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee-simple of and in all and singular the said messuage, territory and premises above mentioned, and of all and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, without any manner of condition, mortgage, limitation of use or uses, or other matter, cause or thing to alter, change, charge, or determine the same, and also that the said Oconistoto, and the aforesaid nation, now have good right, full power and lawful authority in their own right, to grant, bargain and sell and convey the said messuage, territory, and premises above mentioned, with the appurtenances, unto the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and also that they, the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, shall, and may, from time to time, and at all times thereafter, peaceably and quietly, have, hold, occupy and possess, and enjoy all and singular the said premises above mentioned to be hereby granted with the appurtenances, without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption, and denial of them, the said Oconistoto, and the rest, or any of the said nation, their heirs and assigns, and of all and of any other person and persons whatsoever, claiming or to claim, by, from or under them, or any of them, and further, that they, the said Oconistoto, Attacullacullah (Little Carpenter), and Savanooko (Raven Warrior), otherwise Coronoh, for themselves and in behalf of their whole nation, and their heirs, and all and every other person and persons and his and their heirs, anything having and claiming in the said messuage, territory, and premises above mentioned, or any part thereof, by, from, or under them, shall and will at all times hereafter, at the requests and costs of the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, make, due and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done, and executed, all and every further and other lawful and reasonable grants, acts and

assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further, better, and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of the said premises, hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and to and for none other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever, and lastly, the said Oconistoto, Attacullacullah (Little Carpenter), and Savanooko (Raven Warrior), otherwise Coronoh, for themselves, and in behalf of their whole nation, have made, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute and appoint Joseph Martin and John Farrer their true and lawful attornies, jointly, and either of them severally, for them and in their names into the said messuage, territory, and premises, with the appurtenances hereby granted and conveyed, or into some part thereof, in the name of the whole, to enter into full and peaceable possession and seisin thereof, for them and in these names, to take and to have, and after such possession and seisin so thereof taken and had, the like full and peaceable possession and seisin thereof, or of some part thereof in the name of the whole, unto the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart and Leonard Hendley Bullock, as their certain attorney or attornies in that behalf, to give and deliver, to hold to them, the said Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg, David Hart, and Leonard Hendley Bullock, their heirs and assigns forever, according to the purport and intent and meaning of these presents, ratifying, confirming and allowing all and whatsoever their attornies, or either of them, shall do in the premises. In witness whereof the said Oconistoto, Attacullacullah (Little Carpenter), and Savanooko (Raven Warrior), otherwise Coronoh, the three chiefs appointed by the warriors and other head men to sign for and in behalf of the whole nation, hath hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

OCONISTOTO, X His Mark.
ATTACULLACULLAH (LITTLE CARPENTER), X His Mark.
SAVANOOKO (RAVEN WARRIOR), Otherwise CORONOH, X His Mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Wm. Baily Smith, George Lumkin, Thomas Houghton, Castleton Brooks, J. P. Bacon, Tilman Dixon, Valentine Turey, Thos. Price, Linguist.

APPENDIX C.

*LETTER FROM GEORGE ROGERS CLARK TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, April 29th, 1779.

Dear Sir—

A few days ago I received certain intelligence of William Morris, my express to you, being killed near the Falls of the Ohio; news truly disagreeable to me, as I fear many of my letters will fall into the hands of the enemy at Detroit, although some of them, as I learn, were found in the woods torn to pieces. I do not doubt but before the receipt of this, you will have heard of my late success against Governor Hamilton, at post St. Vincenne. That gentleman, with a body of men, possessed himself of that post on the 15th of December last, repaired the fortifications for a repository, and in the spring meant to attack this place, which he made no doubt of carrying; where he was to be joined by two hundred Indians from Michilimackinac, and five hundred Cherokees, Chickasaws, and other nations. With this body he was to penetrate up the Ohio to Fort Pitt, sweeping Kentucky on his way, having light brass cannon for the purpose, joined on his march by all the Indians that could be got to him. He made no doubt that he could force all West Augusta. This expedition was ordered by the commander-in-chief of Canada. Destruction seemed to hover over us from every quarter; detached parties of the enemy were in the neighborhood every day, but afraid to attack. I ordered Major Bowman to evacuate the fort at Cohas, and join me immediately, which he did. Having not received a scrap of a pen from you for nearly twelve months, I could see but little probability of keeping possession of the country, as my number of men was too small to stand a siege, and my situation too remote to call for assistance. I made all the preparations I possibly could for the attack, and was necessitated to set fire to some of the houses in the town, to clear them out of the way. But in the height

*At the date of this letter, Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, but before it reached Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, Mr. Jefferson had succeeded him in office, his term beginning June 1, 1779. This letter, which gives such a succinct account of the capture of Vincennes, together with the proceedings of the council thereon, will be found in Randolph's "Jefferson," Vol. 1, Appendix "A."—Editor.

of the hurry a Spanish merchant, who had been at St. Vincenne, arrived, and gave the following intelligence: That Mr. Hamilton had weakened himself, by sending his Indians against the frontiers, and to block up the Ohio; that he had not more than eighty men in garrison, three pieces of cannon, and some swivels mounted; and that he intended to attack this place, as soon as the winter opened, and made do doubt of clearing the Western waters by the fall. My situation and circumstances induced me to fall on the resolution of attacking him before he could collect his Indians again. I was sensible the resolution was as desperate as my situation, but I saw no other probability of securing the country. I immediately dispatched a small galley, which I had fitted up, mounting two four-pounders and four swivels, with a company of men and necessary stores on board, with orders to force her way, if possible, and station herself a few miles below the enemy, suffer nothing to pass her, and wait for further orders. In the meantime, I marched acros sthe country with one hundred and thirty men, being all I could raise, after leaving this place garrisoned by the militia. The inhabitants of the country behaved exceedingly well, numbers of young men turned out on the expedition, and every other one embodied to guard the different towns. I marched the 7th of February. Although so small a body, it took me sixteen days on the route. The inclemency of the season, high waters, etc., seemed to threaten the loss of the expedition. When within three leagues of the enemy, in a direct line, it took us five days to cross the drowned lands of the Wabash River, having to wade often upward of two leagues to our breast in water. Had not the weather been warm, we must have perished. But on the evening of the 23d we got on dry land, in sight of the enemy; and at seven o'clock made the attack, before they knew anything of us. The town immediately surrendered with joy, and assisted in the siege. There was a continual fire on both sides for eighteen hours. I had no expectation of gaining the fort until the arrival of my artillery. The moon setting about one o'clock, I had an entrenchment thrown up within rifle shot of their strongest battery, and poured such showers of well directed balls into their ports, that we silenced two pieces of cannon in fifteen minutes, without getting a man hurt.

Governor Hamilton and myself had, on the following day, several conferences, but did not agree until the evening, when he agreed to surrender the garrison (seventy-nine in number) prisoners of war, with considerable stores. I got only one man wounded; not being able to lose many, I made them secure themselves well. Seven were badly wounded in the fort, through ports. In the height of this action, an Indian party that had been to war and taken two prisoners, came in, not knowing of us. Hearing of them, I dispatched a party to give them battle in the commons, and got nine of them, with the two prisoners, who proved to be Frenchmen. Hearing of a convoy of goods from Detroit, I sent a party of sixty men, in armed boats well mounted with swivels, to meet them, before they could receive any intelligence. They met the convoy forty leagues up the river, and made a prize of the whole, taking forty prisoners, and about ten thousand pounds worth of goods and provisions; also the mail from Canada to Governor Hamilton, containing, however, no news of importance. But what crowned the general joy was the arrival of William Morris, my express to you, with your letters, which gave general satisfaction. The soldiery, being more sensible of the gratitude of their country for their services, were so much elated that they would have attempted the reduction of Detroit, had I ordered them. Having more prisoners than I knew what to do with, I was obliged to discharge a greater part of them on parole. Mr. Hamilton, his principal officers, and a few soldiers, I have sent to Kentucky, under convoy of Captain Williams, in order to be conducted to you. After dispatching Morris with letters to you, treating with the neighboring Indians, etc., I returned to this place, leaving a sufficient garrison at St. Vincenne.

During my absence, Captain Robert George, who now commands the company formerly commanded by Captain Willing, had returned from New Orleans, which greatly added to our strength. It gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants when acquainted with the protection which was given them, the alliance with France, etc. I am impatient for the arrival of Colonel Montgomery, but I have heard nothing of him lately. By your instructions to me, I find you put no confidence in General McIntosh's taking Detroit, as you encourage me to attempt it if possible. It has been twice in my power. Had I been able to raise only five hundred men when I first arrived in this country, or when I was at St. Vincenne, could I have secured my prisoners, and could have had three hundred good men, I should have attempted it, and since learn there could have been no doubt of success, as by some gentlemen, lately from that post, we are informed that the town and country kept three days in feasting and diversions on hearing of my success against Mr. Hamilton, and were so certain of my embracing the fair opportunity of possessing myself of that post, that the merchants and others provided many necessaries for us on our arrival; the garrison, consisting of only eighty men, not daring to stop their diversions. They are now completing a new fort, and I fear too strong for any force I shall ever be able to raise in this country. We are proud to hear Congress intends putting their forces on the frontiers, under your direction. A small army from Pittsburg, conducted with spirit, may easily take Detroit, and put an end to the Indian war. These Indians who are now active against us are the Six Nations, part of the Shawnees, the Meamonies, and about half the Chesaweys, Ottawas, Jowaas and Pottawatimas nations, bordering on the lakes. These nations, who have treated with me, have behaved since very well; to wit, the Peankishaws, Kickapoos, Orcaottenans of the Wabash river, the Kaskias, Perrians, Mechagamies, Foxes, Sacks, Opays, Illinois, and Poues, nations of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Part of the Chesaweys have also treated and are peaceable. I continually keep agents among them, to watch their motions and keep them peaceably inclined. Many of the Cherokees, Chickasaws and their confederates are, I fear, ill-disposed. It would be well if Colonel Montgomery should give them a dressing, as he comes down the Tennessee. There can

be no peace expected from many nations while the English are at Detroit. I strongly suspect that they will turn their arms against the Illinois, as they will be encouraged. I shall always be on my guard, watching every opportunity to take the advantage of the enemy, and if I am ever able to muster six or seven hundred men, I shall give them a shorter distance to come and fight me than at this place.

There is one circumstance very distressing, that of our money's being discredited, to all intents and purposes, by the great number of traders who come here in my absence, each outbidding the other, giving prices unknown in this country, by 500 per cent., by which the people conceived it to be of no value, and both French and Spaniards have refused to take a farthing of it. Provision is three times the price it was two months past, and to be got by no other means than by my own bonds, goods, or force. Several merchants are now advancing considerable sums of their own property, rather than the service should suffer, by which I am sensible that they must lose greatly, unless some method is taken to raise the credit of our coin, or a fund be sent to New Orleans for the payment of the expenses of this place, which should at once reduce the price of every species of provision, money being of little service to them unless it would pass at the posts they trade at. I mentioned to you my drawing some bills on Mr. Pollock in New Orleans, as I had no money with me. He would accept the bills, but had not money to pay them off, though the sums were trifling; so that we have little credit to expect from that quarter. I shall take every step I possibly can for laying up a sufficient quantity of provisions, and hope you will immediately send me an express with your instructions. Public expenses in this country have hitherto been very low, and may still continue so if a correspondence is fixed in New Orleans for payment of expenses in this country, or gold and silver sent. I am glad to hear of Colonel Todd's appointment. I think the government has taken the only step they could have done to make the country flourish, and be of service to them. No other regulation would have suited the people. The last account I had of Colonel Rogers was his being in New Orleans with six of his men. The rest he left at the Spanish Ozack, above the Natches. I shall immediately send him some provisions, as I learn he is in great want. I doubt he will not be able to get his provisions up the river except in Spanish bottoms. One regiment would be able to clear the Mississippi, and to do great damage to the British interests in Florida, and by properly conducting themselves might perhaps gain the affection of the people, so as to raise a sufficient force to give a shock to Pensacola. Our alliance with France has entirely devoted this people to our interest. I have sent several copies of the articles to Detroit, and do not doubt they will produce the desired effect. Your instructions I will pay implicit regard to, and hope to conduct myself in such a manner as to do honor to my country.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Your humble servant,

G. R. CLARK.

P. S.—I understand there is considerable quantity of cannon ball at Pittsburg. We are much in want of four and six-pound ball. I hope you will immediately order some down.

In Council, June 18th, 1779.

The board proceeded to the consideration of the letters of Colonel Clark, and other papers relating to Henry Hamilton, Esq., who has acted for so many years past as lieutenant-governor of the settlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the British garrison there, under Sir Guy Carleton, as governor-in-chief; Philip Dejean, justice of the peace for Detroit, and William Lamothe, captain of volunteers, prisoners of war, taken in the county of Illinois.

They find that Governor Hamilton has executed the task of inciting the Indians to perpetrate their accustomed cruelties on the citizens of the United States, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, with an eagerness and avidity which evince that the general nature of his charge harmonized with his particular disposition. They should have been satisfied, from the other testimony adduced, that these enormities were committed by savages acting under his commission, but the number of proclamations, which, at different times, were left in houses, the inhabitants of which were killed or carried away by the Indians, one of which proclamations is in possession of this board, under the hand and seal of Governor Hamilton, puts this fact beyond a doubt. At the time of his captivity, it appears, he had sent considerable bodies of Indians against the frontier settlements of these States, and had actually appointed a great council of Indians to meet him at Tennessee, to concert the operations of this present campaign. They find that his treatment of our citizens and soldiers, taken and carried within the limits of his command, has been cruel and inhuman; that in the case of John Didge, a citizen of these States, which has been particularly stated to this board, he loaded him with irons, threw him into a dungeon, without bedding, without straw, without fire, in the dead of winter, and severe climate of Detroit; that, in that state, he wasted him with incessant expectations of death; that when the rigors of his situation had brought him so low, that death seemed likely to draw him from their power, he was taken out and somewhat attended to, until a little mended, and before he had recovered ability to walk, was again returned to his dungeon, in which a hole was cut, seven inches square only, for the admission of air, and the same load of irons again put on him; that, appearing a second time in imminent danger of being lost to them, he was again taken from his dungeon, in which he had lain from January to June, with an intermission of a few weeks only before mentioned. That Governor Hamilton gave standing rewards for scalps, but offered none for prisoners, which induced the Indians, after making their captives carry their baggage into the neighborhood of the fort, there to put them to death, and carry in their scalps to the governor, who welcomed their return and success by a discharge of cannon. That when a prisoner, brought alive, and destined to death by the Indians, the

fire already kindled, and himself bound to the stake, was dexterously withdrawn, and secreted from them by the humanity of a fellow-prisoner, a large reward was offered for the discovery of the victim, which, having tempted a servant to betray his concealment, the present prisoner Dejean, being sent with a body of soldiers, surrounded the house, took and threw into jail the unhappy victim and his deliverer, where the former soon expired under the perpetual assurances of Dejean that he was again to be restored into the hands of the savages, and the latter when enlarged, was bitterly reprimanded by Governor Hamilton.

It appears to them that the prisoner Dejean was, on all occasions, the willing and cordial instrument of Governor Hamilton, acting both as judge and keeper of the jails, and instigating and urging him, by malicious insinuations and untruths, to increase, rather than relax his severities, heightening the cruelty of his orders by his manner of executing them, offering at one time a reward to one man to be hangman for another, threatening his life on refusal, and taking from his prisoners the little property their opportunities enabled them to acquire.

It appears that the prisoner Lamothe was the captain of the volunteer scalping parties of Indians and whites, who went, from time to time, under general orders to spare neither men, women, nor children. From this detail of circumstances, which arose in a few cases only, coming accidentally to the knowledge of the board, they think themselves authorized by fair deduction to presume what would be the horrid history of the sufferings of the many who have expired under their miseries (which, therefore, will remain forever untold), or who have escaped from them, and are yet too remote and too much dispersed to bring together their well founded accusations against the prisoners.

They have seen that the conduct of the British officers, civil and military, has, in the whole course of this war, been savage and unprecedented among civilized nations; that our officers taken by them have been confined in crowded jails, loathsome dungeons and prison-ships, loaded with irons, supplied often with no food, generally with too little for the sustenance of nature, and that little sometimes unsound and unwholesome, whereby such numbers have perished that captivity and death have with them been almost synonymous; that they have been transported beyond seas, where their fate is out of the reach of our inquiry, have been compelled to take arms against their country, and, by a refinement of cruelty, to become murderers of their own brethren.

Their prisoners with us have, on the other hand, been treated with humanity and moderation; they have been fed, on all occasions, with wholesome and plentiful food, suffered to go at large within extensive tracts of country, treated with liberal hospitality, permitted to live in the families of our citizens, to labor for themselves, to acquire and enjoy profits, and finally to participate of the principal benefits of society, privileged from all burdens.

Reviewing this contrast, which cannot be denied by our enemies themselves in a single point, and which has now been kept up during four years of unremitting war, a term long enough to produce well-founded despair that our moderation may ever lead them to the practice of humanity; called on by that justice which we owe to those who are fighting the battles of our country, to deal out, at length, miseries to our enemies, measure for measure, and to distress the feelings of mankind by exhibiting to them spectacles of severe retaliation, where we had long and vainly endeavored to introduce an emulation in kindness; happily possessed, by the fortune of war, of some of those very individuals who, having distinguished themselves personally in this line of cruel conduct, are fit subjects to begin on, with the work of retaliation; this board has resolved to advise the governor that the said Henry Hamilton, Philip Dejean and William Lamothe, prisoners of war, be put into irons, confined in the dungeon of the public jail, debarred the use of pen, ink and paper, and excluded all converse except with their keeper. And the governor orders accordingly.

ARCH BLAIR, C. C.

In Council, September 29th, 1779.

The board, having been, at no time, unmindful of the circumstances attending the confinement of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Captain Lamothe, and Philip Dejean, which the personal cruelties of those men, as well as the general conduct of the enemy, had constrained them to advise; wishing, and willing, to expect that their sufferings may lead them to the practice of humanity, should any future turn of fortune, in their favor, submit to their discretion the fate of their fellow-creatures; that it may prove an admonition to others, meditating like cruelties, not to rely for impunity in any circumstances of distance or present security; and that it may induce the enemy to reflect what must be the painful consequences, should a continuation of the same conduct on their part impel us again to severities, while such multiplied subjects of retaliation are within our power; sensible that no impression can be made on the event of the war by wreaking vengeance on miserable captives; that the great cause which has animated the two nations against each other is not to be decided by unmanly cruelties on wretches who have bowed their necks to the power of the victor, but by the exercise of honorable valor in the field; earnestly hoping that the enemy, viewing the subject in the same light, will be content to abide the event of that mode of decision, and spare us the pain of a second departure from kindness to our captives; confident that commiseration to our prisoners is the only possible motive, to which can be candidly ascribed in the present actual circumstances of the war, the advice we are now about to give; the board does advise the governor to send Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Captain Lamothe and Philip Dejean to Hanover court house, there to remain at large, within certain reasonable limits, taking their parole in the usual manner. The governor orders accordingly.

ARCH BLAIR, C. C.

Ordered, that Major John Hay be sent, also, under parole, to the same place.

ARCH BLAIR, C. C.

In Council, October 8th, 1779.

The governor is advised to take proper and effectual measures for knowing, from time to time, the situation and treatment of our prisoners by the enemy, and to extend to theirs, with us, a like treatment, in every circumstance; and, also, to order to a proper station the prison-ship fitted up on recommendation from Congress for the reception and confinement of such prisoners of war as shall be sent to it.

ARCH BLAIR, C. C.

APPENDIX D.

When George Rogers Clark had laid his plans for the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes before the governor and council of Virginia, he received from Governor Patrick Henry two letters of instruction, one of a public and the other of a private nature, the contents of which latter were not to be disclosed. They were as follows:

PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL CLARK.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Rogers Clark:

You are to proceed, without loss of time, to enlist seven companies of men, officered in the usual manner, to act as militia, under your orders. They are to proceed to Kentucky, and there to obey such orders and directions as you shall give them, for three months after their arrival at that place; but to receive pay, etc., in case they remain on duty a longer time.

You are empowered to raise these men in any county in the commonwealth; and the county lieutenants respectively are requested to give you all possible assistance in that business.

Given under my hand at Williamsburg, January 2d, 1778.

P. HENRY.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL CLARK.

Virginia: Sct. In council, Williamsburg, Jan. 2d, 1778.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Rogers Clark:

You are to proceed, with all convenient speed, to raise seven companies of soldiers, to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual manner, and armed most properly for the enterprise; and with this force attack the British post at Kaskasky.

It is conjectured that there are many pieces of cannon and military stores, to considerable amount, at that place; the taking and preservation of which would be a valuable acquisition to the State. If you are so fortunate, therefore, as to succeed in your expedition, you will take every possible measure to secure the artillery and stores, and whatever may advantage the State.

For the transportation of troops, provisions, etc., down the Ohio, you are to apply to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt for boats; and during the whole transaction you are to take especial care to keep the true destination of your force secret; its success depends upon this. Orders are therefore given to Captain Smith to secure the two men from Kaskasky. Similar conduct will be proper in similar cases.

It is earnestly desired that you show humanity to such British subjects and other persons as fall in your hands. If the white inhabitants at that post and the neighborhood will give undoubted evidences of their attachment to this State (for it is certain that they live within its limits) by taking the test prescribed by law, and by every other way and means in their power, let them be treated as fellow-citizens, and their persons and property duly secured. Assistance and protection against all enemies whatever shall be afforded them; and the Commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable demands, they must feel the miseries of war, under the direction of that humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, and which it is expected you will ever consider as the rule of your conduct, and from which you are in no instance to depart.

The corps you are to command are to receive the pay and allowance of militia, and to act under the laws and regulations of this State now in force as militia. The inhabitants at this post will be informed by you, that in case they accede to the offers of becoming citizens of this Commonwealth, a proper garrison will be maintained among them, and every attention bestowed to render their commerce beneficial, the fairest prospects being opened to the dominions of both France and Spain.

It is in contemplation to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio. Cannon will be wanted to fortify it. Part of those at Kaskasky will be easily brought thither, or otherwise secured, as circumstances will make necessary.

You are to apply to General Hand for powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he can't supply it, the person who has that which Captain Lynn brought from Orleans can. Lead was sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered you. Wishing you success, I am, sir,

Your h'ble serv't,

P. HENRY.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR PATRICK HENRY TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA ANNOUNCING THE CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA.

Williamsburg, November 14th, 1778.

Gentlemen:

The executive power of this State having been impressed with a strong apprehension of incursions on their frontier settlements from the savages situated about the Illinois, and supposing the danger would be greatly obviated by an enterprise against the English forts and possessions in that country which were well known to inspire the savages with their bloody purposes against us, sent a detachment of militia consisting of one hundred and seventy or eighty men, commanded by Colonel George Rogers Clark on that service some time last spring. By dispatches which I have just received from Colonel Clark, it appears that his success has equaled the most sanguine expectations. He has not only reduced Fort Chartres and its dependencies, but he has struck such a terror into the Indian tribes between that settlement and the lakes that no less than five of them, viz.: The Puans, Socks, Renards, Powtowatamies and Miamies, who have received the hatchet from the English emissaries, have submitted to our arms, given up all their English presents, and bound themselves by treaties and promises to be peaceable in the future.

The great Blackbird, a Chippewa chief, has also sent a belt of peace to Colonel Clark, influenced, he supposes, by the dread of Detroit's being reduced by the American arms. The latter place, according to Colonel Clark's representations, is, at present, defended by so inconsiderable a garrison, and so scantily furnished with provisions, for which they must be still more distressed by the loss of supplies from the Illinois, that it might be reduced by any number of men above five hundred. The governor of that place, Mr. Hamilton, was exerting himself to encourage the savages to assist him in retaking the places that had fallen into our hands, but the favorable impression made on the Indians in general in that quarter, the influence of the French on them and the reinforcement of their militia, Colonel Clark expected, flattered him that there was little danger to be apprehended. Included in the dispatches is a letter from Captain Helm, who commands a party posted by Colonel Clark at St. Vincents. According to this information, the Wabash and upper Indians, consisting of the Pinkeshaws, Tawas, Puans, Delawares, Mackenaws, and some of the Shawnee chiefs, had also given up all their tokens of attachment to our enemies, and pledged their fidelity to the United States. Captain Helm adds, that he was on the point of setting out with the assistance of part of the inhabitants of St. Vincents, and some of the principal Wabash chiefs, with a view to retake a quantity of merchandise seized by the English from Detroit, belonging to the people of St. Vincents and on its way to them. The captain speaks with confidence of success in this enterprise, and extends his hopes even to the destruction of Detroit, if joined on his way by the expected number of Indians and volunteers. My reason for troubling Congress with these particulars is, that they may avail themselves of the light they throw on the state of things in the western country. If the party under Colonel Clark can co-operate in any respect with the measures Congress are pursuing or have in view, I shall with pleasure give him the necessary orders.

In order to improve and secure the advantages gained by Colonel Clark, I propose to support him with a reinforcement of militia. But this will depend on the pleasure of the assembly, to whose consideration the measure is submitted.

The French inhabitants have manifested great zeal and attachment to our cause, and insist on the garrison's remaining with them under Colonel Clark. This I am induced to agree to, because the safety of our frontiers, as well as that of those people, demands a compliance with the request. Were it possible to secure the St. Lawrence and prevent the English attempts up that river by seizing some post on it, peace with the Indians would seem to me to be secured.

With great regard, I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

P. HENRY.

P. S.—Great inconveniences are felt here for want of letters of marque.

Honorable Virginia Delegates.

In the House of Delegates,

Monday, the 23d Nov., 1778.

Whereas, authentic information has been received that Lieutenant-Colonel George Rogers Clark, with a body of Virginia militia, has reduced the British posts on the western part of this Commonwealth, on the Mississippi River and its branches, whereby great advantages may accrue to the common cause of America, as well as to this Commonwealth in particular;

Resolved, That the thanks of this house are justly due to the said Colonel Clark and the brave officers and men under his command for their extraordinary resolution and perseverance in so hazardous an enterprise, and for the important services thereby rendered their country.

Test, E. RANDOLPH, C. H. D.

Williamsburg, in Council,

September 4th, 1779.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Rogers Clark:

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that by Captain Rogers I have sent the sword, which was purchased by the governor, to be presented to you by order of the General Assembly, as a proof of their approbation of your great and good conduct and gallant behavior. I heartily wish a better could be procured, but it was thought the best that could be purchased, and was bought of a gentleman who had used it but little, and judged it to be elegant and costly. I sincerely congratulate you on your

successes, and wish you a continuation of them, and a happy return to your friends and country, and am, sir, with great regard, your most ob't serv't,

JOHN PAGE, Lt.-Gov.

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN HARRISON'S LETTER TO GENERAL GEORGE R. CLARK.

In Council, July 2d, 1783.

Sir:

The conclusion of the war, and the distressed situation of the State, with respect to its finances, call on us to adopt the most prudent economy. It is for this reason alone that I have come to a determination to give over all thought for the present of carrying on an offensive war against the Indians, which you will easily perceive will render the services of a general officer in that quarter unnecessary, and will therefore consider yourself as out of command, but before I take leave of you, I feel myself called upon in the most forcible manner to return you my thanks, and those of my council, for the very great and singular services you have rendered your country, in wresting so great and valuable a territory out of the hands of the British enemy, repelling the attacks of their savage allies, and carrying on successful war in the heart of their country. This tribute of praise and thanks so justly due, I am happy to communicate to you as the united voice of the executive. I am, with respect, sir, yours, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

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